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Principal Heads of the History and Statistics of the Dacca Division 1968

A- H. J. Reynolds.

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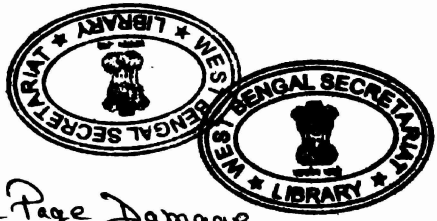

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PRINCIPAL HEADS

ON THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS

ON THE

DACCA DIVISION.

by

H. J. Reynolds

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XIIA
26

PRINCIPAL HEADS

OF THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS

OF THE

DACCA DISTRICT.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, BOUNDARIES, &c

1. The District of Dacca is situated in Eastern Bengal, and is included principally between the 23rd and 24th degrees of north latitude, and in 90 degrees of east longitude

It is bounded by the Districts of Mymensing on the North, Furreedpore and Pubna on the West, Backergunge on the South, and Tipperah on the East.

PHYSICAL ASPECT

2. The rivers Dolasserv and Boorigunga, which intersect the District from N W to S E, may be taken as the boundary line between the northern and southern portions of the District, which differ very considerably as to their physical aspect The northern portion is again sub-divided by the river Luckhia, which intersects it from North to South The western sub-division thus formed contains the city, and is the larger of the two The greater part of it is considerably above the highest flood-level, and the soil consists of red kunker and different strata of clay, covered in the more elevated parts with a thin layer of vegetable mould, and towards the rivers and creeks with alluvial earth About twenty miles to the north of the town hilly ridges are met with, some twenty feet in height These ridges increase in size and number towards the West and North-West They vary from 20 to 50 feet, and consist of the red soil, which contains a considerable quantity of iron ore This tract is chiefly remarkable for the small size of the streams by which it is watered, particularly when compared with the immense rivers that intersect the alluvial plains on every side, hence the greater part is an unproductive waste, covered with jungle and infested by wild beasts Of late years, however, cultivation has made some progress in these parts, particularly along the borders of the Mymensing road, and within the estates of Baboo Kali Narain Chowdry, Zemindar of Jovdebpore in Bhowal

Towards the city, the red kunker soil is intersected by creeks and morasses, the borders of which are favorable to the production of rice, *til* (sesamum), and mustard crops, while from the East of the town a broad alluvial plain, in a high state of cultivation, extends as far as the junction of the Dolassery and Luckhia rivers

The eastern sub-division is situated between the rivers Megna and Luckhia. It contains a larger proportion of alluvial soil, and is inundated to a greater extent than the western tract; the red kunker soil is found chiefly in the northern part, and is found in the form of hilly ridges, running up into the eastern angle of the District, formed by the junction of the Megna and Brahmaputra rivers. This sub-division has fewer primitive forests, and is in a higher state of cultivation than the western one. The presence of fruit-trees, tanks, and mounds of earth, in uncultivated tracts now covered with brushwood jungle, shows that at one time these were the sites of populous and thriving villages.

The southern division is by far the most fertile portion of the district. It consists entirely of rich alluvial soil, which is inundated during the rains to a depth varying from 2 to 14 feet. By the middle of July the whole of this tract is under water, and presents the appearance of an extensive plain, covered with growing rice, through which boats sail from one part of the country to another. The villages in these parts are built on mounds of earth artificially raised above the level of inundation.

AREA IN SQUARE MILES.

3. The total area of the District of Dacca, as ascertained by the Revenue Survey, is 3,217·86 square miles.*

POPULATION.

4. In April, 1851, the total population of the District was officially returned at 600,000. It has never been accurately ascertained, but the results obtained in the course of the Revenue Survey, from 1857 to 1860, which are given below, are probably as correct as can be expected in default of a regular census.

Thornton's Gazetteer.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
305,307	373,154	226,154	904,615

This shows an increase of some 300,000 since the former official return.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE, &c.

5. The population of the District consists of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Christians, in the following proportions :—

Hindoos 455,182, Mahomedans 449,223, Christians 210.

* The area of the District is given by Thornton as 1,960 square miles. The inaccuracy of this statement is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that at that time the Revenue Survey had not been commenced

Hindoos.—These are most numerous in the southern division of the district. It is said that Adisur, finding the original Brahmins of the country engaged in low caste occupations, and incapable of performing certain religious ceremonies, banished them from Bickrampore, and invited to his kingdom five learned Brahmins from Kanoje, a city in the North-Western Provinces. These persons, whose names were Sandrylo, Kasyop, Batschop, Borodwaj, and Saboono, are said to have come down with their families, amounting to 59 persons in number. Villages and lands were assigned for their maintenance, and their descendants were subsequently divided into classes distinguished by the names of their several Districts.

Ballalsein, whose dynasty succeeded that of Adisur,* according to the popular tradition, was the person who made this classification, and also remodelled the different inferior castes as they are constituted at present. The Brahmins were divided by him into Rarhi, Barondra, and Beydick. The first of these classes was further sub-divided by him into the ranks of Kulins and Sratriyas, and the second or Barondra into those of Kulin and Kaup. The Rarhi Kulins constituted the aristocracy of this part of the country, and originally consisted of 22 families of the Kanoje Brahmins, further separated into the two grades of Kulins and Gaun Kulins; while the Sratriyas, comprising 37 families, were divided into four classes, called Sydha, Sidhu, Susidhu, and Dorhi. A Rarhi Kulin may, without loss of caste, marry 4 wives, one of which must be the daughter of a Sratriya, while the others may be selected from among the daughters of Kulins of his own rank. If he marries more than this number, he becomes a "*Sukrit Bhanga*" or broken caste Kulin,† and may, without further loss of caste, marry an unlimited number of the daughters of other Kulins similarly situated, or of their descendants. The offspring of these "Sukrit Bhanga" Kulins, from intermarrying with each other and the superior castes, have become very numerous since the days of Ballalsein, and now constitute a third class, called Bonsaj. A Kulin marrying the daughter of a Bonsaj Brahmin receives a sum of money according to the number of wives that he may have at the time of marriage. If, for instance, he gets Rs. 1,500 with his first wife, he may receive only 1,400 with the second, and so on till the sum decreases to Rs. 30 or 40. He considers that he confers a high honor on the Bonsaj by marrying his daughter, and accordingly leaves the wife and children to be maintained by his father-in-law. He is, however, bound to provide dowers for his female offspring. The male issue alone are raised to the father's rank, and the daughters therefore require some pecuniary advantages to render them eligible parties in the eyes of the Sratriya and Bonsaj youth. Few of the Kulins, however, possess the means of endowing their daughters, and the consequence is, that by far the larger proportion of the female offspring of Kulins by Bonsaj wives remain unmarried. Most of the Kulins in this district are of the Sukrit Bhanga caste, and a few of them have as many as 50 wives. The great expense attending marriages, however, owing to the number of Ghattaks or registrars in the district, acts as some check upon polygamy. These Ghattaks keep a register of pedigrees (*Mulugranth*)‡ of the Kulin families from the time of Ballalsein, and are all entitled to a

* Thus Taylor. Ballalsein, however, was a descendant (popular tradition says son) of Adisur. There was therefore no change of dynasty.

† The question of loss of caste appears to be a disputed point. The Deputy Collector, Baboo Ram Kumar Bose, (a Kulin of the Kayet caste) tells me that a Kulin Brahmin may, without loss of caste, marry as many wives as he likes, provided that they belong to a family into which he is allowed to marry at all

‡ More correctly *Mú'granth*, from *mul*, root or origin, and *granth*, book.

fee on the occasion of a Kulin's marriage. Most of them are Bonsaj Brahmins, and have no other occupation but that of registering marriages.

Beydick Brahmins.

The *Beydick* Brahmins were originally priests or readers of the Vedas to the five tribes of Kanoje Brahmins, with whom they came into the district. They are pretty numerous in Bickrampore, and are chiefly pundits and astronomers.

Barondra Brahmins

The *Barondra* Brahmins in this district are few in number.

Bhaides.

The *Bhaide* caste ranks next to the Brahmins. The members of this caste disclaim all connexion with the Sudras, from whom it is said to have sprung. Raja Ballalsein belonged to it himself, and is supposed to have raised it to its present position when engaged in re-modelling the other grades of Hindoo society. The investiture of the *paita* or sacred cord was purchased for this caste about 100 years ago, by Raja Rajbullubh of Rajnugger, Deputy Naib and Dewan of the Dacca provinces. The Bhaides are a wealthy class, and are mostly Talookdars, Dewans, and Physicians.

Khayests or Kayets.

The *Khayests* or *Kayets* are generally considered to belong to the *Sudras*, though they claim for themselves a higher rank. They are divided into classes, and, like the Rarhis, employ Ghattaks to register their marriages. Most of them are employed as attornies, pleaders, writers, accountants, and treasurers by zemindars, or in the Government Courts of the District. The Bhataturas of lower class engage as house servants in native families, and many are employed as retailers of confectionery, ghee, salt, &c., in the town.

Sudras.

Tantis.

The *Sudras* comprise the nine pure castes, or Navasakh of Ballalsein. Of these the *Tantis* or weavers formed at one time the most numerous class in the district. This branch of industry has, however, considerably declined of late years.

Sankaris.

The *Sankaris* or shell-cutters are an industrious and hard-working community. They all reside in one bazar, which derives its name from them (Sankari bazar), where they have been settled since the foundation of the city. They are said to be very penurious, but undoubtedly wealthy. The houses in their bazar are nearly all well-built *pucka* edifices, with a very narrow frontage, but running back a long distance from the street. Most of them are of a comparatively fair complexion, and in some families there are a few albinos.

Kamars and Shonars.

The *Kamars* are blacksmiths ? the *Shonars*, workers in gold and silver. The art of alloying metals in this country is said to have been first practised in Bickrampore in the time of Ballalsein.

The *Khansaris* or braziers and copper-smiths of Dacca are very neat workmen, and excel in making small boxes and hookah-stands.

Kumars

The *Kumars* or potters carry on their business in the suburbs, where they make toys and earthen articles, which are shaped by the hand. Utensils and vessels wrought by the wheel are made by up-country people called Kottah-Kumars. Idols are made by natives of Krishnagur, who generally earn three times as much as the other potters.*

Sudgop Gowalas are numerous in the town. They purchase milk from the country people, and also keep cows in the villages. *Aheera Gowalas* form a distinct caste, but there are few of them in this part of the country. Those that reside in the town keep the *deswali* breed of cattle, and sell ghee. A few of them visit the eastern districts in the capacity of cattle-doctors, and their services are in great request among the ryots for sprains, rheumatism, and abscesses in their cattle.

Malakars.

The caste of *Malakars* comprises gardeners, makers of artificial flowers, garlands, &c., and pyrotechnists.

Napits.

Most of the *Napit* caste come from Tipperah, and practise as barbers and surgeons.

Bames.

The greater number of the *Bames*, the last of the nine pure castes, encroach on the province of the *Tambolis*, being retailers as well as producers of *pán* or betel-leaf.

Impure castes.

The several *impure castes* comprise a great number of classes engaged in various trades and occupations, and constitute the great body of the Hindoo population of the district.

Gunukas.

The *Gunukas* of Assagi are degraded Brahmins, employed in making and decorating idols. They copy the almanacs prepared by the Bickrampore pundits, and are also astrologers and fortune-tellers.

Agradana Brahmins.

The *Agradana Brahmins*, from accepting the first gifts offered at a Shradh, are considered still more degraded than the preceding class. The few residing in the district subsist by attending funeral ceremonies, where they partake of the boiled rice consecrated to the corpse, and are then presented with gifts of grain, oil-seeds, clothes, a small piece of gold or silver, &c.

Subarna-baniks

The caste of *Subarna-baniks* comprises most of the *poddars* (money dealers) in the city, and dealers in English goods, cloth, precious stones, &c.

Shahas

Members of the *Sao* or *Shaka* caste are mostly dealers in grain, sugar, betel-nut, salt, and country produce generally. Some of them are wealthy, and have large zemindaris in the neighbourhood. They are found in most of the large marts of the district, and are especially numerous at Naraingunge.

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* Dacca potters are accustomed to use the wheel, and nearly all the idols are now made by natives of this district. Taylor's information on this head appears to have been limited.

Kapalis. The *Kapalis* weave sack-cloth, and make ropes, twine, and bags, and are also employed as bullock-drivers.

Patials. The *Patials* make the fine *sitalpati* mats used by natives for sleeping on.

Patnis. The *Patnis* are ferrymen; they also make baskets, and buy and sell fish in the country.

Kaibartas. The *Kaibartas* are divided into the two classes of *Chás Kaibartas* or ploughmen, and *Jalwa Kaibartas* or fishermen.

Tambolis. The *Tambolis* here sell *pán* or betel-leaf, and also follow the business of Tepalis, who deal in oil, grain, salt, &c., in the city.

Gandhaniks. *Gandhaniks* or retailers of spices and drugs are principally settled in the town.

Dhobis. *Dhobis* or washermen reside in the city, and were a thriving community at the time the Company were engaged in trade here.

Sutars. *Sutars* or carpenters are numerous, and are principally engaged in felling trees, sawing timber, building boats, and making ploughs.

Dhomes. *Dhomes* or burners of the dead are only met with in the city. They also keep pigs, make baskets, and are employed to kill dogs.

Chamars. The *Chamars* or leather-dressers and *Bhoomalis* or sweepers are closely connected with this caste. The former prepare hides, make shoes, harness, drums, and catgut strings for the bows used in cleaning cotton, and are also employed as musicians in marriage processions. The latter are mostly the scavengers of the town.

Chandals. The *Chandals* (a very low caste of Hindoos) are numerous in the district, especially the northern division, and many of the grass-cutters, gardeners, boatmen, palki and duli bearers in the city and district, belong to this caste.

Jugis The *Jugis* constitute another numerous class. Like all the inferior castes, they have priests of their own to celebrate marriages and *pujas*; but, contrary to the practice of all worshippers of Brahma, instead of burning, they bury their dead. The grave is made circular, and the corpse interred in a sitting

posture; along with it are deposited a small jar of water, *hukka*, and a *chattah*. The *Jugis* are all weavers, and make the coarse country cloths. Both men and women work at the loom.

Garwa as.

The *Garwaras* are a class peculiar to the district. They live by spearing otters, turtles, porpoises, and alligators; the first for the sake of their skins, and the last three for the oil, which they extract by boiling, and burn or sell for medicinal purposes. They also (I am told) eat the flesh of the porpoise. The weapon used is a spear or harpoon called *tetta* or *tatta*, in the use of which they are said to be very expert.

Badyas.

The *Badyas*, another impure caste, are numerous in this part of the country. A considerable proportion of them profess to be followers of the Prophet; but it is difficult to determine whether they are Hindoos or Musulmans; apparently they have a convenient habit of adapting their religious convictions to the prevalent persuasion of the country they happen to be living in. They live on the water, and move about from place to place in parties of some eight or ten boats. Any boat parting company, or anchoring at night at a distance from the fleet, has to pay a fine before it is re-admitted. The *Badyas* are excellent divers, and in the cold season fish for fresh-water mussels, in the shells of which they occasionally find small pearls. Of these they make ornaments for the nose and ears, and sell the shells, which are applied by the natives to a variety of domestic purposes. They sell necklaces of tiger's claws, beads, and other trinkets, medicines and spices, and also manufacture the *Hannas* or bamboo combs used by the weavers to separate the threads of their webs. They practise cupping,—using the sharp teeth of the Cankilla fish to puncture the skin, and the tip of a cow's horn, with which they draw off the blood by suction. The *Badyas* are expert hunters and fowlers, and snare and kill birds for the sake of their feathers. They amuse the public with tricks of jugglery, bear and monkey dancing; and when all else fails, generally betake themselves to stealing. Like the gipsies in other countries, they are partial to poultry, and their boats are generally well supplied with live stock. They eat all kinds of animal food, and are addicted to the use of ganjah and spirituous liquors. To this caste belong the *Baghmaras* or tiger-killers, and the *Bhindoos*, who search for grain in the burrows of rats.

Koonch and Rajbansi tribes.

The forests of the northern division of the district are inhabited by two aboriginal tribes, the Koonch and Rajbansi, who are supposed to be the last remnant in this part of the country of the population of the ancient kingdom of Kamroop, which extended down to the Burigunga. They possess the prominent cheek-bones, flat features, and narrow and oblique eyelids of the Mongolian variety of the human species, and are a much stouter and hardier race than the Hindoos or Musalmans of the neighbouring country. They are probably sprung from the same origin as the Koonch and Rajbansi tribes in Rungpore and Assam, and are a poor ignorant race, knowing nothing of their own history, and having no traditions regarding their ancestors. They live in the forests of Bhowal, Cossimpore, and Attyah, and throughout the whole tract of jungle as far as Moodapore; and in spite of the unhealthy nature of this region, they are, as a rule, robust and strong. They clear jungle and cultivate rice, oil-seeds, and cotton. They also burn charcoal and collect deer's horns, which they sell or barter for spirits at the neighbouring markets.

The Koonch dislike paying rent, and sooner than do so, they frequently leave their huts on a sudden and migrate elsewhere. The zemindars, however, do not usually exact rent from these tribes, who in lieu thereof render their personal services to the proprietors of the soil. The villages of the Koonch are small and scattered; they eat animal food and drink spirits: from this mode of living they are said to derive great physical courage. They have the character of being faithful and honest, and show some regard for truth. They are rejected by the Hindoos from their sect; but the Rajbansis, who abstain from animal food and generally follow the manners and customs of the Hindoos, are not considered as being excluded from it.

Emigrants.

In addition to the above classes, there are a few colonies of emigrants from other parts of India. The street coolies are natives of the North-Western Districts of Bengal, and have been settled here for more than a century and a half. There are also a few families of Munipoories settled at the village of Lalkootee, North of the old Portuguese settlement of Tezgong, on the Mymensing road,* These men have been located here by Government, and among them are the ex-Raja of Munipore, Debendra Sing, and several members of the royal family.* They are under Police *surveillance*, and are not suffered to leave the vicinity of Dacca without permission. They are in a manner State prisoners; the object of Government in detaining them here being to prevent disturbances from arising between the rival claimants to the throne, and also to have some hold over the turbulent border tribes of Munipore, who are continually making incursions into British territory.

Under the same conditions, the Raja of Jynteah, another hill-chief, is also living in the city.

The Banwa coolies that are employed in the Indigo factories of the district are mostly from Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and the hilly tracts about Bhaugulpore; and natives of the N. W. Provinces or "up-countrymen" are here, as in other districts, extensively employed as policemen, burkundazes, peons, &c., in the service of Government, and also of the native zemindars and other private individuals.

Mahomedans.—It is calculated that the population of the entire district consists of Hindoos and Mahomedans in nearly equal proportions, but in the city the latter predominate. The Musalmans appear to have settled in this and the other eastern districts in great numbers from the time they conquered the country, and to have constituted at an early period the principal body of the inhabitants about the mouth of the Megna. They are almost all Shaikhs, the Syads, Moghuls, and Pathans being few in number. The latter were, however, at one time numerous in the district, and a few of their descendants are still to be met with at the village Pathan-tali near Dhamroy. The lower classes of Mahomedans are divided into communities according to the occupation they follow, and many of these are quite as exclusive as the Hindoo castes, in regard to marrying and eating with each other.* They comprise—(1) *Khasai* or butchers, who are again sub-divided into ranks according to the animals they slaughter. (2) *Kulu* or manufacturers of

Different classes.

* Besides these refugees, a colony of Munipoories have established themselves at Tezgong, where they rent land from Baboo Kali Narain Choudhuri, and live chiefly on the produce thereof.

At Ududa, Toolabag, and Parbatta, too, there are small settlements of these people. They are peaceful agriculturists.

til and mustard oil. (3) *Jolah* or weavers of coarse country cloths. (4) *Malis* or gardeners and artificial flower-makers (corresponding to the Hindoo caste of *Malakars*). (5) *Challenhas* or catchers of mullet. (6) *Bildars* or *Gurkands*, grave-diggers and carriers of the dead. *Durias* or dog-keepers, sweepers, match-makers, appliers of leeches, &c. (8) *Mirish Karia* or fowlers. (9) *Dais* or midwives and wet-nurses. (10) *Hajjams* or barbers. (11) *Dhobis* or washermen. (12) *Maifarash* or dealers in fish. (13) Doolie and Palkee bearers. (14) *Sampuria* or snake-catchers and jugglers. (15) *Bazighar* or rope-dancers and conjurers.

There are three *Pirs* or holy men of great sanctity in the vicinity of the town, one at Azimpoora near the Government elephant depôt (*Pilkhanah*), another at the village of Mugh Bazar, about three miles to the North of the town beyond the Race-course, and a third at Ekrampore in the suburbs to the eastward, near the Dhulay creek. Fakirs are numerous in the city, and subsist principally on the bounty of the wealthy Musalman inhabitants, as Mirza Golam Peer, Khajeh Abdool Gunny, and others. These idle vagabonds are in great force, more especially during the festivals of Mohurrum and Ramjan. The Mohurrum is celebrated with great pomp at the Husseni Dalán, an extensive building capable of containing a great concourse of people, and supported from funds originally granted by the Nawabs of Dacca, now disbursed through the Collector. During the *Ashura*, or ten days' fast, its interior is decorated with artificial flowers, transparencies, and ostrich eggs; the walls above the effigies of Hussen and Hossen are draped with black cloth; a fountain plays in the centre, and the whole is lighted up at night with a profusion of colored lamps and candles. The funeral dirges and eulogiums are recited by a trained band of singers, who keep up the nocturnal vigils throughout the fast. On the 7th day, the *Panjah*, or representation of an open hand, mounted on a pole adorned with tinsel and flowers, is paraded through the streets with music, and on the 10th or last day of the fast the *Tajia*, or effigies of the two martyrs, are conveyed with great pomp to a tank in the vicinity of the town, where they are stripped of their ornaments and thrown into the water.*

((Within the last forty years a new Mahomedan sect has sprung up in this part of the country, and spread with extraordinary rapidity in this district, Furreedpore, Backergunge, and Mymensing. Its founder was a native of Furreedpore, named Shariyatullah, who at the age of 18 made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He re-visited it, and took up his abode with the Wahabis, returning to his native country after an interval of 20 years, about the year 1828. On his return he promulgated his doctrines, and made many converts: he was succeeded by his son Dudu Meeah. The new sect goes by the name of *Ferazis*, and numbers among its followers a considerable proportion of the Mahomedan population of the town and district. These Ferazis have the character of being stricter in their morals than other Musalmans, but are intolerant and bigoted, and their open contempt for the religious opinions of others has been the cause of frequent affrays and disturbances, which have brought them under the notice of the authorities.))

The Ferazis.

Christians.—Christians have been settled in this part of the country for above three centuries and a half. Vertomannus speaks of Christian merchants in the "City of Bengala" in 1503, and it is probable that these belonged to the Syrian Church. The Portuguese did not

* This description of the celebration of the Mohurrum is taken from Taylor's "Topography of Dacca," written while the last Nawab was living. At the present day I am told that the festival is solemnized with much less pomp and ceremony.

visit Bengal till 1517, when John de Silveyra arrived with four sail from the Maldives, with the intention of establishing a factory at Bengala. Shortly after this they were allowed to settle at Chittagong and Serripore on the Megna, and appear to have subsisted chiefly by piracy in the estuaries of this river. They were subsequently employed as gunners, commanders of war-boats, artisans in the Artillery and Nowara departments, and military officers by the Governors of the province. The Church of Tezgong, near Dacca, is said to have been founded by St. Augustine Missionaries before 1599, but Dr. Taylor is inclined to attribute its origin to the Christian merchants mentioned by Vertomannus, and thinks that it was only repaired or rebuilt by the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

The English appear to have settled here about the year 1660. There are several families of Armenians and Greeks in the city. The former appear to have settled here about the time the Company acquired the Dewani. They are mostly engaged in commercial pursuits, and some of them hold zemindaries. Their church was erected in 1781. The Greeks established themselves at a later period; their church was built in 1821. A few of them are still engaged in trade in the city and its vicinity.

Physique and general appearance of the natives.

The physique and general appearance of the natives of this district differ in no material respect from those of the rest of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal. They are, as a rule, of the middle height, and of a slender and weak form of body. They are indolent, lazy, cowardly, and incapable of enduring fatigue. They are very litigious, and truth and honesty are, as in most parts of Lower Bengal, rare virtues. At the same time they are sharp and clever, and possess great manual dexterity and fineness of touch, combined with unwearied perseverance in the pursuit of occupations of a sedentary nature. Accordingly they are good spinners, weavers, writers, embroiderers, workers in gold, silver, shells, &c., but are almost worthless as porters, policemen, guards, or soldiers. As a political community, they are quiet, peaceable, and inoffensive, and have always been distinguished for their obedience to their rulers.

Religious quarrels between Hindoos and Mahomedans are of rare occurrence, both classes living together in perfect peace and harmony. The Brahmins in this part of the country frequently engage in the secular pursuits of writers, vakeels, &c., unfettered by the trammels of caste that formerly confined them to the offices of the priesthood. Their ancient prestige as members of a sacerdotal body has greatly declined, and in the present days of popular education and the "*march of intellect*" is likely to suffer still more. The Hindoos in their social intercourse are divided into clubs or *dáls*, of which there are often several in the same caste; and it not unfrequently happens that members of one family belong to different *dáls*. Each of these clubs has a president, who is styled "*Dálpati*" among the Brahmins, "*Paramanick*" among the weavers, goldsmiths, barbers, &c., "*Mukia*" among the Tepális. Entertainments are given and visits interchanged between the members of different *dáls*, and in their collective capacity, they take notice of offences against caste, and exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of individual associates. Some of the Musulman classes, as the *Maifarosh* or fish-salesmen and others, have societies of a somewhat similar description.

Hindoo clubs or *dáls*.

Among the Hindoos the members of a family generally live together until the father's death, when the youngest son takes charge of his mother; females are married at a very early age, and the father of the bride receives money from the bridegroom on these occasions in all castes except the Kolin Brahmins, the Boydiks, and some of the weavers. The sum given varies from 20 to 500 rupees. The highest amount paid by the Patiáls is 100 rupees, and is regulated by the bride's proficiency in mat-making, which is exhibited to the bridegroom prior to betrothal. Marriage expenses vary greatly, but among the more wealthy Hindoos and Musalmáns in the city may be estimated at the following rates, *viz.*, from 1,000 to 2,000 rupees for the higher classes, from 400 to 800 for the middle, and 100 to 200 rupees for the third class. Persons exceeding these limits fail to command respect among the better class of natives, and are even liable to be censured by the *dáls* to which they belong. The greater portion of the money is thrown away on processions through the streets at night, composed of the friends of the happy couple, attended by musicians, bearers of torches, artificial flowers, colored lights, &c., and a ragged train of bearers of flags and batons, beaters of drums, &c., mounted on miserable country ponies or tattoos.

The lowest rate at which the marriage ceremony can be performed among the poorest Hindoos or Musalmáns is estimated at 10 rupees, *viz.*—

Hindoo. *	Rs.	As.
Brahmin	... 1	0
Cloths for bride and bridegroom	... 2	0
Shell bracelets	... 1	0
Comb and Sindoor ...	... 0	4
Ornaments	... 1	0
Musicians	... 0	4
Bridal crown	... 1	0
Washerman	... 0	4
Barber	... 0	4
Feast	... 2	0
Miscellaneous	... 1	0
Total Rs.	... 10	0

Musalmán.	Rs.	As.
Cazi	... 0	8
Cloths for bride and bridegroom	... 3	0
Comb, &c. ...	... 0	4
Chooree or lac bracelets ..	... 0	8
Bridal crown .. .	... 0	8
Barber	... 0	4
Feast	... 2	0
Music and miscellaneous exponses	. . 3	0
Total Rs.	... 10	0

Funerals are more economically conducted. The following are the lowest rates among the poorer classes of Hindoos and Musalmáns:—

Hindoos.	Rs.	As.
Funeral clothes	0	8
To a Dhome for preparing funeral pile	0	8
Firewood	0	12
Sandal, ghee, and bamboos	0	4

* The following figures are taken from Dr. Taylor's "Topography and Statistics of Dacca," written about 1838. It is probable that the expenses would now be greater, cost of living having materially increased since his time.

Shraddu.	Rs.	As.
Brahmin	1	0
Cloth	1	0
Rice and dhal	2	0
Brahmin's feast	1	0
Brass articles	1	0
Barber	0	4
Washerman	0	4
Miscellaneous	0	8
Total Rs.	9	0

Musalmán.	Rs.	As.
Grave-digger	0	12
Coffin, cloth, mats, bamboos, &c. ...	1	0
Mollah	0	4
Fourth Fateeah.		
Mollah	1	0
Food	0	4
Copper dish, &c.	1	0
Cowries distributed to the poor .	0	4
Expense of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Fateeahs,	2	8
Total Rs.	7	0

If a Hindoo family be too poor to celebrate a *shradh*, they content themselves with distributing a few presents to the Agradana Brahmins. Dhomes are seldom employed in the country, and both there and in the city those who cannot afford the expense of a funeral pile throw the body into the river. Among several of the Musalmán classes the grave is dug, and the corpse conveyed thither, by the members of the society to which the deceased belonged. Fateeahs are seldom performed by very poor people, and never for those who have died without family or friends. The Ferazis dispense with the usual marriage and funeral ceremonies, and the expense incurred by them on these occasions is therefore small, consisting chiefly of charitable donations of money.

There are no Hindoo midwives here. All who follow this profession are Musalmáns, and reside in the city under the superintendence of *Mahalladarnis*, who practise in the different *Mahallas* or quarters without interfering with each other. These *Mahalladarnis* settle all disputes among the midwives, and are entitled to a portion of the fees they earn. There are few villages provided with midwives, whose office is usually performed by an experienced neighbour, in consideration of a small present. Four annas is the lowest rate at which the services of a midwife can be procured in the town; other expenses for *pán*, betel-nut, and tobacco, and fuel for 40 days, among the Musalmáns, amount to about 12 annas more, making a total expense of one rupee. Hindoo women always suckle their own children, but Musalmáns frequently employ nurses. The latter are very fond of administering opium to infants, under the impression that it defends the child from cold; but more often in order to quiet it when troublesome. Deaths from an over-dose are said to be not unfrequent.

Language.

The language of this part of the country is the Gour or pure Bengalee, but this has given way to the Calcutta dialect among the wealthy classes of Hindoos, who in speaking, writing, giving entertainments, and generally in their mode of living, imitate their countrymen in the metropolis. The seclusion of women is more strictly attended to among the Musalmáns than the Hindoos; and of the former, only those belonging to the lower classes are ever seen abroad. Some of these work quite as hard as the men, in husking grain, carrying earth, and building materials; while those of the *Badia* and *Jelwa* castes are employed in rowing boats, fishing, &c.

Musalmàn females travel in *doolies* covered with cloth and carried by two bearers. *Palkis* are not generally used, and the native carriages and "*Ekkhas*" of the western provinces are quite unknown. Ticca *ghàris*, similar to those in Calcutta, ply for hire in the town, and bullock huckeries are used for the conveyance of heavy goods and material. Some few of the wealthier natives keep horses, but riding is not a favorite exercise with the majority. Most of the zemindars keep elephants, but the general mode of travelling is by water.

Dress.

The dress of the lower class of natives, both Hindoo and Musulmán, consists of the *dhoti* or waist cloth, and *chaddar* or sheet thrown over the body. The Hindoo wears his *dhoti* with the end passed between his legs and tucked into his waistband behind. The end so tucked in is called in Bengalee *kacha*. Musalmáns eschew the *kacha* on religious grounds, and wear their *dhotis* rather in the manner of a *paijáma*. Among the Hindoos, the *Baishnabs* wear their *dhoti* after the Musalmán fashion.

The higher classes of Hindoos, when in private, generally wear the national *dhoti* and *chaddar* only. The Musalmáns, on the other hand, usually affect the *chapkan* or coat, and *paijáma*, with a cloth or muslin *topi* or cap.

On leaving home, both Hindoos and Musalmáns wear long coats of muslin or cloth, according to the weather, *chaddars*, and *pugrees*. When on visits of ceremony or attending the courts, a *paijáma* or pair of trousers is usually added. Stockings are worn only by those who affect the newest fashion; leather shoes or bazar slippers complete the costume. A Dacca *dhoti* and *chaddar* are sometimes very valuable when made of fine muslin. The price ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 50.* Wooden sandals, fastened by a wooden button passing between the first and second toes, are used by the lower classes and in the country. The *kurta* or short coat is sometimes worn. The names of these garments vary according to the peculiar cut, but to the European eye the difference is not very marked.

The ordinary dress of the women, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, and of all classes, is a *sári* or cloth thrown over the body and covering the head. The Hindoo women, before and during marriage, wear a *sári* with a red border, but widows are prohibited from wearing colors. Among the Mahomedans there is no restriction, and the women are allowed to wear variegated or plain *sáris* at pleasure.

The prostitutes, who are a numerous class in the city and district, have of course no scruples on the score of dress, the costliness and adornments of which are only limited by the means of the wearer.

Respectable females, especially in the town, sometimes wear *kurtas* or jackets, to which the Mahomedans add a *paijáma*. It is perhaps unnecessary to allude to the under-garments worn by these ladies, the rather that it would be difficult to find names for them in the English language.

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* These are city prices. The corresponding garments worn by the peasantry are of course much cheaper. A common *dhoti* costs about 12 annas, and a man generally has four in use at a time. From six to ten *dhotis* are required during the year. A common *chaddar* costs about 10 annas, and two last for a year.

Shell bracelets are worn by Hindoo women, and these with the streak of *sindhoor* or red paint on the forehead betoken the married woman whose husband is alive. A widow is forbidden to wear any ornaments. Musalmán women wear bracelets of lac, glass, or silver. Other ornaments are the *khaloo* or anklet, strings of beads round the neck, ear and nose-rings, necklaces, waist-chains, rings, bracelets, &c. These ornaments of course vary in value, according to the wealth and position of the wearer. Some natives indulge in English jewellery, as watches and chains, rings, &c. This is a modern innovation. Barrel-shaped ornaments of copper, brass, or the precious metals are commonly worn, and are used to contain amulets or charms.

Pán and tobacco are much used both by men and women. Tobacco is smoked in the towns but in the country the women chew it with their *pán*.

Amusements.

The principal amusements are kite-flying, bird-fights, *nautches*, *neelahs* or theatrical representations, cards and other games of chance. In former times boating was a favorite pastime, and probably originated with the Nawabs, who took great pleasure in this exercise, and had magnificent State barges. In imitation of these, the merchants, weavers, and others kept pleasure-boats fancifully decorated, with their crews dressed in various costumes; and moonlight regattas formed at this time one of the chief amusements of the people. The practice seems now to have died out, and regattas are almost unknown except on special occasions, when they are got up among the natives for the entertainment of visitors by the European residents at the station.

Kite-flying is a very general pastime during the cold weather and spring months. The kites are made of colored paper stretched over a light framework of bamboo, and, as a rule have no tail or tassels like the kites at home. The string is wound on a revolving spindle, and is let out, or shortened at pleasure by a rotary motion of the hands. Kite-flying at times becomes a perfect nuisance, and has to be prohibited in the public streets and thoroughfares for carriages. Young men as well as boys engage in it, and evince a skill and dexterity in the management of their kites, which would challenge admiration, were it displayed in the pursuit of any less contemptible and childish amusement.

Another game resembling marbles is common amongst the boys, who use pellets of hardened clay; they also have a game something like "French and English," in which a line is drawn, and both parties join hands; the object being of course to drag the opposite party across the line.

Deer are sometimes caught with nets, and the natives generally, especially the Musalmáns, are fond of shooting, if such a term can be applied to their usual habit of prowling about in the jungle, and murdering any unlucky beast or bird that gives them a fair chance of a pot-shot. Angling is a common pursuit, but is practised in a clumsy and unskilful manner. The Hindoos are fond of fights between rams, *bulbuls* or nightingales, *dqhials*, and *munias*; and large sums of money are frequently betted on the event. Other in-door amusements consist of games of chance with dice, *kauris*, cards, eggs, and cocoanuts; while the weavers and other Baisnabs indulge in *nautches* and *neelas* or theatrical representations of the exploits

of Krishna. Among the Hindoos the *bhela* (a kind of violin) is the common musical instrument, but the European pattern is now much used, and is procurable in all the bazars. It need perhaps scarcely be mentioned that these instruments are not equal to cremonas. The *sitá* (a kind of guitar with three strings) is the favorite instrument among the Musalmáns. Their passive amusements are *nautches*, fireworks, cock-fighting, dice, and cards. The above sports and pastimes, requiring, as a rule, no courage or endurance, and little or no physical exertion, are eminently characteristic of the indolent and spiritless nature of the natives of this district, who are, as a body, fair average specimens of that most degraded section of humanity, the Bengali Asiatic. It must be admitted, however, that some attempt has been made, in the city at least, to introduce a more manly style of amusement among the rising generation; and some of the boys at the Government College may now be seen, during the cold weather, aping the performances of the European residents at cricket. They do not, however, appear to appreciate or enter into the spirit of the game; and their play is generally of the mildest description.

Diet.

Boiled rice forms the principal article of diet of the people, and is often the only food taken; dál, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices, and other condiments are added to give it a relish. Twelve chittacks of rice is the ordinary daily allowance for a healthy man, seven being taken in the forenoon, and five in the evening. Boatmen and others often consume fourteen chittacks. *Chyúra* is made by soaking paddy in cold water till the grain swells, then drying it over a fire in an earthen vessel, and finally pounding it in the *dheuki* or *ukli* (kind of large wooden mortar) till the husk is separated. The bran is then winnowed away, and it is ready for use. This preparation is much used by Hindoos when travelling by water in company with Musalmáns or persons of different castes. It is generally moistened with water, *jugri* or tamarind-juice being added. The higher classes soak it in milk and eat it with sugar, curdled milk, or plantains. Prepared rice in other forms is also often used on a boat journey.

Wheat, except in sweetmeats, is not generally used by Bengalis. The Mahomedans in the town consume fermented bread prepared by professional bakers; various kinds of cakes and biscuits are also sold. Natives of Hindostan living here generally accustom themselves to the use of rice as their principal article of food; those, however, who can afford it, consume *chapátis* or unfermented cakes.

Mahomedans eat all kinds of meat except pork, if the animal have been made *halál* (lawful food) by being killed according to the prescribed legal forms. Hindoos use animal food very sparingly, but are allowed to eat pigeons, ducks, and their eggs; and goat's flesh also, if killed as an offering to some deity. Some of the lower and poorer classes eat turtle also.

About two chittacks of *dál* form an ingredient in almost every meal. *Mung*, *bút*, *masúr*, and *kalai* are the pulses most commonly used; *khisári* is also used, but is not considered wholesome. *Arhar* and *bút* are the most palatable, but are difficult of digestion. Poor people, who cannot afford *dál* and fish on the same day, generally take them alternately.

Milk simply boiled or curdled (*dahi*) is much used. Butter is not in demand. Clarified butter or *ghee* is always employed in cooking vegetables and *dál*, which are eaten with the rice. Sweetmeats are fried in ghee. Rice and milk, with sugar and spices, is considered a great delicacy, and taken as the last dish: it is rarely eaten.

Vegetables.

In the city, English vegetables are bought in the bazar, and are much prized among the richer classes. Cherrapoongee potatoes command a ready sale, and a superior sort grown near Kolatia Hât on the north-west of Dacca are procurable at certain seasons. Native vegetables are generally cooked with ghee, mustard oil, or a mixture of it and *til* oil, salt, capsicums, acid fruits, *nim* leaves, &c. A variety of gourds, tuberous roots, and other vegetables are consumed by the natives under the general denomination of *tarkâri*. There are no English equivalents for most of the native names, and it seems useless to enumerate them. Every native adds about 1½ kutchas (6 drachms) of salt to his meal. The poorer classes add a seasoning composed of haldi (turmeric), tezpattar (laurel-leaf), and lal mirich (red chillies). Garlic, common coriander, and onions (pyáj) occasionally enter into the composition.

Fish.

Endless varieties of fish are sold in the bazars. They are cheapest during the cold season, scarce and expensive during the rains. They are generally fried in oil with salt, turmeric, and spices, and eaten with the rice and vegetables. The poorer classes live on the *puti*, small *chingari* (prawn), *moulah*, and a mess consisting of small fry called *panch meshali*.

Fruit.

The mangoe is greatly prized, and when in season no meal is considered complete without it. *Katál* or jack-fruit ranks next. It is eaten raw, or the juice mixed with milk and drunk in the hot weather. The seeds of the *ják* are also eaten, and when properly roasted are not unlike sweet chesnuts. The cocoanut (*nariál*) is a favourite fruit, and is much used in the preparation of sweetmeats. The date (*khajúr*) does not flourish in the district, its fruit being small and tasteless. From its juice, however, molasses is made. *Bel* is chiefly taken in the form of sherbet, and is said to make a very wholesome beverage. Plantains form an universal and favorite article of diet. The sour plums of the *bhair* are much sought after by the poorer classes. Oranges and sweet limes are imported from Sylhet in the cold weather, and are in great demand. In July, pinecapples sell as cheap as two for one pice. Papia, guavas, cucumbers, water-melons, &c., find a ready sale. From April till July, the seeds of a water-plant called *makana*, (Euryale ferox) peculiar to Eastern Bengal, are sold extensively in the bazars. The kernels of the seeds consist of starchy matter. They are eaten alone, or with milk and sugar. The inhabitants of Dacca are singularly partial to this tasteless fruit, of which, when cheap, four or five seeds cost one pice. The *singhara* nut, though less common than in Hindostan, sells here at 2 pice the seer. Large quantities are sold towards the beginning of the cold season.

Utensils, &c

The Hindoos use cooking utensils of brass; the Musalmáns of copper. Those who cannot afford these expensive metals, content themselves with earthen vessels. Stone dishes are also common among the lower classes of Hindoos, and wooden platters among the poorer Musalmáns.

Cost of living.

Dr. Taylor, writing about 1838, says that two and a half pice is the lowest sum necessary for the daily subsistence of a labouring man, but that when two or more live together, as in a family, the cost is less, though not much under two pice. The expense of living has considerably increased of late years,

English Seminary.

An English seminary was established in Dacca by Government in 1835. Dr. Taylor describes it as being in his time well attended, and altogether in a flourishing and promising condition. In 1841 this school was raised to the position of a college, and the foundation laid of the present building, which was completed in 1846.

The Dacca College.

The Dacca College is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and is open to any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5. The course of study is such as is prescribed by the University for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

The College staff consists of the Principal, two Professors, an Assistant Professor, and a Law Lecturer.

The Collegiate School is under a Head Master, assisted by eight Sub-Masters, two Pundits, and a Munshi. A writer, librarian, and eleven servants complete the establishment.

The number of students on the rolls in April, 1866, was 110, and at the beginning of April, 1867, it had increased to 123. Of this number 6 are Christians, and 117 are Hindoos. The students are from different schools in Dacca and the surrounding districts.

At the examinations held at the beginning of the present year, twelve students were candidates for the B. A. degree, and seven were successful. Two of the students, who had obtained the B. A. degree at the preceding examinations, were candidates also for the M. A. degree, and both were successful.

Collegiate School.

The Collegiate School, from which some of the best students of the College are drawn, has 217 pupils on the rolls. The fees charged vary from one rupee eight annas to three rupees.

Other Schools.

There are two Government Normal Schools,—one for training pundits and teachers of the vernacular, and the other for training English masters. Besides these there are 169 Boys' Schools in the town and district, of which 3 are supported entirely by Government, 147 partly by Government and partly by private contributions, and 19 by private parties entirely. In these schools and in the college, a total number of 8,336 boys receive instruction.

Female Schools.

Of female schools, there is the Normal School for training female teachers, one school for the instruction of adults, and 24 for that of girls. Of these schools 12 are aided by Government, 2 are supported by private contributions; and 12 entirely by Government. In these schools 452 girls receive instruction.

There are also numerous Sanskrit *toles* or academies, where Logic, Rhetoric, Grammar, Astronomy, &c., are taught. As regards Sanskrit learning, Bikrumpore ranks second only to Nuddea in the whole of Bengal.

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The natives, especially the Hindoos, as a rule, evince a most laudable desire to obtain an English education, and will often pinch and screw, and almost starve themselves, in order to be able to pay their school or college fees. They are actuated by the strongest of all motives—self-interest; knowing as they do that a knowledge of English is now made almost a *sine quâ non* in the distribution of the best appointments under Government which every native covets. As regards vernacular education, the vernacular scholarships afford a strong stimulus.

There is still a strong feeling of opposition to the spread of female education. In many places persons are found willing to support a girl's school; but these are influenced rather by the idea that by so doing they will establish a claim for preferment, than by any conviction that female education is desirable *per se*. The parents do not much object so long as they have to pay nothing, and take care to remove their children from school at a very early age.

The schools are very thickly and pretty uniformly spread in Bikrampore, thinly and less uniformly in Manickgunge. In Dacca half the schools are in, or hard by, the town itself, and the remainder nearly all adjacent to the Megna or the Delasserv. The interior is almost without schools.

For further statistics, see Table of Schools in the appendix.

26.—DISPENSARIES, &c.

The principal charitable institutions in the city of Dacca are the Lunatic Asylum, the Mitford Hospital, and the Langar Khannah, or alms-house, founded by Khajeh Abdul Guni.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Lunatic Asylum was built in 1819, and is situated at the west end of the town, in close proximity to the chowk. It adjoins the district jail. It has five large ward, seven cells, capable of containing four inmates each, and 32 solitary cells. An extra wards, constructed with all the latest improvements, is now approaching completion, which will accommodate 45 lunatics.

According to the scale allowed for jails, the Dacca asylum is only capable of containing 126 lunatics. On the 1st July there were 166 males and 37 females in the asylum, which is therefore densely over crowded. The wards are ill-planned and badly ventilated, the flooring is in many cases defective, and from the filthy habits of the lunatics has become most offensive. A great improvement has lately been effected by abolishing the old-fashioned V shaped drains and cesspools, and introducing privies on the dry-earth system. It is of course not to be expected that this system can be always strictly enforced in a lunatic asylum; but the tractable inmates can generally be persuaded to make use of the privies. The floors of the wards are also thickly strewn with dry-earth at night, for reasons which sufficiently explain themselves. To render the asylum a fit place for the reception of persons afflicted with insanity, it would be necessary completely to pull down and rebuild the existing wards, the construction of which is quite at variance with the rules of modern sanitary science.

The new ward now in course of construction will, to a certain extent, relieve the overcrowding; but the advantage thus gained will be again lost if the proposal of sending lunatics to Dacca from Cooch Behar be carried out.

Those of the inmates who are tractable and willing to work are employed in various ways, as keeping the Mitford Hospital garden in order, fetching water, pounding surki, carpentry, moorah-making, baking, cane-cutting, &c. On an average, 73 patients are thus employed, and 35 are told off for domestic duties within the asylum walls. About 26 of the female patients are engaged in cooking, grinding flour, sewing, pounding surki, and cleaning the female wards. Of the total inmates 135 are daily at work, or 59 per cent. The remainder are the intractable and idiotic, who do nothing.

The establishment consists of 1 overseer, 1 native doctor, 4 jemadars, 1 jemadarni, 22 barkandauzes, 3 female warders, 2 barbers, 10 sweepers, 1 Hindoo cook, 1 gardener, 2 washermen, and 1 carpenter. The Civil Surgeon is also Superintendent of the asylum, which is inspected every month by the visitors appointed under Act XXXVI of 1858. These are the Commissioner, the Judge, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate, the Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court.

The average number of annual admissions from 1857 to 1866 was 95. A large majority of the insanes are afflicted with chronic mania, generally brought on by indulgence in ganjah.

The following districts send their lunatics to the Dacca asylum:—Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Cachar, Tipperah, Chittagong, Noacolly, Backergunge, Furreedpore, Pubna, Bograh, Cooch-Behar, and Assam.

The average annual number treated in the asylum during the past 10 years has been 304, with an average mortality of 8·93 per cent.

Mitford Hospital.

The Mitford Hospital was founded by Mr. Mitford, of the Bengal Civil Service,* and was opened on the 1st May, 1858. It has two surgical and two medical wards for males, and one for females. In these 92 patients can be accommodated. The average number of inmates ranges from 65 to 75. Of out-patients the attendance varies from 20 to 40, according to the season of the year. From the date of its opening to the 31st December, 1866, 90,057 out-patients had been treated, or an average of 10,000 yearly.

The establishment consists of 1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 native doctor, 1 compounder, 4 dressers, 1 female do.; 2 cooks, 2 coolies, 4 sweepers, 1 durwan, and 1 gardener. The whole is under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon.

The most common diseases are fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, enlargement of spleen, rheumatism, syphilis, and anœmia. The hospital stands in its own grounds by the river-side, and consists of the main buildings (a centre edifice and two wings) without houses, and a separate residence for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is always in attendance. The buildings are well-planned; the wards are roomy, lofty, and beautifully ventilated. The beds are arranged at convenient intervals, and altogether the inmates appear to be most comfortably provided for. Out of Calcutta and Howrah, this hospital is undoubtedly the best in Lower

* See "History of the District."

Bengal. It is managed by a Committee of Visitors, consisting of the Commissioner, Judge, Magistrate, and four of the most influential native residents of Dacca.

The institution is supported by the interest of Rupees 1,66,000 left by the founder, Mr Mitford, and by a monthly grant from Government of Rs. 453-12, being the average expenses of the old Native Hospital and Government Dispensary, which were amalgamated with the Mitford Hospital. The monthly income is therefore—

From Interest	... Rs.	577	12	5
Govt. Grant	... „	453	12	0
Total Rs. ...		1,031	8	5

The Langar Khanah.

The Langar Khanah, founded by Khajeh Abdul Guni, is situated in the Mehalla called "Purub Derwaza" to the east of the jail. It was opened in April, 1866. The present inmates number 16 females, 20 males, and 6 children. The majority are blind and lame. A native doctor attends them, and each inmate is provided with food, clothes, and a room. The only condition that a person has to make on admission is that he will become a permanent inmate of the alms-house. After admission he is forbidden to beg. There are no out-door recipients of charity.

Jail Hospital.

The Jail Hospital was formerly the *Ták-Sál* or Mint of the Nawabs. Until 1836 the Kotwali was located there; it then became a guard-house. In 1847 it was converted into a prison for thuggee criminals. In 1849 non-laboring prisoners were confined here. In 1859 it was made the Jail Hospital, and has ever since been the only asylum for sick prisoners.

The number of wards is five: one is used as a dispensary. Three are capable of containing 16 patients each, and one 8.

The establishment consists of 1 native doctor and 1 compounder. The duffadar burkandazes are borne on the rolls of the jail.

The average number of patients during 1866 was 21·57.

Dispensaries.

At Joydebpore.

There are three charitable dispensaries in the District; at Joydebpore in Bhowal, at Joinshar in Pergunnah Bikrampore, and at the sub-divisional head-quarters of Manickgunge. The first (*at Joydebpore*) was established by Baboo Kali Narain Chowdhry, and was opened on the 1st August, 1866. The establishment consists of a Bengali class native doctor, appointed and paid by Government, 1 compounder, 1 dresser, 1 chowkeydar, and 1 mehter and loochman. The average number of out-patients up to the end of the year was 24·66 per diem. A Hospital for in-patients has also been established. Baboo Kali Narain provides diet, hospital necessaries, &c., in addition to his monthly subscription of Rs. 40.

This dispensary is situated in a tract of country much overgrown with jungle, where few roads exist, and the population of which is thin and scattered. These conditions will always prevent a large attendance of sick patients.

At Joinshar.

The dispensary at Joinshar was founded and is mainly supported by Baboo Abhay Kumar Dutta, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Dacca. It was sanctioned experimentally by Government, attention having been drawn to the matter by the late prevalence of an epidemic disease in Bikrampore, the whole of which large pergunnah possessed not a single institution for affording medical relief to the sick. It was opened on the 16th November, 1866, from which date until the 31st March, 1867, 1,335 patients had been treated, or at the rate of 40·95 per diem. The natives resort to it readily, and the sick are taken there from all parts of Bikrampore. The establishment is as under :-

	Monthly salary.
Native Doctor	Rs. 40 0 0
Compounder	„ 7 0 0
Dresser	„ 5 0 0
Chowkeydar	„ 5 0 0
Mehter	„ 0 8 0
Total Rs....	57 8 0

The Native Doctor's salary is paid by Government, the remainder from the local subscriptions. The monthly income is Rs. 43, of which Baboo Abhay Kumar Dutta subscribes Rs. 20.

At present there is no accommodation for in-patients, but the Baboo intends removing the buildings from their present site close to his house, to a more convenient locality at a little distance, and a ward is to be constructed for the accommodation of a few persons.

At the recommendation of the local authorities, the institution has now been made permanent.

At Manickgunge.

The Manickgunge Dispensary was opened on the 1st August, 1864. It is situated at the sub-divisional head-quarters of Manickgunge, about three miles from the town and thannah of the same name, on the right bank of the river Delassery. The Native Doctor attached to the sub-division is in medical charge, and is of course paid by Government. Other expenses are met by monthly subscriptions from the neighbouring zemindars.

The establishment consists of—

	Salary per mensem.
1 Dresser	Rs. 5 0 0
1 Writer	„ 5 0 0
1 Chaprassi	„ 4 0 0
1 Mehter	„ 2 0 0
Total Rs. ...	16 0 0

As a matter of fact, there is no mehter, none being procurable at so low a rate of salary. The convict mehter attached to the lock-up does all the necessary work. This is the only dispensary in the sub-division. It has no accommodation for in-patients, and consequently persons do not come from long distances. Average daily attendance during the last six months has been only 6·628.

The dispensary is managed by a Committee appointed by Government. The Secretary is the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Sub-division.

Native Dispensaries.

There are several indigenous dispensaries on a small scale, kept by native kobirazes and hakims, who distribute native remedies to the poor and helpless living in their vicinity.

27.—POLITICAL PENSIONS.

The total number of political pensioners is thirty-six, of whom thirty belong to the family and household of the late Nawab of Dacca, and receive an aggregate monthly allowance of Rs. 261-5. Five are Munipuri Chiefs, who were first located in Nuddea, then in Moorshedabad, and finally removed to this district. They receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 146, on condition that they will not leave Dacca without the permission of the authorities, nor engage in any intrigues against the Government.

The heir to the ex-Rajah of Jynteah was sent here from Sylhet during the mutiny, and is bound by the same conditions as the Munipuri Chiefs. He receives Rs. 500 a month.*

28.—ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

The only imperial road in the district is that leading from Dacca, past Naraingunge to Beid Bazar, on the west bank of the Megna, a distance of 17 or 18 miles. It is a part of the main road which connects Dacca and Chittagong *viâ* Daoodkandy and Comillah.†

* A party of twenty-one Munipuris, men, women, and children, have lately been sent down by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, and placed under Police surveillance at Dacca, as belonging to the families of men who have been engaged in making raids on British territory. These persons receive diet allowance from Government at fixed rates, but cannot strictly be called political pensioners.

† The Shampore road, a loop-line running along by the river, and joining the imperial main road at Shampore Bridge, is kept up by the Ferry Fund.

The most important of the roads maintained from the District Ferry Fund is that which runs north from the city through the heart of the Bhawal jungles to Nayan Bazar or Toke on the Brahmaputra, at the extreme boundary of the district, a distance of 52 miles. From this point it is continued to the sudder station of Mymensingh. The country through which this road passes is mostly dry and elevated, and it is therefore readily passable at all seasons of the year. Annual repairs, however, are required along the whole length of road, to clear the jungle from the sides, to level the ant-hills that are continually being formed, and make good other defects that are caused by the periodical rains.

The Toonghee Bridge over the Balu creek * on this road is worthy of notice. It is a solid structure of masonry and stonework, flanked with turrets at the approaches on either side. It has three arches, the centre one of which was blown up by Mr. Carnac, the Magistrate, during the mutiny. The breach, however, has been repaired with timber, and the bridge is in full use. It is known to have been built in the time of the Mahomedans, but there is some doubt as to the exact period of its erection †. As in all native bridges, the centre is much higher than the sides, and the approaches are therefore rather steep. Seen from the river bank below, this bridge is a most picturesque object, and one that would well repay the labor of a photographer. It is distant about 14 miles north of the city.

About eight miles north of Toonghee, a road branches off to the right, to the residence of Baboo Kallynarain Chowdhry, Zemindar of Bhowal, at Joydebpore. This road was constructed by the Baboo himself, and is kept in excellent order.

A road has been undertaken, which is to connect the Police Thannah of Srinagar with the Sub-divisional head-quarters at Moonsheegunge. The line of earthwork has been taken almost the whole way from Srinagar to Taltolah Bazar on the Delassery, but the embankment being new, and not having properly settled, is very defective in parts, and will require extensive repairs before it can be considered anything but a fair-weather road. Materials for the bridges have been collected, but the work is now stopped on account of the rains. From the Moonsheegunge side the road has advanced as far as Rikabi Bazar on the Delassery. Total length of the road from Moonsheegunge to Srinagar will be about 15 miles.

Other roads in the district are unimportant. A bridged footpath, (it can scarcely be called a road) four miles long, has been made, connecting the Sub-divisional head-quarters of Manickgunge with the bazar and Police Thannah, which are situated on the river. There is also a fair-weather track called the Monat Road, 25 miles long, which is used as the post road to Furreedpore in the dry season. A road to Teota on the Jamuna, opposite Goalanda, the intended point of extension of the E. B. Railway, has been sanctioned, and the work commenced.

The want of good roads is much felt in this district; in default of these means of communication, almost all travelling has to be done by water, for which means of locomotion the country, especially the northern division, affords less facilities than is the case in districts which are more intersected by navigable channels.

The only canal on which toll is levied in the district is the Dhulay creek, connecting the Burigunga and Balu rivers. There are two toll stations with a Toll Collector at each, one at Faridabad close to the suspension bridge, and the other at Trimohani at the junction

* Usually called the Toonghee river. Further down, it is known as the Balu.

† See *History of the District*

of the canal with the Balu river. Toll is levied at the rate of 2 annas per hundred maunds on all boats of fifty maunds burthen or upwards.

29.— PUBLIC OFFICES AND BUILDINGS.

The public buildings belonging to Government are the new Judge's and Collector's Cutcherries, the Dacca College, the Mitford Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Jail and Jail Hospital, the Mills, and the Lal Bagh Barracks.

A new building, to contain the Magistrate's and Police Offices, is just being commenced by the D. P. W.; these Offices are at present held in a house rented by Government at Rs. 104 per mensem, including Municipal tax. The Commissioner's Office and the Court of Small Causes are both held in rented buildings; the amount paid for the former is Rs. 67-8, and for the latter Rs. 54 per mensem. The Survey Office is held in a hired house at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, as is that of the Executive Engineer at Rs. 35. The Municipal Commissioners pay Rs. 76 a month for the house occupied by their Office. The Telegraph and Post Offices are both in hired houses; the rent of the former is Rs. 180, and that of the latter Rs. 30 a month. The building occupied by the Branch Bank of Bengal is the property of the Bank, and St. Thomas's Church of course belongs to Government.

The sub-divisional buildings of Moonsheegunge and Manickgunge belong to Government, as do also the Moonsiffs' Offices, the Police and Abkarree stations in the interior.

30.—STAGING BUNGALOWS.

There are no staging bungalows for the accommodation of travellers in this district.

31.—RATES OF LABOR, &c.

The accompanying Table shows the prevailing rates of different kinds of labor in the Dacca District:—

Description of labour.	Conditions.	Wages.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Coolies	From 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., allowing 2 hours for meals, per diem	0	3	0
Carts	With 2 Bullocks, from 6 A. M. till noon, per diem	0	10	6
Ditto	With ditto, from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M., per diem	1	0	0
Boats	Up to 100 maunds, per diem	* 1	4	0
Ditto	Do. to 500 ditto, ditto	* 0	12	0
Ditto	Do. to 1,000 ditto, ditto	* 0	8	0
Bearers (kuhárs)	Each man, per diem	0	8	0
Tioca gari, with pair of ponies	Per hour	0	8	0
Elephants	No fixed rate, as these animals are not let to hire	0	0	0

* Per 100 maunds.

According to an official return recently submitted from the Magistrate's office, there are within the jurisdiction of the Sudder Thannah thirty-four elephants belonging to private persons, 175 bullocks, 220 *kahárs* or bearers, 102 carts, 150 tattoos.* There are no Government elephants at present permanently stationed in Dacca. From Nawabgunge, 150 tattoos are returned as procurable; the principal means of carriage in the remaining Thannahs appear to be by water.

The actual number of boats in the District has not been ascertained, but they are of course readily procurable.

The number of ticca gharries that ply for hire in the city is sixty.

32.—LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures used in this District are, speaking generally, the same that are used in Calcutta and the whole of Eastern Bengal. The unit of the British Indian ponderary system is the *tola*, equal to 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, *viz.*, *chitak* (2oz. avoirdupois), seer (2lbs.,) and *más* or maund (80lbs.); and by its sub-division the small or jewellers' weights, called *mashas*, *rattis*, and *dhán*.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series :—

Mun.	Pusseree.	Seer.	Chitak.	Tola.	Masha.	Ruttee.	Dhan.
1	8	40	640	3,200	38,400	307,200	1,228,800
	1	5	80	400	4,800	38,400	153,600
		1	16	80	960	7,680	30,720
			1	5	60	480	1,920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

These figures shew the actual number of elephants, &c., supposed to be in the District. It is doubtful whether the owners would be willing to let them out to hire.

The same remark applies to the other means of carriage.

Dr. Taylor gives the weight of the seer as 80½ *Siccas*,* but so far as I have been able to ascertain there is no difference between the seer in use here and the standard seer of Calcutta. It is not improbable that individual shopkeepers may have their own ideas as to the exact weight of the seer by which they measure their goods, but the acknowledged standard is, I think, 80 siccas (or tolas) as elsewhere. The same author states that some few articles, as brassware, are frequently sold at the rate of 78 siccas, and lime at that of 90 siccas per seer.

The tolah is used in weighing gold and silver, jewels, spices, medicines, thread, and fine cloth. The number of mashas in a tola varies, being 10 for gold and silver, 12 and 2 rattis for medicines and spices, and 12½ for jewels.†

The grain and liquid measures consist of cane or wicker-baskets, and hollow bamboos, and are all specific proportions of the seer.

The cloth measure now in general use is the English yard, which has superseded the old *Sultani gaj* of 36½ inches, and the Company's *gaj* of 39½ inches. The very fine muslins are sold by weight called *dukhi*, the price rising in proportion to the decrease of weight, the length of the cloth, and the number of threads in it. Thread is weighed in scales, resembling the Danish balance.

33.—CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.

No elephants are caught in this district. A herd of these animals is reported to exist in the dense jungles beyond Burmee, but all attempts to capture them have hitherto been unsuccessful.

34.—CATTLE AND POULTRY,—WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Domestic Animals.

Among the domesticated animals in this District may be mentioned the tame elephant and buffalo, horses and ponies, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits; and poultry, *viz.*, turkeys, fowls, pigeons, ducks, and geese.

Most of the elephants are the property of zemindars and planters. The Government Depôt at Dacca, that used at one time to contain some two hundred of these animals, and was supplied from Chittagong and the hills on the Eastern Frontier, has been empty for some time. The Government elephants are at present at Chittagong, but are expected to return to Dacca before long. It is, I believe, intended to re-establish the Depôt.

Buffaloes are kept by zemindars and gowalas in the interior, but are not met with in the city. The milk, which is richer than that of the common cow, is used for making *dhai* (curd), ghee, and the well-known Dacca cheese, which, when really good, is thought by some to equal European cream cheese.

This is not a horse-breeding district, though the experiment has been tried; and there appears to be no reason why it should not succeed. The horses in use are such as are met

* *Siccas* and *tolahs* seem to be used as convertible terms. This is not strictly correct, the *sicca*, as its name implies, being equivalent to the weight of a *sicca rupee*, while the *tolah* is equal to that of the Company's rupee only.

† Taylor.

with all over India, and require no special mention. The climate of Dacca appears to be less fatal to horses with Arab blood in them than that of some of the neighbouring districts, as Tipperah and Mymensing. The Bengali tattoo is indigenous to the district, and is, as a rule, a wretched specimen of the equine race. Burmah and Munipuri ponies are not uncommon.

The working cattle of the District are of an inferior breed, weak and puny, and generally ill-fed. This is particularly the case in the low-lying portion of the district to the southward. The cattle that I have seen grazing on the banks of the Lukhya to the northward were, as a rule, in fair condition. This is no doubt owing to the abundance and superior quality of the pasturage on the high-level lands. The milch-kine of Dacca are reckoned the best in Bengal, and chiefly belong to the *deswáli* * (up-country) breed, which is employed for working oil and sugar-mills, draught and other heavy work. Sheep are procurable in the district, but those that come to the Dacca market are mostly imported from other zillahs. Dr. Taylor says that in his time (about 1838) a sheep might be purchased in the country for ten annas. Prices have risen since then. Sheep are now brought down from the interior and sold for about Rs. 2 a piece; while butchers in the town charge ten and sixteen rupees for a fat sheep. The wool is of very inferior quality.

Pigs are kept by low-caste Hindoos (chiefly Rishis, Chamars, and Banwas) and Christians. Native-fed pork is not much in request with any but the lowest classes. Goats are very common, and their flesh is a common article of food. Rabbits are procurable. Fowls, ducks, geese, and pigeons are to be had in all the markets. Turkeys command a high price, a good one costing not less than Rs. 14.

With a view to improving the breed of cattle, poultry, &c., and generally to promoting the agricultural interests of the district, a model farm, under the Collector's supervision, has recently been established at Dacca. The institution is an experiment, and as yet quite in its infancy, but it is hoped that it will be cordially supported by the zemindars and others in whose interest it has been established, and whose attention to the importance of agricultural science has already been drawn by the exhibitions recently held in this and the surrounding districts.

Wild animals, &c

The wild animals indigenous to the Dacca District are, with few exceptions, of the same kind as those of other parts of the Gangetic Delta. The northern portion of the District is infested by beasts of prey, and a number of other quadrupeds, while the alluvial tract to the southward is comparatively free from these, but abounds with aquatic birds, fishes, and reptiles of various kinds.

Mammalia.

Some of the commoner varieties are here given. The common green monkey (*Simia Cercopithecus*) is plentiful in the jungles, especially near the city. Troops of them may be seen in the early morn-

* The large white or cream-colored breed of cattle were brought to Dacca from Delhi when the Nawab Shaista Khan was in power here. They were called *deswáli* as they were attended by an importation of *deswáli* herdsmen (Gopáls). At the same time came a number of men, cunning as carpenters and other artisans. The descendants of these men are still known in Dacca.

A bull of this *deswali* kind, bred by Mr. J. P. Wise, carried off the first prize from all Bengal in the Calcutta Agricultural Exhibition in January, 1864.

ing sitting on the roofs of houses in the outskirts of the town. They are wise enough to affect the habitations of Hindoos, by whom of course they are never molested. So far as I know, no other kind of monkey is found in the District.

The largest species of bat met with in the District is the Roussette or flying-fox *(Pteropus Rubricollis)*. It is nocturnal in its habits, and, like the monkey, commits great havoc among the orchards. The little striped or "orange-bat" *(Vespertilio pictus)* is so called from th golden color of its fur. It inhabits the interior of the jungle, where, from its brilliant colors and small size, it is sometimes mistaken for a butterfly. The common house-bat *(Dysopes Murinus*, Hardwicke) and *Megaderma*, or long-eared bat, are also found in huts, deserted mosques, wells, &c.

The musk-rat or shrew *(Sorex Indicus)*, the Mungús *(Viverra Mungus)*, and the civet *(Viverra Bengalensis)*, are all common.

Tigers and leopards infest the jungles of the northern division of the District. Their numbers have decreased of late years, owing to the clearing of jungle and the advance of cultivation. They are also hunted and shot every year by native *shikaris*, especially those of the *Baghmara* caste, who make this their particular business. A *black leopard* was lately shot at Srimudi, on the east bank of the Megna, in the Tipperah District; and I am told that the animal has been killed in Dacca, but the variety seems to be very rare.* Wild cats are common.

Wild hogs are also less numerous than they used to be, being shot down by the natives in great numbers, especially during the rains.

The elephant is an aboriginal inhabitant of this part of the country; and a herd of these animals have, I am told, for some years past taken up their quarters in the heavy jungles beyond Burmee, in Thannah Kapassia, eluding all attempts to capture them. Their numbers have, from time to time, been augmented by tame elephants which have escaped from confinement and joined the herd.

Four kinds of deer are found in the District—the gous deer (*Cervus Hippelaphus*), the sambar or black rusa of Bengal *(Cervus Aristotelis)*, the hog-deer, and the muntjak or barking deer *(Cervus Muntjak)*. This latter is of a red color, and has projecting canine teeth in the upper jaw. It derives its name from the resemblance of its voice to the barking of a dog. All these inhabit the northern jungles.

The wild buffalo *(Bubalus Buffelus)* is found in marshy land in all parts of the district. The jackal, fox, and hare are abundant. The black rabbit *(Lepus Hispidus*, Pearson*)* is peculiar to this part of the country, and is found in the jungles to the north of the city. It is, I believe, known to exist nowhere else but in the jungles of the Mymensingh District, and along the Terai to the Nepal country. This animal appears to be the connecting link between the hares and rabbits. It is only found in thick grass jungle, and does not come into cultivated lands; the natives say it breeds like the rabbit in burrows. It has *short* ears, and hind

* The black leopard has also been trapped alive in this District.

legs long in proportion to the fore, like those of the hare. Like the hare, it runs off in a straight line, and does not take advantage of bushes, &c., as the rabbit does. Its color is like that of a mouse, or rather darker; its fur is exceedingly harsh (hence the name *Hispidus*), but easily pulled off.

The bandicoot rat and porcupine (*Histrix Cristata*) are common, and are very destructive to the crops. The flesh of the porcupine is eaten by the lower castes of Hindoos. It is white, and not at all ill-flavored when properly cooked.* The quills are used for combs and ornaments. The small brown squirrel (*Sciurus Bengalensis*) inhabits the jungles to the north of the city.

The black bear (*Ursus niger*) is found in the elevated parts of the northern division, particularly among the small hills in this tract. There are two kinds of otter (*Lutra vulgaris*) found in the rivers, one being grey, the other dark-brown in color. The former variety is trained by the fishermen to drive fish into their nets. Otters are speared by the Garwaras, and their skins are exported to Bootan and China.

The porpoise (*Platanista Gangetica*) or *Susu*, as the natives call it, abounds in the rivers of the district. Another variety, which may be called the Sunderbun porpoise, (the native name is *Sana* or *Hana*), is found in the large rivers Megna and Pudda at certain seasons. The Sunderbun porpoise has not the elongated snout of the *Susu*, is said to be a larger animal and of a lighter color, to be slower in its movements, and to take a shorter bound when it rises to the surface. It is found in herds,—the *Susu* always in pairs. Both are nomadic in their habits. The *susu* is hunted during the cold season by the Garwaras or Garhwals, Tiors, Garros, and Shikaris of the district. The weapon used is a tri-dental harpoon with a long bamboo handle, the head separating from the shaft when it strikes the animal, but being attached to it by a stout cord. The *Susu* is suffered to exhaust itself, is then dragged alongside, and clubbed to death. These low-caste tribes eat the flesh, extract the oil by boiling, which sells for four annas a seer in the Dacca bazars. From one-half to two maunds of oil are extracted from a full-grown animal. It is used for burning; and when mixed with tiger's and alligator's fat, is considered a sovereign remedy for rheumatism and other chronic pains.

Birds.

Vultures, crows, the common *Corvus splendens*, several varieties of eagles, fish-eagles, kites, and falcons, are common here, as in other parts of Lower Bengal. There are several species of owls, the most common being the *Strix candida*, and the *Strix noctua indica*, which are regarded by the natives with superstitious dread. There is also another kind (*Kettupa Ceylonensis*) that feeds on fish. Swallows are numerous, and among the king-fishers (*Alcedo*) may be mentioned the blue and yellow, the black and white, and the blue and red with the white breast, the handsomest of all. The bird is caught with decoys during the cold season, and is killed for the sake of its feathers, which are exported to China, and are in great request for the adornment of the gala dresses of Mandarins. In former days the Mughs and Burmese travelled all over India, as far as Madras and Colombo, in search of these birds, which they

* The best way to cook a porcupine is to bake him in a crust of clay. This is the gipsy recipe for roasting a hedgehog, and has been tried very successfully in Dacca.

caught with bird-lime. Akyab was the great port of exportation, from whence they were taken to China by the junks. Professional bird-catchers are still met with in the Dacca district, and they have told me that they were employed by people in Calcutta. It is possible, therefore, that since the establishment of steam communication between Calcutta and the south-eastern ports, the trade may have been diverted thither.*

The bee-eater (*Merops viridis*), like its congener the king-fisher, inhabits the crevices in the banks of rivers, and is also spread generally over the country: it breeds in holes in the ground. There is another variety called the blue-tailed bee-eater (*M. Philipensis*). Of the notched-bill tribe there are two species, the *Motacilla Picata* and the *Sylvia Sutoria* or tailor-bird, so called from the ingenious construction of its nest. To the other, *Tenuirostres*, belong the families of the *Certhiadæ* or creepers, and *Cinnyridæ* or sun-birds. These latter, the native name for which implies sugar or honey-suckers, are, like the humming birds of America, remarkable for the brilliant metallic lustre of their plumage. They may be seen fluttering about flowers, from which they extract the juice while on the wing. The hoopoe (*Upupa Epops*) is not unfrequently met with. Among the *Conirostres*, the *Ploceus* or weaver-bird is one of the most common. This bird derives its name from the hanging nests which it builds, and which are usually found attached in clusters to the *tál* (date) tree, or reeds on the borders of creeks and marshes. It is very destructive to the rice-crops.

There are several kinds of wood-peckers, and among the other species of the conirostral tribe may be mentioned the *Cuculus Orientalis* and the *Dahiál* (*Copsychus Saularis*), commonly called the Indian robin. This bird is taught to fight by the natives. The *Shama* (*Kittacincla Macroura*) is much prized for its powers of song; a good one will fetch from ten to twenty rupees in Dacca. Two varieties of the green Parrakeet are common in the district.

The *Grallatores* or waders are largely represented, and are found in the numerous marshes of both divisions of the district. The spoonbill (*Platalea*), the sárus (*Grus antigone*), the *Manikjor*† (*Ciconia leucocephala*), and the *Rám-salik* (*C. Mycteria, Australis*) make their appearance about the middle of October, and return to the hills at the commencement of the rains. Dr. Taylor says that there are five species of the heron, *viz.*, the Indian white heron (*Ardea Orientalis*), the pure white (*A. modesta* of Gray), the black-billed (*A. nigrirostris*), and the yellow-necked (*A. Bubulcus*) or cattle egret, so called from its being usually found in proximity to cattle. The yellow on the neck is a seasonable color merely. This list is probably not exhaustive, for he makes no mention of one of the commonest varieties, the káni bagla‡ (*Ardeola leucoptera*), which is to be met with in almost every rice-field. It would be difficult to give the scientific names of all the numerous species which are known to the natives under the general name of *bagla*, and to Europeans as paddy-birds. The night-heron (*nycticorax griseus*) is common in the district. During the day it roosts in palm-groves, tamarind trees, and patches of jungle near water; issuing forth soon after sunset and winging its way to its feeding grounds, uttering at intervals its well-known cry *wak-wak*, from which it derives its native name (*Wák*). It breeds on palm, tamarind, or other trees in society, making a nest

* The feathers of the king-fisher are beautifully inlaid with lac-work in Sylhet.

† The flesh of this bird, when cooked as a steak, is said to be palatable; hence the name which has been given to it, of the *Beefsteak Bird*.

‡ Pond-heron of Jerdon. Vulg *Paddy-bird*.

of sticks, and laying usually four pale bluish-green eggs. It is a handsome bird, the forehead and a narrow streak above the eye white; crown of head, upper part of back, and scapulars, black with a green gloss; lower back, wings, and tail fine blue-grey; beneath pure white. The adult bird has a crest of three or more narrow white feathers, 6 or 7 inches long, channeled and fitting into each other. When disturbed in the day-time these birds are easily shot, as they continue circling round their roosting-place and usually re-settle, unless repeatedly fired at.

The pelican-ibis* (*Tantalus leucocephalus*, Jerdon) may, I believe, be included among the birds found in the Dacca district. The only specimens that I have seen were brought from the marshes in Chur Mukundia, on the south side of the Pudda river, in the district of Furreedpore; but I have no doubt they exist also in Dacca. This bird is thus described by Jerdon:—"Plumage white; quills and tail richly glossed green-black; tertiaries white, beautifully tinged with rosy, with darker band near the end, and white tip; feathers loose and decomposed; lesser and median coverts glossy green, with white edges; greater coverts pure white. Bill deep yellow (with greenish tip), as are the naked orbits, head, and gular skin; irides pale yellow-brown, grey in some; legs fleshy red. Length about 42 inches; extent 6 feet; wing 20 inches; tail 7; bill at front 9 to 10; tarsus nearly 8."

In summer the tertiaries acquire a deeper rosy tint, the bill and nude parts become a brighter and deeper yellow. In the young bird the handsome plumage of the adult is wanting, the prevailing color being a sober brown.

The pelican-ibis frequents rivers, tanks, and marshes, generally in parties, occasionally alone. It stalks about the shallows with its bill in the water, partially held open, and occasionally stirs the water with one foot to start the fish, which it stands ready to seize. It is easily tamed. Jerdon believes that it has no vocal muscles, but this is a mistake. When very young, it utters a cry something like *wá-dk, wá-dk*, followed by a chattering plaintive sound, very difficult to describe, spreading its wings and tail, and making a bowing motion with its head. The older bird seems to be less noisy, and utters only the chattering cry abovementioned. In its attitudes, motions, and general appearance this bird much resembles the adjutant.

The shell-ibis (*Anastomus oscitans*, Jerdon) is common in the district. It is called *Shámuk bhanga* or *Hámuk khassa* by the natives, from the *shámuk*, a large kind of snail, on which it feeds. The adjutant (*Ciconia argala*) is not uncommon, though seldom seen in the vicinity of the town.

The Indian nightingale or *bulbul* is found in abundance, and is taught to fight by the natives, who are very fond of the sport.

I have shot the hornbill (*Buceros cristatus*) in the Backergunge district, and am told that it is met with in Dacca. I have never seen a specimen, and believe it to be of rare occurrence.†

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* *Native name Sonagunga.*

† Two kinds, large and small, are met with near Burmee, where they are said to be common.

The pheasant-tailed jacana (*Parra Sinensis*), a very elegant bird, is found in the marshes, and may be seen gliding over the lotus leaves and weeds in search of insects. The native name is *chitárbillai* or *mewa*, and its cry has some resemblance to the mewing of a kitten. It has a tubercle or small spur on the flexure of each wing.

The purple coot (*porphyrio poliocephalus*, Jerdon) is also an inhabitant of the marshes, and resembles the jacana in its habits. It is called *Kalim* by the natives, and its eggs are often set to fowls. It is generally met with near rice-fields, and commits great havoc on the crops. Another variety is the khora (*Gallicrex cristatus*), the prevailing color of which is dark-brown, with yellow beak, and a red membrane over the forehead.

This bird is trained to fight* by the Mussulmans, and a good game *khora* commands a high price. It is very noisy, and its loud, hollow, booming cry is repeatedly heard, especially during the breeding season. Dr. Taylor in his "Topography of Dacca" states that the voice of this bird, before engaging in combat, is peculiar: the throat swells out and emits a deep hollow sound, which is continued for several seconds, and is suddenly followed by a shrill vibratory cry like that of the trumpeter bird (*Psophia*) of South America. It is excellent eating, and, according to a writer in the *Indian Sporting Review*, "the flesh, feather, and courage of the khora are all game."

The crested coot (*Fulica cristata*), the spur-winged plover (*Charadrius ventralis*), the snipe (*Gallinago scolopacinus*) and the jack-snipe (*Gallinago gallinula*) are common. The golden plover (*charadrius longipes*) is found in abundance, especially on dry ploughed fields, where it feeds in flocks.

Among the gallinaceous birds are the florikin (*Sypheotides Bengalensis*), which is found rarely, except in the Sabhar country; and the chikore, or kyah partridge (*Ortygornis gularis*), which is met with in many parts of the district, though not in great numbers. Jungle-fowl and peacocks are tolerably plentiful in certain parts of the district, and there are several kinds of quail. The common blue or jungle pigeon, two or more varieties of the green pigeon, the turtle-dove, ring-dove, and speckled dove are all common. I have seen the *Rajgugu* or imperial dove (*Chalcophaps indicus*), but believe it is not common. It is a very handsome bird, the back and wings being dark emerald-green, and the neck, breast, and lower parts vinaceous red-brown.

Several species of gulls are found on all the large rivers, of which the scissor-bill or Indian Skimmer (*Rhynchops albicollis*) is the most remarkable. This bird especially frequents the large rivers Megna and Pudda, and may be seen skimming over the water with its beak close to the surface, apparently in search of food. It is said to pick up small fish and crustacea in this manner, but Jerdon, who has examined several, never found anything but a little oily fluid in their stomachs. I have generally noticed these birds in the dusk of the evening, and it is possible that they feed at night. I have also seen them,

* Or rather to catch the wild *Khoras* by fighting with them. The decoy-bird is taken out by the fowler, and begins to utter its peculiar cry. The challenge is taken up by a wild khora, and a fight soon begins. When the combatants are "hard at it," the fowler comes up and captures the bird.

however, on a chur in the Megna, in the middle of the day. The beak of this gull is deep orange, yellowish at the tip; the lower mandible is considerably longer than the upper.

There are two species of pelicans found in the district. The grey pelican (*Pelecanus Philippensis*) is most common, and is used by the fishermen as a decoy to assist in catching certain kinds of fish, (particularly the different kinds of *Colisa* and *Anabas*), which are said to be attracted by the oily secretion exuding from their skins. They are tied to the boats, sometimes with their eyes sewn up. The European pelican (*P. Onocratalus*) frequents the marshes during the cold weather, migrating with the *sáras* and other cranes. Its plumage is pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with rosy.

The smaller cormorant (*Graculus Javanicus*), called *pán-kour* or *páni-kour* by the natives, is common in all the jheels and marshes; and that beautiful diver, the Indian snake-bird or darter (*Plotus melanogaster*) is frequently seen perched on trees or bamboo-stages overhanging the water, on the watch for its prey. These birds swim and dive with great rapidity, and float so low in the water that nothing but the long snake-like neck remains visible; hence the name. Wild-ducks and geese are plentiful on the churs to the southward, and there are several varieties of teal.

Reptiles, fishes, &c.

Alligators are found in most of the large rivers, and deaths by these animals are not unfrequently reported. The *gharial* or fish-eating alligator often attains a large size. There are several species of turtles, the most common being the *Emys Hamiltonii*; its shell is dark, and the limbs are covered with yellow spots. There are four species of the genus *Trionyx*, and of these the *T. Gangeticus* is most plentiful. The margin of the shield in this turtle is cartilaginous and flexible, feet palmated, color dark, head olevaceous. It is very voracious, and feeds on the dead bodies that are thrown into the river. Other species are the *Trionyx Subplanus* or flat, soft turtle; *T. punctatus* or soft turtle, with white spots on its head; and *T. indicus*, which is of a green color, with streaks of white. Turtles are speared by fishermen and brought to market, but are only eaten by the low-caste Hindoos. I am told that some of the varieties make capital turtle-soup.

The Sanda (*Stellio Gecko*), the Girgit, the Bhamani sámp (*Lacerta Scincus*), the common monitor,* and the varied monitor* (*Monitor Pulcher*) are all found in the district, mostly in the northern jungles.

Of the Ophidian order, the *Python Tigris* is not uncommon in the jungle near the town. Dr. Taylor mentions one measuring 20 feet. The *Typhlos lumbricalis* is usually found in alluvial soil, and is sometimes mistaken for an earth-worm. Its body is cylindrical, and covered with imbricate scales; the eyes are small, and the tail nearly as thick as the head; hence it has been called the double-headed snake. Neither this nor the *Python Tigris* are venomous. Among other species are comprised tree and water snakes; the latter are said to be very venomous. The cobra-di-capello (*Coluber Naga*) is not very common. The common frog and toad, and the tree frog, are the only Batrachians found in the district.

* Called *Gooleamp* by the natives, who have a fallacious idea that the animal is poisonous.

Fishes.

The rivers and tanks abound with fish. The Ray (*Raia fluviatilis*) and the common shark (*Squalus Carcharias*) are found in the Megna and Ganges, and frequently at a considerable distance from the sea. Dr. Taylor mentions a shark, 10 feet long, that was killed in 1836 in a marsh about 20 miles above Dacca, or 120 miles from the mouth of the Megna. The Saw-fish (*Squalus pristis*) is also common in the large rivers during the spring months. The shark and the Ray are more dreaded by the fishermen than even the alligator. Two kinds of fish, the Coius and the Colisa, are in the habit of migrating in bodies from one pond to another. Their progression is effected by fixing the sharp notched edge of the *operculum* in the ground, and propelling the body by a sudden jerk or contraction of the caudal muscles. A number of them are devoured by birds while thus migrating. The *Anwári* or mullet is found in shoals along the shallow margins of rivers and churs, and is brought to market in the cold season. These fish swim close to the surface, with the eyes protruding. They may sometimes be killed with a charge of shot. The *Tapsi-machli*, or mango-fish, is plentiful in April and May. The *Ilisa* here is said to be superior in size and flavor to that of any other part of the country.

The *Chital*, *Rohoo*, *Mirga*, and *Kutla* are all caught in the district. Crabs, cray-fish, and prawns are also plentiful. Dr. Taylor mentions a bivalve shell containing small pearls, which the men of the Badya caste dive for in the cold season. The pearls are of little value.

Insects.

Of insects, the scorpion and centipede may be mentioned, as also the never-failing mosquito. Other varieties are too numerous to find a place here, though perhaps an exception should be made in favor of that most odoriferous and objectionable insect, the pest of Mofussil dinner-tables, the Bengal bug.

35.—TIMBER FORESTS, &c.

The forests of the northern division contain *gajáli* trees, which are used as posts for the erection of houses, &c. They are said to be of an inferior quality to those that grow in the forests of Mymensingh, further north. I have heard that teak trees have been found in these jungles, but have had no opportunity of testing the truth of this report.

To the east of the old lines is a piece of land called the "Company's Garden," in which were formerly some teak trees, which appear to have been planted by Captain Graham or Colonel Stacy. The garden was made over to the Municipality by order of Government at the time the native troops were removed to the Lal Bagh. The trees have been cut down; by whose order does not appear.

At the back of the plot of land known as the "Phœnix Park" is another plantation of teak trees, which formerly belonged to Government, but was sold in 1855 by order of the Commissioner, Mr. Davidson. Adjoining is a plantation belonging to Brajanath Dass. There are now no Government teak plantations.

The tree was planted here experimentally, and appears to thrive well on the red kunker soil which is found in the city, especially to the north. In the College compound there is one really fine specimen. There appears to be no reason why it should not be extensively grown

in the district. The immense waste tract of unproductive jungle to the immediate north and north-west of the city seems to be peculiarly adapted for a plantation on a large scale.

The notice of Government has lately been drawn to the growth of the mahogany tree in Lower Bengal. This valuable timber tree has, so far as I am aware, never been introduced into this district. I believe that there are several landed proprietors, and among them I may particularly mention Mr. J. P. Wise, who would gladly undertake the experiment of planting the tree if seeds or cuttings could be supplied from Calcutta. Mr. Wise has factories all over the district, and could thus ascertain the effects produced by different conditions of soil, situation, exposure, &c.

36.—JAIL MANUFACTURES.

The articles manufactured in the Dacca Jail are cloths of several kinds, as isoners' clothing, dusters, fancy cloths for purdahs, table-covers, &c; rattan chairs, mo s, &c; country paper, furniture, and other articles of joinery; small iron-work, mustard oil, surki, ropes; gunny bags were formerly manufactured, but the price having been affected by the introduction of machine-made bags into the market, this branch of manufacture is no longer profitable, and has been abandoned. A large stock of bags remains in store unsold.

Vegetables are raised for the prisoners' consumption, and the surplus is sold in the bazar.

The manufacture of mustard-oil has been lately introduced, and is expected to be remunerative. Twelve mills are in work, and the average daily out-turn is over three maunds. The oil-cake or refuse of the seed is also sold, and makes, I am told, capital food for cattle.

37.—PRINCIPAL PLACES OF WORSHIP, &c.

The most important places of Hindoo worship are the *Dhakeshwari*,* or temple of the goddess of Dacca, in the city; the *Kali Bari* of Ramna on the racecourse *maidán*; the village of Nangalband on the banks of the old Brahmaputra in the Pergunnah of Sonergaon, and Dhamrai in Sabhar.

The temple of *Dhakeshwari* is situated a little to the north-east of the Lál-Bagh, and was in olden times a most famous place of resort. Every stranger coming to Dacca was expected to lose no time in presenting himself before the goddess with an appropriate offering of a goat, buffaloe, or other animal according to his means. The number of daily sacrifices is said to have been from 25 to 50 goats and from 5 to 10 buffaloes. There still exists a pucka drain built for the purpose of carrying off the blood of the victims. Dr. Taylor says that the Brahmins attached to the temple were 18 in number.

The temple is still an object of reverence to devout Hindoos, and religious ceremonies are still performed within its precincts; but its ancient glories have departed; it is comparatively deserted; the buildings are buried in jungle, and being utterly neglected, are gradually mouldering and falling into decay.

* From *Dhaka*, and *Ishwari*, goddess.

The same fate has been shared by the Kali Bari at Ramna, once a famous temple, but now an object of curiosity to the passing traveller.

Nangalband boasts no temple, but is the place to which thousands resort in the month of Cheyt, to bathe in the river and worship the god Brahmaputra, whose image is kept in a house in the village.

Dhamrai is famous for its effigy of Madhab, another name of Krishna.

The most celebrated Mahomedan place of worship is the Husseni Dalan, situated at a short distance from the jail, and is said to have been built by Mir Morád, Darogah of the Nawára mehals, who had charge of the public buildings in the time of Sultan Muhammad Azim. He defrayed the expense of illuminating the building and of feeding the poor during the Mohurrum, and the annual allowance thus established has since been continued.

The *Idgah* or *Idghar* was erected in 1040 by Mir Abul Kasim, household diwan of Sultan Shujah, to accommodate that prince and his numerous retinue at their prayers on the celebration of the *Id*. It lies in the jungle on the borders of the city to the north of the *Pilkhunah*, and is now seldom used.

Another place of Mussulmán worship, though of inferior note, is the building called *Kadam Rasúl* on the bank of the Lakhya, opposite Hajigunge. A mosque within the enclosure is said to contain the print of the prophet's foot (hence the name*), and to be more than a century old. The front of the building is much more modern; it is built of stuccoed masonry, with cornices and other ornaments neatly executed and colored. Seen from the front, it has rather an imposing appearance, the entrance archway being approached by a broad and lofty flight of steps, at the top of which rises the showy and ornamental façade of the building itself. From the top a pretty view may be had over the surrounding plains towards Dacca in one direction, and the river Megna in the other.

As a place of religious worship, *Kadam Rasúl* does not appear to be much frequented.

38.—FAIRS,—WHEN AND WHERE HELD, &c.

The two principal fairs in the district are the Moonsheegunge fair or *Kartik Baruni*, and the gathering at Nangalband, known also as the *Choitra Baruni*.

The Kartik Baruni.

The Moonsheegunge fair, no doubt, originated in a religious festival, and the locality appears to have been selected, as forming the junction of the sacred river Brahmaputra with one of the numerous branches of the Ganges. The religious character of the meeting is still so far kept up that the first day is celebrated by a solemn bathing ceremony in the holy water of the river, but all subsequent proceedings are almost exclusively of a commercial nature.

* From *Kadam*, footprint, and *Rasúl*, a messenger or prophet; and so, *par excellence*, the true prophet *Muhammad*.

This fair is held on the Guzara Ghâter Char (called also Bârunir Char) on the right bank of the Delassery, nearly opposite Naraingunge ; it is about 1½ miles long, and covers an area of some 350 bigahs. It commences with the full moon of the month of Kartik, and lasts usually about three weeks. The majority of dealers and manufacturers who occupy booths come from the city and district of Dacca, but some few may be noticed from remote places, as cloth and brocade-merchants from Umritsur, dealers in *sundries* from Delhi, and one or two more. Mughs come up from the southward, bringing *khair* * (catechu) or Japan earth and other commodities. Bamboos are brought from Sylhet, and *sundari* wood from the Sunderbuns. The articles procurable at this fair are too numerous to be specified here, but they include most goods, European and Native, that are in general demand. To this fair *paikars* or brokers and general dealers flock yearly from the surrounding districts of Tipperah, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Pubna, and Backergunge, for the purpose of replenishing their stock of goods, which they then distribute to retail dealers, or dispose of to customers throughout the country. The *mela* is a favorite resort of pick-pockets, professional thieves, and a number of idle vagabonds (especially of the *Badiya* caste). To check the depredations of these light-fingered gentry, and generally to keep order in the place, a Police force is always specially told off and stationed in the fair. The number of people that attended this gathering has never been correctly ascertained; the lowest estimate is 50,000.

The Choitra Baruni.

The *Choitra Baruni* is a much smaller affair. It is held at Nangalband and Panchami Ghat on the right bank of the old Brahmaputra river, which flows between the Lakhya and the Megna in the Pergunnah of Sonergaon. As at the Kartik Baruni, one day is devoted to bathing and religious ceremonies; shops are then opened, and a brisk trade is carried on. This, however, lasts only for three or four days, when the business dealings of the fair may be said to be over, and the people begin to drop off.

Other fairs.

Annual gatherings, of the nature of fairs, take place in other parts of the district, but none are so important as those abovementioned. Among these may be mentioned the fair at Manickgunge,† which lasts about a week or a fortnight, and appears to be a festival held in honor of Shiva; the Dhamrai fair, which is celebrated during the Rath-jatra, and lasts about a fortnight; the fair at Lohajang in Bikrampore during the Jhulun-jatra in the month of Assin (in honor of Krishna swinging with his mistress); and that held at Rajnagar on the south bank of the Pudda, which does not appear to be a religious celebration, although it takes place on the festival of the Charrak-puja in April.

The festival of the *Janma Ashtami*, in honor of the birth of Krishna, attracts large numbers of people from the district into the city. This gathering, however, can scarcely be included among the fairs of the district.

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* The commercial name for this substance is, I believe, 'cutch.'

† In the month of Phalgoon, *i. e.*, during February.

39.—RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES, DATES, &c.

Hindoo.

The superstitious observances of the Hindoos are so closely connected with their religious and mythological traditions, that the former can hardly be understood or appreciated without some examination of the latter. Such would, however, be quite beyond the scope of the present report, for the purposes of which it will be sufficient to enumerate briefly the most remarkable festivals and their dates of celebration.

The first that deserves notice is the celebration of the Durga Puja, or feast held in honor of Durga, the wife of Mahadeva or Siva. It falls in the month of September or October,* and is more regarded by the Hindoos than any other festival. It is said to hold the same place in their estimation that Christmas does with us, and at this season families, whose members have been separated, reunite and keep holiday together. Dancing, singing, and other amusements go on. The Durga Puja lasts four days, and, after an interval of four more, is followed by the Lakhmi Puja, in honor of Lakhmi, daughter of Durga. This only lasts one day.

The *Doljatra* or *Huli* falls in February or March,† and lasts three days. It is one of the numerous festivals to commemorate the birth of the god Krishna, whose effigy is solemnly rocked in a cradle by his devotees. The insane amusement of peppering each other with *abir* or red powder is much in vogue with the Natives on this occasion, even grown-up persons joining in the sport *con amore*. The powder is sometimes made up into little bags of thin paper, for convenience of throwing, and a lively fire is immediately opened upon any unlucky individual who may happen to be within range. The paper bags of course burst on striking the object, and the red powder scatters all over the clothes, face, and hair of the victim, where, being mixed with powdered talc, it sticks. The wretched man is expected to look pleasant under the infliction, until the fire becomes too hot, and he is driven to beat a retreat with his *blushing honors* thick upon him. The number of *dhotis*, *chaddars*, and other articles of clothing spoilt during the *Huli* must amount to something considerable.

The *Janma Ashtami* is held in the month of August,‡ and lasts one day. This also is a feast in honor of Krishna's birth, and is celebrated by processions, in which the prominent objects are *chowkees* or couches borne aloft. Figures of gods, monkeys, tigers, and other animals are also exhibited. Some of these are very cleverly made.

The *Charrak-Puja* is the anniversary and representation of a ceremony performed by Bán-rája to propitiate Siva, in which he subjected himself to various tortures. It falls in April,§ and lasts one day. This is the celebrated Swinging Festival, at which, till lately, it was customary for men to be swung in the air with hooks through the flesh of their backs, and to be otherwise tortured for the edification of the public. Since the sanguinary part of the

* It commences on the 6th day of the lunar month of Assin, corresponding to the Bengali solar month of Assin, or the commencement of Kartick.

† Usually begins on the 14th day of the lunar month of Falgoon, corresponding to the solar months of Falgoon or Choitro.

‡ It is observed on the 23rd day of the lunar month of Sraban, corresponding to the solar months of Sraban or Bhadra.

§ It is celebrated on the last day of the year, which falls in April.

exhibition has been forbidden by Government (in 1865), the show has lost its chief attractions, and is now said to be kept up mainly by the lower orders. It is not perhaps unreasonable to suppose that the luxury of a real *Charrak*, with all its concomitants, is here and there indulged in under the rose, in defiance of law and the Police.

The *Rath-jatra* is the festival during which the god Krishna and his divine mistress Radha or Radhika are placed upon a decorated car several stories high, which is then dragged some distance, accompanied by a great concourse of people. It is considered lucky to assist in drawing the car, or to throw offerings on it as it passes. On the day of the *Rath-jatra* the gods are supposed to pay a visit to Krishna's father-in-law, and on the 8th lunar day after the *Puna-jatra* takes place, when they all return. There are therefore two distinct holidays. This takes place in June or July.*

The *Jhulun-jatra* is kept in August,† in honor of Krishna and his mistress Radha. Idols representing these personages are placed in a chair and suspended from the roof of the temple or house, being swung to and fro, while offerings of fruits, &c., are presented. The Brahmins are feasted, and love-songs of the most indelicate description chanted all night. This festival lasts usually five days and nights.

There are numerous other religious ceremonies among the Hindoos, but they are usually celebrated in private households.

Musalmán.

The moon of Ramzán is kept as a fast by all strict Musalmáns, and no food is taken till after sundown. This abstinence is enjoined to last the whole month, at the expiration of which the *Id* is celebrated as a period of pious rejoicing and relief from fasting. This is succeeded by the *Bakri Id*, so called from the animal sacrifices, chiefly of goats, that are offered at this festival.

The Mohurrum commences on the first of the month of that name, and lasts until the 10th. This is the most important of all religious observances among the Musalmáns, and commemorates the Holy War waged by Hassan and Hussen against the infidels, and their untimely death. The ceremonies of the Mohurrum were formerly, in the time of the Nawábs of Dacca, performed with great solemnity at the Husseni Dalan, and the festival is still observed there, though on a reduced scale of grandeur. The Moguls and Shias only join in the public observance of the Mohurrum; the higher classes of Musalmáns and the Sunis mourn in private.

The other important holidays are the *Akhiri Charshambah*, held on the last Wednesday of the moon of Safar; the *Fatch-a-dowaz-dahum*, which falls on the 12th of the moon Rabi-u-la-wal; and the *Shab-i-barát*, which is kept on the 14th of the moon Shábán.

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* On the 2nd and 10th days of the lunar month of Assar corresponding to the solar months of Assar or Srabun.

† Commences from the 11th day of the lunar month of Srabun, corresponding to the solar months of Srabun or Bhadra.

40.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.—ORDINARY DISEASES PREVALENT.

The sanitary condition of the towns and villages of the district is as bad as it can possibly be. As a rule, the villages are overgrown with jungle, which shuts out air and sunlight, and are full of holes and tanks containing stagnant and impure water. The hollows formed by excavating earth for raising the floor of the huts, are used as receptacles for all kinds of filth. There are neither proper cesspools, nor mehters to clean them; consequently the said filth is left to accumulate, and becomes in time a gigantic nuisance. Villages on the banks of rivers have this advantage over those in the interior, that there is at all seasons a natural fall towards the water's edge, and during the rains the offensive matter is washed away. In the interior the pools overflow, but drains being unknown in a Bengali village, the sewage finds no outlet, and on the cessation of the rains the pits again dry up, and become pestilential holes.

In the Pergunnahs of Bikrampore and Manickgunge, which appear to have been most sickly during the past year, the chief causes of unhealthiness are jheels, old tanks, and blind kháls.

The silting up of creeks and navigable kháls is, in some parts of the district, looked upon as a fruitful source of disease and mortality, not only from the stoppage of good wholesome running water, but also because of the many stagnant, unhealthy pools that remain in the old bed of the stream during the dry season, the water of which is drunk by the residents in the neighbourhood.

Dacca has long been famed for its filth, and in this respect undoubtedly bore away the palm even from that town of odoriferous celebrity—the ancient city of Cologne. In 1713, it is described by a Jesuit Priest in the following terms:—"*Pour ce qui est de la ville, rien de plus sale et de plus mal-propre.*" He says, the streets are full of dirt and ordure, which "*s'y rassemblent*" after the slightest shower.

More than a century and a half has elapsed since the Priest wrote, and considerable improvement has been made. Much, however, remains to be done. At present the sanitary condition of the town varies in different localities. The main thoroughfares and places of public resort are, as a rule, clean and well kept, as are also the streets in the neighbourhood of the river; it is in the back streets and unfrequented bylanes, and alleys in the centre of the town, that nuisances are still rife; and here many very objectionable localities are still to be found. In many places the proprietors of houses have built *pucka* drains, totally regardless of the fact that they have no outlet. As a natural consequence, these drains become stagnant channels filled with rubbish and all the abominations that issue from a native domicile. In some cases the *Angina* or courtyard is used as a lavatory and for other daily purposes; the water is not drained, and never entirely evaporates, but there remains an offensive and unhealthy cesspool.

The houses of the wealthy are not much better than those of the poorer classes as regards conservancy arrangements. In most, spouts may be seen in the outer wall, from which the

sewage and filth from the upper storey dribbles down to the ground below, leaving, in its passage down the wall, a horrible coagulated mass of abomination, often more than an inch thick. Under each of these spouts a stinking reservoir is formed, from which the exhalations are more odoriferous than pleasant. Judging from the state of filth in which natives, even of the higher classes, are content to live, one would be inclined to think that their olfactory faculties are less finely developed than those of Europeans. The apathy displayed by them in all matters relating to conservancy is one of the principal difficulties in the way of sanitary improvement; and I have known an instance where one of the wealthiest and most influential proprietors in the town—a Municipal Commissioner too—so far from setting a good example to his neighbours, was himself called to account by the Municipality for the disgraceful and filthy state of the compound surrounding his house.*

The jungle on the north and north-west of the city, which, during the last forty years, has been advancing towards the inhabited suburbs, is considered to be very unhealthy. The residents on its borders are pale, thin, and generally affected with spleen. In the palmy days of Dacca, when the muslin trade flourished, and English, French, and Dutch factories were in full operation, these tracts, now overgrown with jungle, were cultivated and used as bleach-fields. The rich merchants, the residents, and their assistants, all lived here, as far as possible from the native town, which was avoided as unhealthy.

The Burigunga, which runs along the whole southern face of the town, being a tidal river, is a source of unhealthiness, from the broad belt of slimy mud which is left exposed at ebb tide, on which decayed vegetation and other refuse is often thrown up by the current. The creeks and khâls which intersect the town, for the most part connected with the Dhulay river, fill with water during the rains, and dry up as the hot season advances, thus forming reservoirs of malaria and poisonous exhalations.

The very objectionable practice of throwing excreta and other refuse into *kutcha* wells, dug for the purpose, prevails in Dacca. In many instances, the only privy is a corner of the compound partitioned off with a mat-wall, behind which the inmates defœcate. This place is never properly cleaned out, and no deodorizing substance is used. Hence these localities become most offensive.

The *Sankhari-bazar*, where the manufacturers of shell-bracelets live, is densely populated, and famous in Dacca for its unhealthiness. The houses are from two to three stories high, with a frontage of about one-sixth of the depth. A long dark passage runs through the building, without a single window or door, but that which leads to the upper storey. The men work as shell-cutters, and are naturally sickly. The quarter is terribly overcrowded, and cholera and small-pox, when they do break out, are usually attended with great loss of life.

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* There are no public latrines in the towns and villages of the interior. The nearest patch of waste land, or bank of a khâl, is resorted to by the inhabitants, and pigs or dogs are the only scavengers.

In the city of Dacca seven public latrines have been in use for several years. They are owned by sweepers, who rent the land. The seats are of masonry; there are no roofs; and the sides are merely enclosed with bamboo matting.

A public latrine, on the dry-earth system, has just been erected by the Municipality, and no privy that is not kept clean will be allowed in its vicinity.

The lodging-houses, rented by boys attending the college and schools in the town, are, as a rule, overcrowded and unhealthy. It is a wonder they are not suffocated at night, their practice being carefully to exclude the fresh air by shutting every door and window of their dormitory. Dr. Wise, the Civil Surgeon, mentions one remarkable instance of overcrowding that occurred lately. A boy having been seized with cholera when the disease was unknown in the town, the Civil Surgeon made inquiries as to where he had slept the previous night, and an area $6 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ was pointed out; it had no window, and the only openings were two doors about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high,—one leading into a narrow passage, the other into another room. These were carefully closed at night, so as to be almost air-tight. In this black-hole *three* boys slept, with the allowance of 11 superficial feet or 121 cubic feet of air. Comment on the above would be superfluous.

In respect of mere ventilation, the poor man is often better off than the rich, as it is almost impossible to seal up a thatched hut, and exclude the fresh air so completely as can be, and is, done in the *pucka* houses of the wealthier classes.

The mode of interment among the Mahomedans is objectionable, the bodies being buried, at an insufficient depth, on the first piece of waste land, the banks of tanks, or even in the house compound. This practice is admitted by the natives to be objectionable; but the desire to be buried with their forefathers overrides every sanitary consideration. Public cemeteries have been set on foot by the Municipality, and it is hoped that the number of private burial-grounds now existing will soon be reduced.

The Hindoo dead in Dacca are burnt, either on the banks of the Dhulay Khal near Doyagunge, on the east of the town, or on the "Bágchánd ka chur," on the Burigunga to the west. In the district, the body is, for want of fuel, often only half-consumed, and thrown into the nearest bheel.

The ordinary diseases prevalent in the district are cholera and fever. As results of fever, spleen disease, dropsy, diarrhœa, and dysentery are common.

41.—BURIAL-GROUNDS, REMARKABLE TOMBS, &c., &c.

The tombs of the Nawabs are situated close to the Hasseni Dalán, and are from time to time repaired at Government expense. As specimens of architecture, they are not remarkable, and do not require more than a passing notice. A more noteworthy structure is the mausoleum in the Lal Bágh, erected by the Nawab Shaista Khan in memory of his daughter Bibi Piri, wife of Sultan Mahomed Azim. The inner apartment, containing the tomb, is built of marble and Chunar stone, and is surmounted by a fine dome. The passage surrounding it is divided into compartments embellished with mosaics. Most of its decorations, however, together with the aqueducts that supplied its fountains, have long since been destroyed. I am not acquainted with any other remarkable native monuments in the town.*

* Musálman cemeteries are of course common enough in the towns, and single tombs are scattered over the district; as, for instance, the tomb and mosque of Pir-Adam in Bikrampore, and others at Mugh Bazar, and Hajigunge on the Luckhya river. There is, however, so far as I am aware, nothing remarkable about these tombs to entitle them to special mention.

The burial-ground at Dacca was consecrated by Bishop Heber on the 14th July, 1824. It is prettily situated on the edge of the jungle bordering the town to the eastward, and is enclosed within a low pucka wall. An avenue of casuarina trees leads up to a Moorish gateway, which apparently at one time was the entrance. The enclosure has probably been since enlarged. Beyond this gateway is a high octagonal gothic tower, with a cupola in the same style, and eight windows with elaborate tracery. There are three tombs inside, but it is not known who is here interred. The old *darwán*, who conducted Bishop Heber over the place, told him that it was the tomb of *Columbo Sahib, Company ka naukar*. Whoever he may have been, the name appears rather Portuguese than English. This mausoleum stands by the side of a tank, and the oldest monuments appear to be in its vicinity. Close by is the tomb of the Revd. Joseph Paget, Minister of Calcutta, who died on March 26th, 1724, aged about 26. This is, I think, the oldest inscription in the place; the slab is of dark stone, curiously inlaid with marble; the inscription is in relief. Near this stands the monument of Thomas Teake, late chief of Dacca, who died in October, 1750, aged 32; the next is that of Nicholas Clerembault, chief of the English factory at Dacca, who died on the 16th November, 1755, aged about 46.

Just opposite this is a curious double tomb, with steps up the middle, and inscription slabs placed horizontally on either side at the top. On one appears the name of Robt. Crawfurd, Factor, H. E. I. C., who died August 27th, 1776, aged 34; on the other, that of his wife, who died in June of the same year, aged 23.

Not far from this is a rather pretensious-looking monument, surmounted by an obelisk, the inscription on which deserves to be given at length; it runs as follows:—

BENEATH THIS MONUMENT
LIES *(sic)* THE REMAINS OF
EZEKIEL BECK,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 30TH MARCH, 1791.
HE WAS BORN OF RESPECTABLE PARENTS IN THE ISLAND OF BARBADOES;
WAS AN AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND, A TENDER FATHER, AND SINCERE FRIEND,
WHOSE SOCIAL DISPOSITION ENDEARED HIM TO ALL WHO KNEW HIM.
HE FELL A SACRIFICE TO POWER THROUGH THE CONDUCT OF AN ASIATIC OPPRESSOR,
AND GRIEF TERMINATED HIS EARTHLY EXISTENCE
IN THE 37TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

HIS DISCONSOLATE WIDOW, SUSANNA,
HIS ABSENCE HERE MUST EVERMORE DEPLORE,
UNTIL, LIKE HIM, ALAS! (SHE IS NO MORE),*
WHO MOULDERING LIES WITHIN THIS PEACEFUL SOIL,
AND TO WHOSE MANES SHE RAISED THIS SACRED PILE.

The afflicted Susanna was evidently a poetess, but her knowledge of Latin appears to have been limited. The inscription is vaguely mysterious as to the end of the unfortunate Ezekiel.

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* The parenthesis appears to be superfluous.

It only appears that he came to grief through the malpractices of an Asiatic oppressor. Who or what the said oppressor was, we are not informed.

The next specimen is in the jocose style—

WM. GORDON, ESQ., A.M.,
DIED 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1817, AGED 36.

If Scotia's music have a charm,
Your soul to cheer, your heart to warm,
Pause, and do homage to the shade
Of one who in the fiddling trade
Had few compeers, and, what is better,
He was the essence of good-nature."

A captious critic might perhaps find fault with the rhyming of the last two lines, and a violinist would probably be scandalized by the application of the term "fiddling trade" to this elegant accomplishment. By "Scotia's music," too, most people would understand the bagpipes. But these are minor faults.

There is a curious monument erected to the memory of Wonsi Quan by his friend Wona Chow. These were, I believe, Chinese converts. The date of the inscription is 1796, and it is crossed by another inscription in Chinese.

As a specimen of an uncommon name, may be mentioned that of Mr. Xesenby, who died 20th December, 1789, aged 20. In one spot there is a group of tombstones apparently erected over relatives and connexions of one family. The names are French, and the inscriptions commence with the words CY-GIT, the rest being in English.

Three little wooden slabs, much weather-worn, but still showing traces of rude carving and coloring, mark the graves of a Drum-Major, and two women of the East Indian Regiment, quartered here some four years ago.

Many of the graves are mere mounds of earth; others have wooden crosses, more or less dilapidated. In many of the pucca tombs the niche for the inscription tablet is empty. These tombs are mostly high-brick erections, built in the old pretensious Anglo-Indian style, and surmounted by domes, obelisks, or funeral urns. The cemetery is tolerably full, but not overcrowded, and the general effect is rather picturesque. The most prominent objects are the Moorish gateway and "Columbo Suhib's" tomb.

Close to this cemetery is that of the Baptist Mission, which contains nothing of interest.

The Greek cemetery is close to the racecourse. The inscriptions are mostly in Greek,

and those that are in English are nearly all modern, and not worth transcribing.* The place has a desolate and neglected look about it, and is much overgrown with jungle.

42.—BANKING INSTITUTIONS, &c.

The Agency of the Bank of Bengal and four native firms in the city make up the total of those carrying on the business of Banking in Dacca. There are none in the interior of the district, so far as I can learn.

The native firms are Swarup Chandra Mudhusudhan Dás, Bulram Udhab Poddar, Rajchunder Shaha, and Mahesh Chundra Gobindchundra Pál. The two first named are wealthy, and do a large business; the other two are not of much importance.

Dacca, while meeting its own monetary requirements, banks also for the district of Backergunge, and annually sends a large sum of money there, which is employed chiefly in the purchase of rice for the Calcutta market.

During the months of December, January, and February, money is in greatest demand; it is so in a less degree towards the end of July, during the whole of August, and a part of September, while jute is being bought up at the mart of Naraingunge. At all other seasons the demand for money is easily met.

The usance for hoondies drawn on Calcutta sold in the bazar is at 15 days' date. "Demand" hoondies are never granted for large sums by the shroffs.

These men have all got correspondents in Calcutta, but nowhere else, and direct transactions with any other place are few and unimportant.

43.—ZEMINDARI DAK.

The expenses attending the transmission of papers and correspondence between the Magistrate's Office and the Police Stations in the interior of the District have been borne by the landholders since the permanent settlement. Under the former law, landed proprietors or farmers, or their local agents, appointed the requisite number of peons or paiks (not being village-watchmen) for the performance of this duty. In places where there was no regular Police Establishment, a certain house in the village was fixed upon, where the peons or paiks were always to be found, and the *mandal patwári* or other chief man in the village was entrusted with the duty of receiving and forwarding the *dák*. The landed proprietors and others aforesaid were held responsible for the due performance of these duties, and were liable to fine and imprisonment on proof of wilful neglect.

* One of the epitaphs is noteworthy, not for any intrinsic merit, nor as being of a remote date, but simply from having been composed and put up during his lifetime by the individual himself whose death it was to commemorate.

It is that of Basil Demetrius, late Parish Clerk of St. Thomas' Church, (and discharging similar functions in the Greek Church) who, perhaps apprehensive that no one else would do it for him, catalogued his many virtues in an appropriate epitaph, and took care to have it erected before his death.

This system was found to be both cumbrous and inefficient, and Act VIII of 1862 was accordingly passed, by which the appointment, payment, and removal of dák-runners, &c., is now vested in the District Superintendent, under the control of the District Magistrate, and the expenses of establishment are met by money levied from zemindars and others paying revenue direct to Government.

Before the commencement of each year, the Magistrate estimates the amount necessary to be raised for the current year, obtains the Commissioner's sanction, and apportions it rateably on the sudder jumma of those who are liable to pay. Estates paying a revenue of Rs. 50 or under are exempt.

The rates of assessment have been as under:—

In 1863 ...	...	... Rs. 2 per cent.
„ 1864 ...	...	... Re. 1 „
„ 1865 ...	...	... As. 12 „
„ 1866 ...	...	... Re. 1 „

44.—VILLAGE POLICE.

The following Table shows the number of Chowkeydars attached to each Police Station in the District, and their rates of salary:—

Stations.	No. of Chowkeydars.	Rate of Salary.
Town Station	159	8 annas to Rs. 3 per mensem.
Shabar	274	
Raipoora	254	
Roopgunge	227	
Naraingunge	328	
Kapashea	160	
Sreenuggur	326	
Hurrirampore	158	
Manickgunge	241	
Jaffergunge	332	
Rajabarry	299	
Nowabgunge	223	

Village chowkeydars or watchmen are entertained under Regulation XX of 1817, which Regulation prescribes the duties required from them. They are nominated by the villagers, the nominations being confirmed by the District Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Magistrate of the District. The average salary of a village chowkeydar is nominally Re. 1-8 per mensem, but it is rarely, if ever, paid. Beyond a few presents in grain, the chowkeydar, as a rule, receives nothing for his services. He has no means of enforcing payment of his dues, except by a suit in the Civil Court, which is too expensive a proceeding for him to undertake. He therefore neglects his duties, and takes service with his zemindar, or follows the calling of

an agriculturist. He is required by law to make certain reports at the Thannah, and for failing to make those reports he can be punished by fine and imprisonment; but for such neglect of duty as keeping no watch at night, leaving his village, &c., &c., there is no punishment, except dismissal, provided in the existing laws: and for dismissal a chowkeydar does not care. Indeed, so little is the appointment valued, that frequently it is difficult to find a man to accept it. The only inducement which now exists for holding the appointment lies in the supposition that a chowkeydar has some little authority over his fellow-villagers, and under color of his office he may at times succeed in extorting money or gratifying private spite. Under the circumstances above described, it is no matter for surprise that chowkeydars are selected from the lowest classes of the population, and are frequently thieves, and leagued with thieves. They never by any chance render the Police any assistance in detecting thefts and burglaries, and for a small consideration will do their best to screen murderers and robbers.

There are some few "khás mehals" in the district, to the chowkeydars of which the above remarks regarding appointment and pay do not apply. These mehals lie in the Thannahs of Naraingunge, Roopgunge, and Raipoora. Some of them were sold in 1863, and on the purchasers devolved the charge of maintaining the Village Police within their limits. The wages of the chowkeydars had been fixed by Government at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem; but it would appear that this amount is not paid regularly, as several complaints of non-payment have been preferred. In the mehals still held khás by Government, the chowkeydars are also paid very irregularly.

45.—MUNICIPALITIES.

The District Municipal Improvement Act was introduced in Dacca on the 1st of August, 1864, and the first general meeting of the Commissioners was held on the 11th of the same month. Most of the members were present at this meeting; and it was resolved that the rate under Section XXVI of the Act on houses and lands be fixed at the maximum of 7½ per cent.

The town is divided into 166 mohallas, the taxes are collected by 14* Tehsildars, and the house-rate-payers number 16,060.

Since the introduction of the Act, the main object of the Commissioners has been to improve the sanitary condition of Dacca. This important subject has frequently been discussed at the meetings, and several measures of improvement have been proposed, but the means at the disposal of the Commissioners are too limited to admit of the execution of permanent works on a large scale, involving considerable expenditure. The following are some of the principal works that have been carried out by the Municipality:—

Three public latrines were sanctioned in the Budget for the year 1866-67, and one has been completed. Many gullies that were almost impassable from the accumulation of filth have been cleaned, and numerous drains have constantly been cleansed to prevent them from becoming cesspools. Private persons have been compelled to remove jungle, to clear their

* Reduced to 10 at a recent general meeting, at which other reductions of establishment were carried for the coming year

privies and drains, and in some cases to close them. Several tanks that became offensive by reason of noxious vegetation have been cleansed; and since the introduction of the bylaws, the practice of steeping bamboos in the khál has been prohibited, and to a great extent suppressed. The principal Mahomedan burial-ground has been cleared of jungle, a new one has been opened in a different quarter of the town, and chowkeydars have been employed to see every corpse buried at a depth of six feet. Many holes, formerly receptacles for stagnant water and filth, have been filled up.

In addition to the above, some works of public utility have been carried out, and the state of the communications of the town has been materially improved. Two of the main roads have been metalled for a length of 9,070 feet with an average breadth of eighteen. Nearly all the kutcha roads and lanes have been thoroughly repaired, and some of the principal ones have been metalled with rubbish. Owners of buildings and walls in a ruinous state have been compelled either to repair or take them down. A portion of the khál is being deepened, a new road is under construction, and a narrow lane has been converted into a decent thoroughfare. A new band-stand has been erected on the river embankment, a portion of which is being laid out as a public garden. Several tiled houses have been built by the Commissioners at Committeegunge, and tenants on favorable terms have been readily found. The erection of any but tiled huts on the borders of public streets and thoroughfares has been forbidden.

As the Commissioners are not in a position to reduce their income, the rate on houses and lands has again been fixed at 7½ per cent. The enclosed statements furnish a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the works proposed, of those that are completed, and of those in progress.

From the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements it will be seen that the small sum of Rs. 11 has been realized as fines. The inhabitants have, generally speaking, attended to the orders of the Commissioners, but in all cases the offending persons have been treated as leniently as possible. The Act is becoming generally known in the town, and it is hoped that it will have the effect of inducing the inhabitants to pay more attention to the rules of health than they have hitherto been in the habit of doing.

RECEIPTS.

Particulars.	Actuals of 1864-65	Actuals of 1865-66	Estimate of 1866-67 for 11 months	Actuals of 1866-67 for 9 months.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 House-rate Collections .	10,344	40,099	35,917	25,740
2 Wheel Tax .		782	3,292	2,330
4 Fines	336	241	92	11
Miscellaneous.				
Rent of Committeegunge	2,383	1,470	1,100	1,218
Do of Company's Garden .	80	89	240	80
Petty Receipts ..	72	214	92	280
Municipal Fees ...		21		28
Ferry Collections .. .	..	3,390	3,424	3,305
Pound Collections		676	758	761
Balance of last year ..	12,045	6,529	11,083	11,083
Total Rs ...	25,260	59,492	55,998	44,758

DISBURSEMENTS.

Particulars.	Actuals of 1864-65.	Actuals of 1865-66.	Estimate of 1866-67 for 11 months	Actuals of 1866-67 for 9 months
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Expenses of Collection	1,640	3,815	4,158	3,770
2 General Charges including Engineering and Office Establishments and Miscellaneous Contingent Charges	2,254	6,109	5,621	5,768
3 Roads	2,927	16 738	3,795	5,899
5 Watering . ..	802	1 521	1,548	712
6 Conservancy ...	5,720	8,956	9,025	6,562
7 Police ...	5,388	11,325	10,670	9,700
8 Local Improvements	. ....	..	10,700	8,947
9 Miscellaneous	.. ..	355	10,200	64
Total Rs.	18,731	48,409	55,717	41,417

Works Proposed.	Works Completed.	Works in Progress.
1 Deepening the Baboo Bazar khal. 2 Metalling Phoolbaria Road. 3 Do. Coomartoolly Road. 4 Erecting three experimental privies and urinaries. 5 Repairing road from Mr. Kelsall's Hotel to Coomartoolly Ghaut. 6 Repairing from Telegraph Office to Sudder Ghaut. 7 Repairing from Bungla Bazar by Dollbazar to Suspension Bridge. 8 Repairing from Telegraph Office *vid* Roy Saheb's Bazar, and Nawabpore to Racecourse. 9 Repairing New Bazar Road. 10 Do. running from the main road to the Ghaut, between the Mitford Hospital and Mirza Golam Peer. 11 Repairing from the Chouk to the north gate of Lal Bagh. 12 Repairing round the Chouk to the eastern gate of the Jail. 13 Erection of Band-stand on river embankment, and laying out public garden on the same 14 Erection of tiled huts at Committeegunge.	1 Metalling of the road from Bungshall to Phoolbaria. 2 Metalling of the road from Buddumtullee Ghaut to old Mogultoolee. 3 Metalling of the road from Chouk to north gate of Lal Bagh. 4 Metalling of the road from Telegraph Office to Sudder Ghaut. 5 Metalling of several lanes with rubbish. 6 Clearance of a piece of land for a Mahomedan Burial-ground measuring 595 feet by 400. 7 Building of public latrine at Rai Sahib's Bazar. 8 Widening of Armenian Church Lane. 9 Erection of tiled huts at Committeegunge.	1 Deepening a portion of the khal. 2 Construction of a new road by the side of khal. 3 Erection of Band-stand on river embankment.

The Municipal Act is not in force in any other town in the district, but Act XX of 1856 has been introduced in the union of Naraingunge and Madangunge, and the town of Manickgunge. The tax assessed in both cases is a house-rate.

The accompanying Tables contain the requisite statistics.

Naraingunge and Madangunge.

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
Particulars.				Particulars.			
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To amount of Chowkidari Tax realized and paid into the Treasury from January to December, 1866	5,039	5	0	For Establishment Charges ...	1,100	5	8
				For Pay of the Municipal Police ...	2,805	4	0
				For Repairing Roads	300	0	0
				For Contingencies	13	12	0
				For Belts for Municipal Police ...	70	0	0
Total Rs.	5,039	5	0	Total Rs.	4,289	5	8

Manickgunge.

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
Particulars.				Particulars.			
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To amt. of Chowkidari Tax* realized and paid into the Treasury from January to December, 1866	3,185	12	9	For Establishment Charges ...	3,047	7	6
				Do. Belts for Municipal Police ...	58	0	0
Total Rs.	3,185	12	9	Total Rs.	3,105	7	6

The Act was introduced at Naraingunge in *June*, 1861, and at Manickgunge in *July*, 1862. The chowkidars at Naraingunge have been amalgamated with the District Police Force.

46.—MILITARY CANTONMENT.

The native troops at Dacca† were formerly located on the *maidán*, still known as the old lines. This place being considered unhealthy, the troops were moved to the Lal Bagh shortly before the mutiny, and were stationed there at the time of the outbreak.

Subsequently, the large building known as Foley's Mills, on the east bank of the Dhulay Khal, was purchased by Government for the accommodation of the troops, who have since been quartered therein. The mills and the adjacent lands were declared to be a Military Cantonment by an order in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 14th January, 1867.

There are no European troops stationed at Dacca. The head-quarters of the 5th Regiment N. L. I. are now here, under the command of Colonel G. A. Fisher. Four companies, under Captain Litchfield, with Lieutenant Harden attached, are at Silchar.

The barracks at the Lal Bagh are now occupied by the Police Reserve Force.

* The average rate does not exceed 2 annas per house, and the highest rate does not exceed the pay of a chowkidar of the lowest grade (Rs. 4).

† Thornton says that a regiment of infantry and a detail of artillery were usually stationed in the immediate vicinity of the town.

APPENDICES OF STATEMENTS.

Statement 1.

REVENUES COLLECTED IN 1865-66.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	5,69,674
Malikana	739
Abkaree	1,21,207
Stamp	2,15,536
Police Thanadari	21
Miscellaneous Revenue.	
Fees under Record Rules	341
„ „ Regulation XV of 1797	30
„ „ Act XI of 1859	151
Fines under Act XX of 1848	1

Statement 2.

LOCAL FUNDS, &c.

Collections under Local Funds for 1865-66.

	Rs.
Pound Fund	2,238
Ferry Fund	10,889
One per cent. Road Fund	1,017
Chowkidari Fund	7,957
Sheriff's fees	50
Convict Labour Fund	927
Peons' Fee Fund, Revenue...	6,461
Do. Do. Dewanny	60,814
Do. Do. Small Cause Court	3,667
Zemindary Dák Tax	4,631
Mitford Hospital	12,261
Khas Mehal expense	55
Charges of Attached Estates	153
Fund for the Improvement of Government Estates... ...	792
Registration Fees	11,245
Civil Court Ameens' Fees	8,562
Fisheries	1,081

Statement 3.

RATES OF TAXES.

Municipal Tax in the City	Is at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the rental of lands and houses.
Chowkidary Tax under Act XX of 1856.	The average rate does not exceed 2 as. per house, and the highest rate does not exceed 4 Rs. per month.
Zemindary Dak Tax	One per cent. on the Sudder Jumma of Estates paying revenue of above Rs. 50 yearly.
License Tax	500 Rs. per annum for annual profits of 25,000 Rs. and upwards. 200 Rs. for Incomes of 10,000 to 25,000. 100 „ „ 5,000 „ 10,000. 20 „ „ 1,000 „ 5,000. 10 „ „ 500 „ 1,000. 4 „ „ 200 „ 500.

Statement 4.

EXPENDITURE ON FERRY FUND ROADS.

Statement of Expenditure incurred during the year 1865-66 *on the several Local Roads and Works under charge of the Magistrate of Dacca.*

District. Number.	Works carried out during the year 1865-66.	Length in miles.	Expenditure. Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Remarks by the Magistrate.
		M. T. Y.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	
1	Ordinary repairs of the road from Dacca to Toke, and repairing bridges...	52 0 0	.....	3,270	.....	The jungle, which is very heavy, has been cleared from road on both sides; two bridges have been constructed; all these were actually required. The Toonghee Bridge has also been improved and repaired.
2	Repairing and widening the road in the sub-division of Manickgunge	3 0 0	.....	900	.....	This road has been considerably improved, and put in good order; it leads from river to Deputy Magistrate's and Moonsiff's Offices, and is above two miles.
3	Repairs to the road from Dacca to Shampore	2 0 0	.....	100	.....	River-side road, and a good deal used; repairs which have been done were actually required.
4	Levelling, smoothing, and repairing the road from Dacca to Moniah	25 0 0	.....	1,650	.....	This road has been thoroughly completed.
5	Constructing a road and bridge from Taltollah to Thannah Sreenugger	9 0 0	9,900	...	.....	The earth-work of this road is nearly completed, the little portion that is remaining, for which advances have been made, will be taken in hand as soon as the rain ceases. Materials for the wooden bridges being collected, the bridges will also commence as soon as the rain ceases.
6	Opening the mouth of the Shekareetollah Khal	0 1 100	1,525 10	...	.....	The work has been completed, and is passable for boat communication from June to October.
7	Constructing a branch road from the old Manickgunge to the Manickgunge Police Station, 432 feet in length	0 0 144	98 5	...	.....	Work was omitted from Estimate for 1865-66, but being really required, was executed by order of the Commissioner, No. 64, dated 17th March, 1866, and charges met from allotment for Kudda Road, which has been repaired by Baboo Kaleenarain Roy, Zemindar of Bhowal.
	Establishment	...	.....	...	1,778 8	The charges for Establishments includes—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Superintendent at Rs. 100 per month	1,200	0	0
Horse allowance at 25 per month	300	0	0
1 Office Writer at Rs. 8 per month	96	0	0
1 Mohurrir „ 7 „	84	0	0
1 Duftery „ 4 „ (after deducting for absence)	46	2	0
1 Pcon „ 4 „	48	0	0
Stationery	4	6	0
Total Rs. ...	1,778	8	0

Funds available during the year :—	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount sanctioned in distribution of funds for 1865-66 ...	20,000	0	0
Amount realized by proceeds of sale of old kodals, &c. ...	29	13	4
Total Rs. ...	20,029	13	4

	Total Rs. ...	...	11,523-15	5,920	1,778-8	

Rs. 19,222 7 0 Total actually expended.
„ 20,029 13 4 „ available.
„ 807 6 0 „ undrawn.

Statement 5.

LIST OF ZEMINDARY DAWK STATIONS, &c.

Names of the Zemindary Dawk Stations

Roopgunge.
Nursingdee.
Raipoora.
Jamalpoor.
(Pullash Moonsiffee Chowkee.)
Kapassiah.
Toonghee.
Ruhitpoor.
Naraingunge.
Moonsheegunge Sub-division.
Rajabaree.
Sreenuggur.
Shabhar.
Manickgunge Sub-division.
Thannah Manickgunge.
Hurrirampore.
Jaffergunge.
Furreedabad Station.
Lal Bagh Station.
Dacca Sudder Station.
(Magistrate's Cutcherry.)

Names of Government Post Offices.

Dacca.
Naraingunge.

Post Offices—(Continued).

Nowabgunge.
Manickgunge.
Sreenuggur.
Bohur.
Dhamroye.
Shonarung.
Roopgunge.
Jaffergunge.
Puschimdee.
Joynahur, Kachadeeah } experimental.

Government Telegraph Stations.

Dacca.
Elachipore, temporary or Observation Office.

Moonsiffees.

Pullash.
Bohur.
Lechragunge.
Manickgunge.
Naraingunge.
Sudder.

Statement 6.

List of Government Buildings, &c.

LOCALITY.	AREA. Land, the property of Government.	AREA. Land permanently rented from landholders.	Rent paid for lands in column 3.	TEMPORARY LEASES FROM PROPRIETORS. Area.	Period for which rented.	Annual rent.	Government Buildings.	Officers who have charge.	Cost of annual repairs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Mouzah Pullash, Tuppeh Shurriffpore Hazar Choddow, within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Dacca ...	A. R. P.	A. R. P. 1 2 24	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	A. R. P.	Y. M. D. ...	Rs. As. P. ...	Moonsiff's Cutcherry at Pallash	Moonsiff ...	At 18-12 each, Total Rs. 03-12.
Talook Bheekum Lall Thakoor, Kismut Chasara, Tuppa Kutraboe, Pergunnah Nussurutabye	.....	1 0 26	7 0 0	.....	...	...	Do. at Naraingunge	Ditto ...	
Bohur	.....	.....	.....	0 2 37	...	4 8 0	Do at Bohur ...	Ditto ...	
Manickgunge	.....	2 1 23	.....	.....	...	...	Do. at Manickgunge...	Ditto ...	
Lesragunge	.....	0 0 34	1 8 0	.....	...	...	Do. at Lesragunge ...	Ditto ...	
Roy Saheb's Bazar	6 2 30	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Judge and Collector's Cutcherry	Executive Engineer.	
Coomartoolee	2 3 16	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Dacca College	Ditto.	
Roy Saheb's Bazar	1 0 35	.....	.....	.....	...	...	St. Thomas's Church ...	Ditto.	
Gird's Killa	3 2 13	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Lunatic Asylum	Ditto.	
Comuldoy Begum Bazar and Gird's Killa in the city of Dacca	Laboring, non-laboring, Jail and Tank. 5 0 10 Guard-house. 0 0 28 Hospital and Police Deadhouse. 0 3 22 Jail Garden. 1 2 24						Jail and Jail Hospital ...	Ditto.	
Naraindeh	3 1 18	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Burial Ground	Exe. Engr.	
Furreedabad	20 1 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Military Cantonment ...	Ditto.	
Nowabgunge	21 1 32	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Elephant Depôt ...	Ditto.	
Furreedabad	1 1 31	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Dacca Divisional Abkari Cutcherry and Distillery.	Ditto.	
Netyegunge	.....	1 1 22	25 0 0	.....	...	...	Naraingunge Divisional Do.	Abkari Officer	Rs. 200.

List of Government Buildings, &c.—(Continued.)

LOCALITY.	Area.		Rent paid for lands in column 3.	Temporary Leases from Proprietors.			Government Buildings.	Officers who have charge.	Cost of annual repairs.
	Land, the property of Government.	Land permanently rented from landholders.		Area.	Period for which rented.	Annual rent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	A. R. P.	Y. M. D.	Rs. As. P.			
Lohogunge	.....	.....	.....	0 1 3	...	4 0 0	Bhasaldee Divl. Cutcherry.	Abkari.	
Manickgunge	.....	.....	.....	0 2 31	...	2 0 0	Manickgunge do. do.	Ditto.	
Farce Powabgunge	.....	.....	.....	0 2 2	...	2 4 0	Sub-Divisional Abkari Cutcherry and Distillery	Ditto.	Rs. 200
Do. Shome	.....	.....	.....	0 2 31	...	1 8 0	Sub-divisional Abkari Cutcherry	Ditto.	
Do. Rajnugger	.....	.....	.....	0 0 13	...	1 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.	
Kachmartek, within the jurisdiction ...	.....	20 3 5	36 3 0	.....	...	...	Manickgunge Sub-Divisional Court house and Residence Bungalow ...	Executive Engineer.	
Moonsheegunge...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Moonsheegunge do.	Ditto.	
Town Station	0 2 4	0 0 15	15 8 0	.....	...	...			
Furreedabad outpost	0 2 36	.....	.....	.....	...	...			
Lall Bagh outpost	.....	0 0 14	.....	.....	...	...			
Toongee outpost	.....	1 0 20	.....	.....	...	...			
Kapasiah Station	.....	1 2 6	.....	.....	...	...			
Raipore Station	.....	2 2 5	.....	.....	...	...			
Roopgunge Station	.....	1 1 15	.....	.....	...	...			
Nursingdeeoutpost	.....	0 2 7	.....	.....	...	...			
Shabbor Station	.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	...	...			
Kaliak oreeoutpost	.....	0 0 37	.....	.....	...	...			
Nowabgunge Station	.....	2 2 37	.....	.....	...	...			
Manickgunge Station	.....	1 2 37	.....	.....	...	...	Police Stations and outpost	Police ...	Rs. 855-8-3
Hurrirampore Station	.....	0 2 15	2 4 0	.....	...	...			
Jaffergunge Station	.....	2 0 39	.....	.....	...	...			
Baliatee outpost	.....	0 2 25	1 0 0	.....	...	...			
Rajahbaree Station	.....	4 0 14	.....	.....	...	...			
Moonsheegunge outpost	.....	0 1 11	.....	.....	...	...			
Sreenugger Station	.....	0 1 20	.....	.....	...	...			
Narsingunge Station	.....	0 1 10	.....	.....	...	...			
Byde Bazar outpost	.....	0 0 25	.....	.....	...	...			
Roohitpore outpost	.....	1 0 35	.....	.....	...	...			
Pullung outpost	.....	0 0 26	.....	.....	...	...			
Lal Bagh	.....	17 3 10	60 0 0	.....	...	...	Police Barracks	Ditto ...	

Statement 7.—(Continued.)

PLACES FOR VENDING STAMPED PAPERS.

Sudder Station of Dacca, in different Offices and Bazars.

Naraingunge.	Nittyegunge.	Bhugwangunge.	Ton Bazar.
Hajeegunge.	Charar Gope.	Keranigunge.	
Nawabgunge.	Bagmara.	Agla.	Kandabareea.
Nareesa.	Dohur.	Comurgunge.	Bandoora.
Kurjona.	Dabeenugger.	Galimpore.	
Sabar.	Dhamrye.	Kali kyer.	
Sreenugger.	Huldeea.	Kedarpore.	Tarpasa.
Hashra.	Kamargong.	Singpara.	Sologhur.
Kalipara.	Koykirtun.	Shabajnugger.	Majparee.
Seraj-dy-khân.	Emamgunge.	Duckhin Changong.	
Rajanugger.	Doolalee.	Bohur.	Moonsheegunge.
Meer Kadeem.	Lojung.	Decagong.	Luckheegunge.
Nugger Kashba.	Moolfutgunge.	Rajnugger.	
Angareeah.	Noreeah.	Mooreesa.	
Dhedurgunge.	Palung.	Lechragunge.	
Joydebpore.	Meerpore.	Pullas.	
Nursingdy.	Kurjona.	Sreedhurgunge.	
Deeabaree.	Gheur.	Jaffergunge.	Teotha.
Roypoora.	Doaygong.	Noadeeah.	Manickgunge.
Lolitgunge.	Dhankorah.	Kaomarah.	

Statements 8 and 9.

Statement of institution and disposal of cases in 1866.

	Instituted.	Disposed of.
Civil Suits and Miscellaneous cases.	23,698	25,800
Small Cause Court Cases	4,383	4,040
Revenue Cases	4,977	5,244
Criminal Cases	6,977	6,843

Statement 10.

Distribution of Police Force,—their Salaries.

Stations.	Establishment.	Rate of Salary per mensem.	Remarks.
Dacca ...	2 Inspectors ...	Rs. 150 and 100	One in charge of the Dacca Sub-District, and one in charge of the Town.
	2 Sub-Inspectors ...	,, 70 and 50	
	9 Head Constables ...	,, 25, 20, 15, and 10	
	105 Constables ...	,, 8, 7, and 6	
Kupasea ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 50	
	1 Head Constable ...	,, 10	
	12 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Raipoora ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 50	
	2 Head Constables ...	,, 10	
	12 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Roopgunge ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 50	
	3 Head Constables ...	,, 15 and 10	
	16 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Shabor ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 50	
	2 Head Constables ...	,, 15 and 10	
	12 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Nowabgunge ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 70	
	3 Head Constables ...	,, 20, 15, and 10	
	15 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Naraingunge ...	1 Inspector ...	,, 100	In charge of the Moonsheegunge Sub-District.
	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 60	
	5 Head Constables ...	,, 20, 15, and 10	
	26 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Rajabaree ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 60	
	4 Head Constables ...	,, 20 and 10	
	19 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Sreenugger ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 80	
	2 Head Constables ...	,, 20	
	16 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	
Manickgunge ...	1 Inspector ...	,, 100	In charge of the Manickgunge Sub-District.
	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 60	
	3 Head Constables ...	,, 20 and 10	
	20 Constables ...	,, 8, 7, and 6	
Jaffergunge ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 70	
	2 Head Constables ...	,, 10	
	12 Constables ...	,, 9, 7, and 6	
Huriramporo ...	1 Sub-Inspector ...	,, 50	
	2 Head Constables ...	,, 15 and 10	
	12 Constables ...	,, 7 and 6	

Outpost Establishments are included in this Statement, which does not, however, show the whole Police Force employed in the District. Besides the Station Establishments there are as follows :—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables	Constables.
Reserve ...	1	3	14	124
Jail Guard ...	.....	1	2	40
Malkhannah Guard ...	.....	.....	1	8
2 Sub-District Treasuries ...	.....	.....	2	8
2 ditto Lock-ups ...	.....	.....	2	8
Magistrate's Court ...	1	.....	7	24
2 Sub-Divisional Courts ...	.....	2	.....	6

Statement 11.

Excise Collections for 1865-66.

Excisable Articles.	Consumption	Rate of Tax.	Revenue. Rs.	As.	P.
Articles retailed on the fixed-duty system.					
Country Spirit	10,601 gallons ...	Rs. 3 per gallon, L. P. . .	27,478 *	0	0
Bengal Rum	1,799 do. .	Ditto ...	7,159	0	0
	Mds. Seers. Ch.				
Ganjah (flat)	523 35 10	Rs. 2 per seer ..	50,891	0	0
Articles retailed on the monthly-tax system.					
Imported Wines.					
Spirit and Beer	.....	Rs. 4 per mensem for each retail license, and Rs. 16 per annum for wholesale license. ...	1,553	0	0
Taree (fermented)	.....	Rs. 5 to 9 per mensem ...	417	0	0
Do. (unfermented)	.....	Re. 1 per license ...	11	0	0
Pachwai, or Rice Beer	.....	Rs. 2 to 7 per mensem ...	33	0	0
Charas	.....	Rs. 2 „ „ ...	12	0	0
Siddhi	.....	Re. 1 „ „ ...	12	0	0
Mejoom	.....	Rs. 2 to 11 „ „ ...	168	0	0
Maddut	.....	„ 6 „ „ ...	72	0	0
Chandoo	.....	„ 4 to 16 „ „ ...	2,184	0	0
Articles on which no duty is levied					
	Mds. Seers. Ch.				
Opium	35 17 13	Sold at Rs. 22 per seer ...	31,192	0	0
Miscellaneous collections	.....	.. . . ..	36	0	0
		Total Rs. ...	1,21,208*	0	0

Statement 12.

Tea Gardens.

There are two experimental tea gardens in the district,—one at Byganbari, belonging to Khajeh Abdool Guni, and the other at Joydebpore, the residence of Baboo Kali Narain Chaudari, Zemindar of Bhowal.

The Byganbari garden contains about 30 beeghas, and four or five more have been cleared, but not sown as yet. Cachar seed has been used, and up to the present time 2 maunds 20 seers of tea have been manufactured. I have tasted the tea, but the plant appears to be too young yet to form an opinion as to its quality.

Baboo Kali Narain's garden is about an acre in extent, and I am told that he has commenced to manufacture. I have not had an opportunity of tasting the produce.

Statement 13.

Table of distances from one Police Station to the other, &c.

Already given.—*See* Question 24.

* One Rupee has been put for any sum exceeding 8 annas, and sums less than 8 annas have been omitted, according to Accountant General's order.

Statement 14.

LIST OF EACH GOVERNMENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

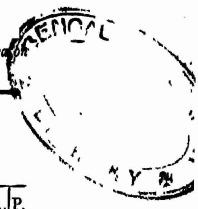
Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dacca Commissioner's Office on the 1st January, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	C. T. Buckland, Esq.	Commissioner ...	2,916	10	8			
	Baboo Obhoy Chunder Doss ...	Assistant Commr....	400	0	0			
	Gopal Chunder Roy	Head Clerk ...	100	0	0			
	Kissen Coomar Chuckerbutty ...	2nd „ ...	60	0	0			
	Gunga Narain Chund	3rd „ ...	40	0	0			
	Ishur Chunder Sein	4th „ ...	30	0	0			
	Omesh Chunder Doss	5th „ ...	25	0	0			
	Khettro Mohun Seal	6th „ ...	25	0	0			
	Russick Lall Bose	7th „ ...	20	0	0			
	Tara Mohun Gooho	8th „ ...	20	0	0			
	Prossunno Coomar Sein ...	9th „ ...	20	0	0			
	Ishan Chunder Uddy	10th „ ...	15	0	0			
	Israil Khan	Duftery ...	8	0	0			
	Kallyprasud Dutt	Peshkar ...	50	0	0			
	Oomakant Banerjee	Record-keeper ...	30	0	0			
	Abdool Soban	Moonshee ...	25	0	0			
	Rajbcharee Roy	Head Mohurrir ...	20	0	0			
	Indro Mohun Bysack	2nd „ ...	15	0	0			
	Kally Coomar Chatterjee ...	3rd „ ...	15	0	0			
	Hurodoyal Mozoomdar... ...	4th „ ...	10	0	0			
	Nubbee Bux	Duftery ...	5	0	0			
	Munnoo	Jemadar ...	8	0	0			
	6 Chupprasses at 6 per month ...	„ ...	36	0	0			
	1 Chowkeydar at 5 ditto ...	„ ...	5	0	0			
	2 Furrashes at 4 ditto ...	„ ...	8	0	0			
	1 Mehter	„ ...	1	0	0			
	Commissioner's Office rent ...		67	8	0			
		Total Rs. ...	...	...	...	3,975	2	8

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of Zillah Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.

			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	A. Abercrombie, Esq. ...	Civil & Sessions Judge	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
	English Office.							
	Soorjo Coomar Dutt	Translator ...	80	0	0			
	Luckhee Narain Seel	Head Clerk ...	55	0	0			
	Juggutessur Chund	2nd „ ...	35	0	0			
						170	0	0
		Carried over Rs. ...	.....	...	...	2670	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of Zillah Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)



No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salaries. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward Rs.	.....	...		2,670	0	0
	AMLAH.							
	Ishur Chunder Seel	Sheristadar ...	100	0	0			
	Rajkishore Roy	Misil Khah ...	30	0	0			
	Bhowanny Doss Neogy ...	Roboker Novees ...	14	0	0			
	Ram Soonder Roy	Sessions Mohurir ..	20	0	0			
	Kally Prosaud Sein . .	Record Mohurir ...	25	0	0			
	Gokool Kissen Sein	Govt. Pleader ...	20	0	0			
	Moonshee Ameenooddin ...	Mohurir ...	20	0	0			
	Radha Mohun Seel	Ditto ...	14	0	0			
	Rajchunder Banerjea	Ditto ...	14	0	0			
	Kisto Laul Surkir -... ...	Ditto ...	14	0	0			
	Puddolochun Dutt	Ditto ...	14	0	0			
	Muddhoo Soodun Doss ..	Ditto ...	12	0	0			
	Sumbhoo Nath Ghose	Nazeer ...	75	0	0			
	Ramcoomar Chuckerbutty ...	Accountant ..	25	0	0			
	Kashi Prosaud Sein	Mohurir ...	10	0	0			
	Acting Naib Nazir	...	8	0	0			
						415	0	0
	AMEENS.							
	Nundo Coomar Dutt	Ameen of Dacca and Pollas ..	70	0	0			
	Womachurn Roy	Ameen of Lechrogunge and Manickgunge ...	70	0	0			
	Hurry Prasud Doss . ..	Ameen of Narraingunge and Bohur..	50	0	0			
	Womachurn Chuckerbutty ...	Offg. Ameen of Furreedpore ...	50	0	0			
	Ashootos Roy	Ameen of Bhongu and Mugoodpore ..	50	0	0			
	AMEENS UNDER ACT X OF 1859.					290	0	0
	Rakhal Chunder Seel	Ameen of Moonsheegunge ...	50	0	0			
	Muddhoo Soodun Mullick ...	Ameen of Manickgunge ...	50	0	0			
	SERVANTS.							
	DUFTERIES.					100	0	0
	1 Duftery for English Office ...	.....	6	0	0			
	1 „ for Native „ ...	.....	5	3	7			
	1 „ for „ „ ...	... ..	3	0	0			
						16	3	7
	PEONS.							
	1 Chuprassee	.....	5	0	0			
	1 Ditto	.....	5	0	0			
		Carried over Rs. ..	10	0	0	3,491	3	7

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of Zillah Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Peons.—(Contd.)	Brought forward Rs.	10	0	0	3,491	3	7
	1 Chuprassee	.....	4	0	0			
	1 Ditto	.... .	4	0	0			
	1 Ditto	.....	4	0	0			
	1 Sweeper	.....	3	0	0			
	1 Chowkeydar for Malkhana ...	.....	5	0	0			
						30	0	0
	Salaries and Establishment of the Subordinate Judicial Officers.							
	Molovy Nuzeerooddin Ahmed ...	P. S. Ameen of Dacca, on leave ...	600	0	0			
	Kisto Coomar Bose	Sheristadar . .	50	0	0			
	Kali Coomar Mookerjee ...	Peshkar ...	20	0	0			
	Mahomed Isuff	Nazeer ...	30	0	0			
	4 Mohurirs at 10 each	.....	40	0	0			
	1 Duftery	.....	5	0	0			
	2 Chuprassees, at 5 each ...	.....	10	0	0			
	Stationery	. ....	15	0	0			
						770	0	0
	Mr. L. W. Hutchinson ...	Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore ..	600	0	0			
	Umbicahor Ghose	Sheristadar ...	50	0	0			
	Joy Chunder Banerjee	Peshkar ...	20	0	0			
	Ruj Narain Roy	Nazeer ...	30	0	0			
	2 Mohurirs, at 10 each	.....	20	0	0			
	2 „ at 10 „	... ..	20	0	0			
	1 Duftery	... .	5	0	0			
	2 Chuprassees, at 5 each ...	... .	10	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	15	0	0			
						770	0	0
	Bysnub Churn Doss	Offg. Sudder Ameen of Dacca ...	125	0	0			
	Tara Nath Doss	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
	Meer Rujjub Ally	Nazeer ...	25	0	0			
	4 Mohurirs, at 10 each	.....	40	0	0			
	Stationery	... ..	8	0	0			
						223	0	0
	Sree Nath Roy	Moonsiff of Furreedpore ...	200	0	0			
	Nurrendro Narain Mitter ..	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
	Ramkisto Doss	Nazeer ...	20	0	0			
		Carried over Rs. ..	245	0	0	5,284	3	7

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of Zillah Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Salaries and Establishment of Judicial Officers.—(Continued.)	Brought forward Rs.	245	0	0	5,284	3	7
	1 Mohurir	.....	8	0	0			
	1 Ditto	.....	8	0	0			
	1 Ditto	.....	8	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	6	0	0			
						275	0	0
	Hur Chunder Doss	Moonsiff of Bohur...	150	0	0			
	Raj Chunder Doss	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
	Loke Nath Sein	Nazeer ...	20	0	0			
	3 Mohurirs at 8 Rs. each ...	...	24	0	0			
	Stationery	...	8	0	0			
						227	0	0
	Degamber Canoongo	Acting Moonsiff of Pollas ...	75	0	0			
	Chunder Kanth Chuckerbutty ...	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
	Elahee Bux	Nazeer ...	20	0	0			
	3 Mohurirs at 8 Rs. each ...	...	24	0	0			
	Stationery	...	6	0	0			
						150	0	0
	Govind Chunder Doss	Moonsiff of Narain-gunge ...	150	0	0			
	Ramgutty Roy	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
	Moonshee Shair Ally	Nazeer ...	20	0	0			
	3 Mohurirs at 8 Rs. each ...	..	24	0	0			
	Stationery	...	8	0	0			
						227	0	0
	Nitta Nund Gangooly ...	Moonsiff of Manick-gunge ...	150	0	0			
	Tofuzzul Hossein	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
	Muddun Mohun Chatterjee ...	Nazeer ...	20	0	0			
	3 Mohurirs at 8 Rs. each ...	...	24	0	0			
	Stationery	...	8	0	0			
						227	0	0
	Abdool Rouff	Moonsiff of Lechra-gunge ..	200	0	0			
	Ram Chunder Newgy	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
	Woma Kanth Chowdry ...	Nazeer ...	20	0	0			
	3 Mohurirs at 8 Rs. each ...	...	24	0	0			
	Stationery	...	8	0	0			
						277	0	0
	Juggut Chunder Roy	Moonsiff of Bhougah	150	0	0			
	Petamber Chuckerbutty ...	Sheristadar ...	25	0	0			
		Carried over Rs. ...	175	0	0	6,667	3	7

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of Zillah Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Salaries and Establishment of Judicial Officers.—(Continued.)	Brought forward Rs.	175	0	0	6,667	3	7
	Nundo Coomar Ghose ...	Acting Nazeer ...	20	0	0			
	3 Mohurirs at 8 Rs. each ...	...	24	0	0			
	Stationery	.	6	0	0			
						225	0	0
	Kisto Mohun Mookhopuddea ...	Moonsiff of Mugoodpore ...	150	0	0			
	Gooroo Doss Nundee	Sheristadar ..	25	0	0			
	Grish Chunder Bhuttacharjee ...	Nazeer ..	20	0	0			
	3 Mohurirs at 8 Rs. each ...	...	24	0	0			
	Stationery	. ..	4	0	0			
						223	0	0
	Peons appointed under Act V of 1863 (B. S.)							
	In the Judge's Court at Dacca.							
	5 Peons of 1st grade, at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	30 Peons of 2nd grade, at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	150	0	0			
						180	0	0
	In the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Dacca.							
	5 Peons of 1st grade, at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	30 Peons of 2nd grade, at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	150	0	0			
						180	0	0
	In the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Furreedpore.							
	3 Peons of 1st grade, at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	18	0	0			
	17 Peons of 2nd grade, at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	85	0	0			
						103	0	0
	In the Sudder Ameen's Court at Dacca.							
	5 Peons of 1st grade, at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	17 Peons of 2nd grade, at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	85	0	0			
	7 additional Peons of 2nd grade, at Rs. 5 each per month ...	.....	35	0	0			
						150	0	0
		Carried over Rs.	.....	.....		7,728	3	7

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward Rs.	.....	...	..	7,728	3	7
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Dacca.							
	3 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	18	0	0			
	10 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	50	0	0			
	3 Additional Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month ...	.....	15	0	0			
						83	0	0
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Furreedpore.							
	3 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	18	0	0			
	5 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	12 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	60	0	0			
	15 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	75	0	0			
						183	0	0
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Pollas.							
	5 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	15 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month ...	.....	75	0	0			
	10 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	50	0	0			
						155	0	0
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Narainguage.							
	5 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	30 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	150	0	0			
						180	0	0
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Bohur.							
	4 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	24	0	0			
	31 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	... ..	155	0	0			
						179	0	0
		Carried over Rs. ...	.....	...	...	8,508	3	7

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of Zillah Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward Rs.	.....	...	...	8,508	3	7
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Manickgunge.							
	5 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	25 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	125	0	0	155	0	0
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Lechragunge.							
	4 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	24	0	0			
	16 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	80	0	0	104	0	0
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Bhangah.							
	5 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	30	0	0			
	30 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	150	0	0	180	0	0
	In the Moonsiff's Court at Mugoodpore.							
	4 Peons of 1st Grade at Rs. 6 each per month	.....	24	0	0			
	16 Peons of 2nd Grade at Rs. 5 each per month	.....	80	0	0	104	0	0
		Total Rs. ...	.....	...	...	9,051	3	7

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dacca Collector's Office on the 1st January, 1867.

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salary and Deputation Allowance.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	A. Levien, Esq.	Magistrate and Collector ...	1,916	10	8	1,916	10	8
	A. L. Clay, Esq.	Asst. to the Magistrate & Collr.	500	0	0			
		Deputation Allowance as Offg. Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collr. of Dacca	200	0	0			
						700	0	0
	D. R. Lyall, Esq.	Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Moonsheegunge Sub-Division	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Baboo Ram Coomar Bose	Depy. Magistate & Depy. Collr. of Dacca	400	0	0	400	0	0
	Syed Abdool Mujeed	Ditto	400	0	0	400	0	0
	Molovy Golam Mugdoom	Supy. Depy. Magistrate and Depy. Collr.	150	0	0	150	0	0
	Molovy Tujjumul Ally	Depy. Magistrate and Depy. Collr. of Manickgunge Sub-Division	400	0	0	400	0	0
	Collectorate Establishment.							
	English Office.							
	Bonomally Lahaw	Head Writer	80	0	0			
	Rakhal Chunder Singh	2nd do.	30	0	0			
	Surrut Chunder Seel	3rd do.	25	0	0			
	Peary Lall Bose	4th do.	20	0	0			
	Tariny Churn Doss	5th do.	20	0	0			
						175	0	0
	Native Office.							
	Ishan Chunder Banerjee	Sheristadar	80	0	0			
	Tara Nath Roy	Peshkar ... ...30 Personal allowance 20	50	0	0			
	Brijokishore Roy	1st Moonshee	20	0	0			
	Nobokishore Muzoomdar	2nd do.	15	0	0			
	Raj Chunder Banerjee	Head Mohurir	12	0	0			
	Goluck Nath Mookerjee	Mohurir	10	0	0			
	Juggut Chunder Bose	Do.	10	0	0			
	Kishto Coomar Gooho	Do.	10	0	0			
						207	0	0
	Towjee Office.							
	Shamkishore Roy	Towjee Noveas	20	0	0			
	Gour Chunder Ghose	Mohurir ... 10 Personal Allowance 2	12	0	0			
	Annundmoy Gooho	Mohuri ... 10 Personal Allowance 2	12	0	0			
	Juggut Chunder Bose	Mohurir	10	0	0			
	Goureekanth Roy	Do.	10	0	0			
	Kistokishore Ghose	Do.	10	0	0			
	Ramnath Naha	Do.	10	0	0			
	Rummon Kisto Doss...	Do.	10	0	0			
						94	0	0
		Carried over Rs. ...	.....	...	...	476	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dacca Collector's Office on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued).

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salary and Deputation Allowance. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward Rs.	...	..		476	0	0
	Accountant's Office.							
	Doorgagutty Mitter	Accountant	60	0	0			
	Mohim Chunder Bose	Clerk	10	0	0			
	Kishoree Laul Seel	Do.	10	0	0			
						80	0	0
	Record Office.							
	Kisto Gobind Roy	Mohafez	35	0	0			
	Kalleo Kishore Ghose	Naib	15	0	0			
	Mohima Chunder Ghose	Mohurir	10	0	0			
	Moonshee Myezooddin Ahomed ..	Do.	10	0	0			
						70	0	0
	Miscellaneous Department.							
	2 Chupprassees at 5 each	... .	10	0	0			
	1 Duftery in English Office... ...	.....	5	0	0			
	1 Do. in Native do.	.....	4	0	0			
	1 Do. in do.	.....	4	0	0			
	1 Sweeper	.....	3	0	0			
	1 Furrash	....	4	0	0			
	1 Clussee	.....	5	0	0			
	2 Durwans at Rs. 5 each	.....	10	0	0			
						45	0	0
	Stamp Department.							
	Bussunt Coomar Bysack	Stamp Darogah	20	0	0			
	Malikanah Masherra of Mahomed Nazeemoddin, in Pergunnah Umrabad transferred from Bullooah	.....	16	3	2			
	Ditto of Zemindars of Pergunnah ditto	.....	173	9	11			
						209	13	1
	Nazeer's Department.							
	Annund Kanth Roy	Nazeer	75	0	0			
	Ezzut Bux	Naib Nazeer	15	0	0			
	6 Peons at Rs. 6 each	.....	36	0	0			
	13 „ at „ 5 „	... .	65	0	0			
						191	0	0
		Total Collectorate, Rs.	...	...	...	1,071	13	1
	Abkaree Department.							
	English Office.							
	Gopal Chunder Bagchee	English Writer	25	0	0			
						25	0	0
	Native Office.							
	Koonjobehary Deo	Sheristadar	35	0	0			
	Ram Churn Chatterjee	Head Mohurir	15	0	0			
	Kally Nath Sein	2nd „	12	0	0			
	2 Orderly Peons at Rs. 5 each ...	.....	10	0	0			
						72	0	0
		Carried over Rs.	...	...	...	97	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dacca Collector's Office on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued).

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salary and Deputation Allowance.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward Rs. ...	.....	..	...	97	0	0
	Mofussil Establishment.							
	Dacca Division.							
	Kally Mohun Gooho	Darogah	40	0	0			
	Bharut Chunder Soin	Mohurir	18	0	0			
	Kally Kishore Bose	Ditto	12	0	0			
	7 Burkundazes at Rs. 5 each	.....	35	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	1	0	0			
	Naraingunge Division.					106	0	0
	Juggobundhoo Dutt	Darogah	35	0	0			
	Juggur Nath Ghose	Mohurir	12	0	0			
	Deenobundhoo Gungooly	Ditto	12	0	0			
	9 Burkundazes at Rs. 5 each.	.....	45	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	1	0	0			
	Bhasaldy Division.					105	0	0
	Ram Coomar Sickdar	Darogah	35	0	0			
	Kishen Comul Sein	Mohurir	15	0	0			
	Ram Comul Doss	Ditto	12	0	0			
	10 Burkundazes at Rs. 5 each. ...	.....	50	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	1	0	0			
	Manickgunge Division.					113	0	0
	Kalla Chand Chuckerbutty	Darogah	30	0	0			
	Kallee Churn Goopto	Mohurir	12	0	0			
	Hurry Mohun Roy	Ditto	12	0	0			
	10 Burkundazes at Rs. 5 each. ..	.....	50	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	1	0	0			
	Sudder Distillery Establishment.							
	3 Bunkundazes at Rs. 5 each ..	.....	15	0	0	15	0	0
		Total Abkaree, Rs. ...	...	...	...	541	0	0
	Establishment of Moonshee-gunge Sub-Division.							
	Omirto Laul Goopt	Writer and Sheristadar ...	35	0	0			
	Kalo Comul Bose	Mohurir	25	0	0			
	Nobo Kishore Chuckerbutty... ...	Nazeer	15	0	0			
	Eshan Chunder Kur	Mohurir	13	0	0			
	Inooddin Ahomed	Ditto	10	0	0			
	Nobokishore Dutt	Ditto	10	0	0			
	Mohesh Chunder Bose	Poddar	6	0	0			
	Meher Ally	Duftery	6	0	0			
	Meghoo	Chupprassee	5	0	0			
						125	0	0
	Additional pay of the Nazeer . ..	.....	5	0	0			
	1 Buksy	.....	10	0	0			
	2 Peons at Rs. 6 each	.....	12	0	0			
	1 Peon at Rs. 5	.....	5	0	0			
						32	0	0
		Total Moonsheegunge, Rs. ...	...	...	...	157	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dacca Collector's Office on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salary and Deputation Allowance. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A	P.
	Establishment of Manickgunge Sub-Division.							
	Gooro Churn Roy	Writer and Sheristadar ...	35	0	0			
	Ram Kausi Ghose	Mohurir	25	0	0			
	Ram Dhun Bose	Nazeer	15	0	0			
	Mohim Chunder Sein	Mohurir	18	0	0			
	Kully Nath Roy	Ditto	10	0	0			
	Ram Chunder Surkar	Ditto	10	0	0			
	Janoke Nath Roy	Poddar	6	0	0			
	Munohur Khan	Duftory	6	0	0			
	Boddon	Chupprassee	5	0	0			
						125	0	0
	Additional pay of Nazeer	.....	5	0	0			
	1 Buksy	.....	10	0	0			
	2 Peons at Rs. 6 each	.....	12	0	0			
	1 Poon at Rs. 5	.....	5	0	0			
						32	0	0
		Total Manickgunge, Rs. ...	...	...	...	157	0	0
	Establishment of Syed Abdool Mujeed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.							
	1 Moer Moonshee	.....	10	0	0			
	1 Head Mohurir	.....	6	0	0			
	1 2nd ,, ...	.....	5	0	0			
	1 3rd ,, ...	.....	4	0	0			
						25	0	0
		Grand Total Rupees 6,368 7 9						

	Magistrate's Office Estbt.							
	English Office.							
	Haran Chunder Surkar	Head Clerk and Sheristadar ...	125	0	0			
	Madhub Churn Uddy	2nd Writer	25	0	0			
	Mahomed Nucky	Duftory	8	0	0			
						158	0	0
	Amlah.							
	Issur Chundor Banerjea	Record-keeper	30	0	0			
	Kully Kinker Deo	1st Head Mohurir	20	0	0			
	Chundro Madhub Bose	2nd ,, ,, ...	20	0	0			
	Umer Kishen Bose	Mohurir	15	0	0			
	Hur Kishore Roy	,, ...	15	0	0			
	Brijo Nath Doss	,, ...	15	0	0			
	Bungo Chunder Mojoomdar	,, ...	15	0	0			
	Chunder Kishore Roy	,, ...	15	0	0			
	Abdool Nyme	,, ...	15	0	0			
		Carried over Rs. ...	160	0	0	158	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dacca Collector's Office on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued).

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salary and Deputation Allowance. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward Rs....	160	0	0	158	0	0
	Amlah.—(Continued.)							
	Bissumbhur Doss	Mohurir	15	0	0			
	Sudderuddin	,, ...	15	0	0			
	Darika Nath Bose	,, ...	15	0	0			
	Sumbhoo Nath	Duftery	4	0	0			
	Byde Nath	,, ...	3	0	0			
	1 Mehtor	... ...	3	0	0			
	1 Towa Crier	... ...	2	0	0			
	1 Jellaud	... ...	4	0	0			
	2 Chupprasees at Rs. 6 each ...	... ...	12	0	0			
	9 ,, at Rs. 5 ,, ...	... ...	45	0	0			
						278	0	0
	Jail Establishment.							
	Mr. J. Rodrick	Jailor	100	0	0			
	Nuttobur Chund	Naib Darogah	20	0	0			
						120	0	0
	Warder Establishment.							
	Doorjun Doobey	Head Warder	15	0	0			
	Seetul Sookul	Warder	9	0	0			
		6 Warders at Rs. 6 each ...	36	0	0			
						60	0	0
	Medical Establishment.							
	Dr. J. Wise	Civil Surgeon	* 950	0	0			
	Doman Khan	Native Doctor of Jail Hospital	25	0	0			
	Ram Sunder Pall	Compounder of Hospital ...	10	0	0			
	Ameeruddin	Native Doctor of Manickgunge.	25	0	0			
		,, of Moonsheegunge	25	0	0			
						1,035	0	0
		Total Rupees	...	...	...	1,651	0	0

* As Civil Surgeon 650
As Civil Surgeon of the Dacca College 100
As Superintendent of the Dacca Lunatic Asylum 200
Rs. ... 950

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Dacca Court of Small Causes on the 1st January, 1867.

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salary. Rs.	A	P	Total Rs.	A	P.
	Baboo Obhoya Coomar Dutt ...	Judge	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Cally Prosunno Ghose	Head Clerk and Sheristadar ...	150	0	0			
	Bhugwan Chunder Bose	Clerk and Treasurer ...	80	0	0			
	Beepin Behary Bose	Clerk	80	0	0			
	Mohim Chunder Chatterjee ...	Ditto	25	0	0			
	Shoshee Coomar Paul	Ditto	20	0	0			
	Raj Coomar Mujoomdar	Sale Ameen	14	0	0			
	Golam Sufder	Duftery	6	0	0			
	Koonjoh Sing	Chuprassee	6	0	0			
	Doolul Chund	Ditto	6	0	0			
	Romjan	Ditto	5	0	0			
	Unnund Sing	Ditto	5	0	0			
	Ram Kisto Sweeper	Sweeper	3	0	0			
	House rent of the Dacca Court ...	.....	54	0	0			
	„ of Naraingunge „ ...	.....	30	0	0			
	Of the Naraingunge.							
	Ramjoobun	Chowkeedar	5	0	0			
	Noorbux	Sweeper	3	0	0	392	0	0
	Chunder Mohun Roy	Nazeer	60	0	0			
	Salary of Forty Peons.							
	First grade 12, at Rs. 6 each ...	.....	72	0	0			
	Second grade 28, at Rs. 5 each ...	.....	140	0	0	272	0	0
	Bohur Court of Small Causes.							
	Chunder Coomar Dutt	Clerk and Accountant ...	150	0	0			
	Hur Chunder Ghose	Officiating Clerk	30	0	0			
	Tara Nath Roy	Ditto Sale Ameen	14	0	0			
	Mohesh Sing	Duftery	6	0	0			
	Sook Laul Sing	Chuprassee	6	0	0			
	Goluck Sing	Ditto	5	0	0			
	Annund Sing	Chowkeedar	5	0	0			
	Doorga Churn	Furrash	3	0	0	219	0	0
		Total Rs. ...	...,	...	...	1,883	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Office of the Superintendent of Survey, 3rd or Eastern Division, Dacca, on 1st January, 1867.

No	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salaries. Rs	A	P.	Total. Rs.	A	P.
	Baboo Taruck Nath Ghose ...	Deputy Collector	700	0	0			
	,, Satcowree Roy	Ditto	400	0	0			
						1,100	0	0
	Joy Narain Mullick	Head Clerk	45	0	0			
	Koylas Chunder Ghose	2nd ditto	25	0	0			
	Ishan Chunder Roy	3rd ditto	15	0	0			
	Nobin Chunder Bose	4th ditto	14	0	0			
	Mujid Ooddeen Ahamed	Sheristadar	60	0	0			
	Ram Kanai Doss	Naib ditto	30	0	0			
	Kally Prosaud Dutt	Moonshee	25	0	0			
	Luckhi Narain Deo	Mohafez	20	0	0			
	Ram Chunder Mookerjee	Head Mohurir	15	0	0			
	Mothoor Mohun Bose	Ditto ditto	15	0	0			
	Kassim Oodeen	Mohurir	10	0	0			
	Umbica Churn Seel	Ditto	10	0	0			
	Derasut Oollah	Ditto	10	0	0			
	Prosunno Coomar Seel	Nazeer	20	0	0			
	Fizlih Rohoman	Acting Mohurir	10	0	0			
	Mahomed Omed	Duftory	5	0	0			
	3 Chuppraseos at Rs. 5 each per mensem	.....	15	0	0			
	6 Peadahs at Rs. 3 each per mensem	.....	18	0	0			
						362	0	0
	Establishment of Baboo Taruck Nath Ghose, Deputy Collector.							
	Puran Chunder Dutt	Sheristadar	24	0	0			
	Dwarka Nath Mitter	Mir Moonshee	14	0	0			
	Umbica Churn Paul	Mohurir	13	0	0			
	Prosunno Coomar Sing	Moonshee	13	0	0			
	Ishwar Chunder Paul	Mohurir	12	0	0			
	Umbic Chunder Mookerjee	Ditto	11	0	0			
	Denobundhoo Kahalee	Ditto	11	0	0			
	Ram Chunder Mookerjee	Ditto	10	0	0			
	Annund Chunder Sein	Mohafez	10	0	0			
	Juggur Nath Soor	Mohurir	10	0	0			
	Tufazel Alee	Nazeer	9	0	0			
	Gunesh Chunder Roy	Mohurir	9	0	0			
	Doorga Churn Dey	Duftory	4	0	0			
						150	0	0
	Establishment of Baboo Satcowree Roy, Deputy Collector.							
	Obhoy Churn Mujoomdar	Sheristadar	22	0	0			
	Bhugwan Chunder Ghose	Peshkar	15	0	0			
	Joygobind Deo	Moonshee	15	0	0			
	Mutti Lall Kowar	Nazeer	12	0	0			
	Hurryprasud Chatterjee	Mohurir	7	0	0			
	Ramdoyal Mookerjee	Head Mohurir	15	0	0			
	Kally Mohun Mookhoty	Mohurir	9	0	0			
	Sholundro Chunder Bhuttacharge ...	Ditto	5	0	0			
						100	0	0
		Total Rs. ...	...	...	...	1,712	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Post Office at Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.

No	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salary. Rs.	A	P	Total Rs	A	P.
	Mr J K Dabrew	Inspecting Post Master, Dacca Division	250	0	0			
	Stationery Allowance	.....	5	0	0	255	0	0
	Mr. J. Jahans	Post Master	100	0	0			
	Radha Madhub Doss...	Head Clerk	40	0	0			
	Gooroodoss Doss	2nd „	25	0	0			
	Anund Chunder Gangooly	3rd „	20	0	0			
	Baidya Nath Paul	4th „	20	0	0			
	Kunju Behary Chund ...	5th „	15	0	0			
	Luchmon Bysack	6th „	15	0	0			
	Reazuddin	Head Peon	10	0	0			
	7 Delivery Peons at Rs. 5 each ...	.....	35	0	0			
	House Rent	.....	30	0	0			
	Stationery Allowance	.....	20	0	0	330	0	0
	Naraingunge Post Office.							
	Ram Chunder Doss	Deputy Post Master	20	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	5	0	0			
	House Rent	.....	4	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	2	0	0			
	1 Runner from Naraingunge to Dacca	.....	4	0	0	35	0	0
	Nawabgunge Post Office.							
	Bhoobun Mohun Doss ...	Deputy Post Master ...	20	0	0			
	Mohim Chunder Banerjee	Officiating „						
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	3	0	0	29	0	0
	Manickgunge Post Office							
	Doorga Churn Roy	Deputy Post Master	15	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	3	0	0	24	0	0
	Srinagar Post Office							
	Bhubun Mohun Roy	Deputy Post Master	15	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	3	0	0	24	0	0
	Moolfutgunge Post Office							
	Ram Churn Dutt	Deputy Post Master	15	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	Stationery	.....	3	0	0	24	0	0
	Bohur Post Office							
	Kisoree Mohun Chuckerbutty ...	Deputy Post Master	25	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	House Rent and Contingencies ...	.....	3	0	0	34	0	0
		Carried over Rs. ...	...	...	...			

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Post Office at Dacca on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
		Brought forward Rs. ...	.....	...	...			
	DHAMROYE POST OFFICE.							
	Ram Sunder Deo	Deputy Post Master	20	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon ,, ...	.....	6	0	0			
	House rent and Contingencies ...	.....	3	0	0			
						29	0	0
	ROOPGUNGE POST OFFICE.							
	Dwarka Nath Ghose	Deputy Post Master	15	0	0			
	House Rent and Contingencies ...	.....	3	0	0			
						18	0	0
	SONARONG POST OFFICE.							
	Prosunno Coomar Roy	Deputy Post Master	20	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	House Rent and Contingencies ...	.....	3	0	0			
	2 Runners from Sonarong to Narain-gunge, at Rs. 5 each	.....	10	0	0			
						39	0	0
	JAFFERGUNGE POST OFFICE.							
	Goshy Churn Paul	Deputy Post Master... ...	15	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	House Rent and Contingencies ...	.....	3	0	0			
						24	0	0
	PACOOLLAH POST OFFICE.							
	Matthew Catano	Deputy Post Master	15	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	House Rent and Contingencies ...	.....	3	0	0			
						24	0	0
	PUSCHIMDY POST OFFICE.							
	Hurry Doss Bysack	Deputy Post Master	15	0	0			
	1 Delivery Peon	.....	6	0	0			
	House Rent and Contingencies ...	.....	3	0	0			
						24	0	0
	KALLYPORAH LETTER BOX.							
	2 Peons at Rs. 8 each	.....	16	0	0			
	Contingencies	.....	2	0	0			
						18	0	0
	ROAD AND BOAT ESTABLISHMENT FROM DACCA TO FURREEDPORE.							
	Mahomed Nader	Overseer	12	0	0			
	Amanuddin	,, ...	12	0	0			
	55 Runners at Rs. 5 each	.....	275	0	0			
	12 Banghy Burdars at Rs. 5 each ...	.....	60	0	0			
	Ferry Charges	.....	10	0	0			
	7 Boats	.....	6	0	0			
	4 Head Boatmen at Rs. 6 each ...	.....	24	0	0			
	15 Boatmen ,, 5 ,, ...	.....	75	0	0			
						474	0	0
	ROAD AND BOAT ESTABLISHMENT FROM DACCA TO DAWODKANDY ON THE CHITTAGONG LINE.							
	6 Runners at Rs. 5 each	.....	30	0	0			
	2 Manjees ,, 6 ,, ...	.....	12	0	0			
	10 Boatmen ,, 4-8 ,, ...	.....	45	0	0			
	2 Boats ,, 4 ,, ...	.....	8	0	0			
						95	0	0
		Total Rs.	.....	...	...	1,500	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Office of the Dacca District Superintendent of Police on the 1st January, 1867

No.	Names.	Appointments.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
	F. J. Platts, Esq.	District Superintendent ...	600	0	0			
	H. Roberts, Esq.	Assistant Superintendent ...	250	0	0			
						850	0	0
	DISTRICT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.							
	Okhoy Chunder Ghose	Head Clerk	60	0	0			
	Gourango Hari Deb	„ Mohurir	15	0	0			
	Kisto Kishore Chowdry	2nd „	10	0	0			
	Sweeper (discharged 10th April 1867)		5	0	0			
						90	0	0
	SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.							
	Sree Nath Dutt	Clerk...	20	0	0			
	Kali Kishore Ghose	Head Mohurir	12	0	0			
	Guru Churn Bose	2nd „	8	0	0			
						40	0	0
	HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.							
	Chunder Nath Doss	Native Doctor	15	0	0			
	Busseeruddin	Dresser	6	0	0			
	Bheestee	.....	5	0	0			
	Sweeper	.....	5	0	0			
						31	0	0
		Total Rs. ...	...	...	...	1,011	0	0

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Circle, on the 1st January, 1867.

No	Names	Appointments.	Monthly Salaries.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
	C B. Clarke, Esq.	Inspector	1,000	0	0			
	Biddadhur Doss	Head Clerk	60	0	0			
	Deno Nath Singh	2nd „	40	0	0			
	Issur Chunder Seel	3rd „	30	0	0			
	Ram Soonder Bysack	4th „	20	0	0			
	Jamabali	Duftery	6	0	0			
	2 Peons at Rs 5-8-0 each	.....	11	0	0			
	Office Rent	.....	20	0	0			
						1,187	0	0
	Baboo Rykunt Nath Sen	Dy. Inspr. of Bikrampore ...	200	0	0			
	„ Okhoy Koomar Sen	„ Dacca ...	100	0	0			
	„ Omirto Lall Goopto	„ Manickgunge ...	150	0	0			
	„ Bhubun Mohun Neogee ...	„ Burrisaul ...	100	0	0			
	„ Taruck Nath Sen	„ East Mymensing	100	0	0			
	„ Probhat Chunder Sen ...	„ West „ ...	100	0	0			
	„ Nobo Kishore Sen	„ Sylhet & Cachar	100	0	0			
	„ Woma Kishore Roy	„ Comillah ...	100	0	0			
	„ Sree Nath Bhuddru	„ Furreedpore ...	150	0	0			
	„ Kartick Chunder Roy ...	„ Jessore ...	100	0	0			
	„ Bishtoo Chunder Mookerjee ...	„ Pubna ...	150	0	0			
	„ Nundo Lall Sen	„ Noakhally ...	100	0	0			
	„ Koylas Chunder Sen	„ Chitttagong ...	100	0	0			
	Mr Ula	„ Cossya Hills ...	50	0	0			
						1,600	0	0
	One Book Mohurir for Deputy Inspector of Bikrampore	.....	20	0	0			
	11 Peons for each of the Deputy Inspectors at Rs 4	.....	56	0	0		0	0
						76		
		Total Rs. ...	...	...		2,863	0	0

Statement 15.

LIST OF EUROPEAN RESIDENTS, &c.

Official Residents, including European, Armenian, East Indian, and Natives.

NAMES.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.
C. T. Buckland, Esq, (F. B. Simson, Esq., offg.) ...	Commissioner of Dacca.
A. Abercrombie, Esq. (H. Muspratt, Esq., offg.) ...	Civil and Sessions Judge.
A. Levien, Esq., (A. L. Clay, Esq., offg.) ...	Collector and Magistrate.
A. L. Clay, Esq, (D. R. Lyall, Esq., offg.) ...	Offg. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
D. R. Lyall, Esq., (Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Collector) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Moonsheegunge Sub-Division.
A. Donzelle, Esq., (offg) ...	Executive Engineer.
N. T. Davey, Esq. ...	Revenue Surveyor, 3rd or Eastern Division.
Col. G. A. Fisher ...	Commanding 5th Regiment N. L. I.
Lieut.-Col. J. L. Nation ...	2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Major G. C. Lloyd (offg.) ...	Quartermaster.
R. H. Perkins, Esq. ...	Surgeon in Medical Charge.
Captain H. A. Rooke (offg) ...	Adjutant, 5th Regiment N. L. I.
Lieut. C. L. B. Constable ...	Doing Duty Officer.
Lieut. H. F. Woodcock (on leave) ...	Quartermaster.
J. Wise, Esq, M. D. ...	Civil Surgeon.
W. Keats, Esq. ...	Dy. Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dacca Division.
Revd. F. F. Mazuchelli ...	Chaplain.
„ J. Allen ...	Chaplain, Baptist Mission Church.
„ C. Supper ...	„ „ „
„ R. Bion ...	„ „ „
„ C. George ...	Greek Priest.
Right Revd. C Dufal ...	Bishop, Catholic.
Revd. Dusaulx ...	Priest, „
W. Brennand, Esq. ...	Principal, Dacca College.
G. Bellett, Esq. ...	Professor „ „ (on deputation to Assam).
W. B. Livingstone, Esq. ...	„ „ „ (acting for above).
C. A. Martin, Esq. ...	„ „
D. Lefevre, Esq. ...	Teacher, Dacca College.
S. C. Arratoon, Esq. ...	Head Master, Dacca Normal School.
C. B. Clarke, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools, S. E. Division.
F. J. Platts, Esq. ..	District Superintendent of Police.

Official Residents, including European, Armenian, East Indian, and Natives.—(Continued).

Names,	Official Designation
H Roberts, Esq ...	Assistant Superintendent of Police.
R Barclay, Esq. ..	Assistant Surveyor, 3rd or Eastern Division
G. S Swiney, Esq ...	„ Revenue Surveyor.
S M. Smyley, Esq. ...	„ „
R. B Flindell, Esq ...	Supdt. of Government Telegraph, Dacca Circle.
T P. Williams, Esq ...	Telegraph Master, Dacca.
C Heymerdingner, Esq ...	Assistant Supdt. of Government Telegraph, Dacca.
G. Dias, Esq ...	Accountant, Telegraph Department.
J W Grinnol, Esq ...	Assistant Supdt. „
M. Miller, Esq ...	Inspector, „
A W. Woods, Esq. ..	Signaller „
J. Dias, Esq. ...	„ „
Mr. J. Aunnia ...	Police Inspector.
„ J. Roderick ...	Jailor.
Maurice King, Esq. ...	Secretary to the Dacca Municipal Commissioners.
C. J. Manook, Esq. ..	Steam Agent.
Mr. Thos Gibney ...	Sub-Conductor, A. C. Department.
„ J. Jahans ...	Post Master, Dacca.
W Linton, Esq. ...	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen.
Mr. J. W. Blackwell ...	Overseer, Dacca Lunatic Asylum.
„ Mr. J. R. D'Abreu ...	Inspecting Post Master, Dacca Division.
Baboo Obhoy Kumar Dutta ...	Judge of Small Cause Court.
„ Gunga Churn Sircar ...	Principal Sudder Ameen.
„ Bysnub Churn Doss ...	Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff.
„ Obhoy Chunder Doss ...	Assistant to the Commissioner.
Molovy Tujummal Ali ...	Dy. Magte. &c. Dy. Collr. of Manickgunge Sub-Dn
Baboo Ram Kumar Bose ...	„ „ of Dacca.
Syed Abdool Mujeed ...	„ „ of Dacca.
Baboo Bhubun Eshwar Sing ...	Sub-Registrar and Dy. Magistrate & Dy. Collector.
„ Radhika Mohun Rai ...	Assessor, Deputy Collector of License Tax.
„ Baikanta Nath Sen ..	„ „ „
„ Ram Chunder Sen ...	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Non-Official Residents, European, East Indian, but not Natives.

Names.		Profession or Occupation.
J P Wise, Esq.	...	Indigo Planter and Zemindar, Dacca.
A. MacBean, Esq.	...	Agent, Dacca Branch Bank of Bengal.
J. A. Gregg, Esq	...	Agent, E. B. R. at Naraingunge.
G. M Reily, Esq	...	Manager of Mr. Wise's Zemindari and Factories.
J. G. N. Pogose, Esq.	...	Zemindar.
N. P. Pogose, Esq.	...	,,
J. C. Panioty, Esq.	...	,,
J. Stephen, Esq.	...	,,
J. T. Lucas, Esq.	...	,,
W. Harney, Esq.	...	,,
A D. C. Rodrigues, Esq.	...	Shopkeeper.
G. M. Shircore & Sons	...	Storekeepers.
C. J. Sarkies, Esq.	...	Shopkeeper.
C. A. Thomas, Esq.	...	Commission Agent
J. W. Jolly, Esq.	...	Contractor.
R. Kelsall, Esq.	...	A. Private Engineer
N. Gudancio, Esq.	...	Musician.

Names of principal Zemindars in the District.

Khajeh Abdool Guni.
Mirza Golam Pir.
Baboo Kali Narain Chowdry Rai Bahadoor.
,, Mohini Mohun Doss.
,, Sonatun Doss.
,, Gobind Chunder Dutt.
,, Meetrajeet Singh.
,, Jugger Nath Rai.
,, Bhugwan Chunder Rai.
,, Brojendro Kumar Rai
,, Eshan Chunder Bannerjee
,, Nund Kumar Banerjee.
,, Tara Prosad Rai.
,, Hurri Kishore Rai.

Baboo Juggo Bundhu Bose.
,, Rai Mohun Rai.
,, Radha Nath Rai.
,, Sham Chand Bysack.
,, Kunju Boharee Bysack.
,, Ram Churn Rysack.
,, Kristo Churn Bysack.
,, Rutton Chand Bysack.
,, Uddyto Churn Bysack.
Aka Golam Ali.
Akbur Ali Chowdry
Baboo Rash Beharee Bysack
,, Shook Moy Doss.

Statement 16.

Price Current.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Jute	2	5	0	
Ditto, inferior	2	2	0	
Linseed	2	12	0	
Mustard Seed	2	11	0	
Teel ditto	2	9	0	
Indian-Rubber Ball	30	0	0	
Ditto ditto Cake	...	...	...	
Stick Lac	8	0	0	
Shell ditto	12	14	0	
Seed ditto	10	12	0	
Sunn (Hemp)	None			
Betelnut (Manickchondee)	7	12	0	
Ditto (Roypoora)	7	4	0	
Rice, inferior	1	15	0	
Ditto, Roymookhee	2	2	0	
Ditto, Autub, mixed	Scarce			
Cutch, Mangha	12	12	0	
Ghee, 2nd quality	27	8	0	
Tobacco Leaf	8	4	0	
Ditto ditto, inferior	4	2	0	
Turmeric, ditto	5	8	0	
Cotton	22	8	0	
Ditto, with seed	7	10	0	Per maund.
Sugar, inferior	None			
Chillies (dry)	5	2	0	
Paddy	1	2	0	
Mustard Oil	10	12	0	
Boot Gram (Patna)	2	2	0	
Ditto (Dashee)	1	14	0	
Kalie	1	8	0	
Moongh	2	10	0	
Wheat (Chumpooree)	2	12	0	
Ditto (Gungajulee)	2	10	0	
Barley	2	8	0	
Dacca Soap	10	0	0	
Safflower, middling ... ... }	None			
Ditto, inferior ... ... }				
Pepper	12	8	0	
Salt	5	0	0	
Bees' Wax	48	0	0	
Ditto ditto, mixed	38	0	0	
Zinc	13	8	0	
Tin or Rung	32	8	0	
Iron, English	5	0	0	
Ditto, Swedish	7	0	0	
Copper, new plate	50	0	0	
Ditto, old	35	0	0	
Gold Mohur (new) @	15	4	0	Per piece
Gold Leaf (China) @	16	6	0	„ bhurree.
Lime	57	0	0	„ 100 mds
Gunny Bags (Poobah)	15	0	0	„ 100.
Ditto ditto (Bikrampore)	15	0	0	„ 100.
Ditto ditto (Cossoorah)	13	8	0	„ 100.
Hides, dead	120 to125	0	0	„ 100.
Ditto, killed	150 to157	0	0	„ 100

Statement 17.

Works of Public Utility constructed in the District of Dacca during the year 1866.

District.	Names of individuals by whom constructed.	Description of Works.	Place where constructed.	Cost.
	Baboo Kally Narain Roy Chowdhry, Roy Bahadoor, aided by the ryots ...	1 Tank.	Near the public road at Luckeypoorah, Pergunnah Bhowal, in the jurisdiction of Thannah Toonghee	Rs. 300
	Ditto Ditto ...	1 ditto.	In village Chandona, Pergunnah ditto, ditto	400
	Baboo Kally Narain Roy Chowdhry, Roy Bahadoor	1 ditto.	In village Korda, Pergunnah ditto, ditto	300
	Ditto Ditto	1 ditto.	In village Gutia, Pergunnah ditto, ditto	300
	Ditto Ditto	Dispensary building.	In village Joydebpore, Pergunnah ditto, ditto	1,200

Statement 18.

List of Presses and Publications.

Presidency or District.	Press Worked.		Newspapers or Periodical Works Published.				Remarks.
	Names.	Names of Proprietors and of all the Partners.	Names.		When and how often published	No. of copies issued.	
			Newspapers.	Other periodicals.			
	"Dacca News" Press	Messrs. A. M. Cameron, N. P. Pogose, J. A. Gregg, J. P. Wise, Khajeh Abdool Guni.	"Dacca News," Planter's Journal.	None.	Weekly	225	
	"Bengali" Press ...	Ramsunker Moulik ...	Dacca Prokash	None.	Every Sunday.	250	
	"Shooloo" Press	Baboos Juggurnath Roy Chowdhry and Dhurmo Rukkini Shabha, Partners.	Hindoo Hitoisheeni	.....	Every Saturday.	300	
		Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mitter, Proprietor.		Polly Biggan	Once a month.	300	

No. 19.

Glossary of Local Terms.

A.

A'chi ... ... A cocoanut shell, sometimes made into a cup.

B.

Bárid ... ... Low land intervening between two pieces of high land.
Bahádari-kal ... Sal wood.
Bhe-ura ... .. Plantain stems lashed together and made into a raft; used in crossing shallow creeks, &c.
Bhiti ... .. Raised or high land, site of homestead, garden, &c.

C.

Chái ... . . A cage made of bamboo for catching fish.
Chákd ... ... A clog.
Chálá ... ...
Chándá ... ... } A field of thatching grass.
Chikd ... ... A mole, (*Talpa Bengalensis*).

D.

Daba ... ... A hookah.
Dám ... ... A thick growth of vegetation upon a sheet of stagnant water in a pool or tank.
Drun ... ... A land measure equal to 16 kanis.

H.

Hábeli ... ... A house.
Hátina ... ... A verandah attached to a thatched house.
Hochá ... ... A network made of bamboo for catching small fish.

J.

Jol ... ... A drain.

K.

Kámlá ... ... A cooly.
Kani ... ... A land measure.
Kár ... ... A high raised platform in a room made for keeping goods in safety.
Kola ... ... Land between bhiti and high land, and nál or low land.

L.

Laggi ... ... A long bamboo pole for propelling boats.
Lol ... ... A drain.

M.

Merá ... ... A ram.
Meri ... ... A ewe.

N.

Nál ... ... Low land suitable for paddy, &c.
Nárá ... ... Stubble of rice grown in bheel lands.

Ndo ... ... A boat.
Niri ... ... Weeding.
Nal ... ... A pole for measuring land.

O.

Ora ... ... A basket.
Ota ... ... A step made of earth.
Oshorá ... ... See *katina*.

P.

Pálá ... ... A post for a thatched house.
Páthur ... ... A field.
Pet-muk ... Cholera.
Pichá ... ... A groom.
Pichára ... ... Back part of a house.
Polá ... ... A boy, a son.

S.

Shahtir ... ... A beam.

T.

Tek ... ... A piece of land jutting out into a river.
Teki ... ... A high land in Bhowal.

U.

Uggar ... ... A platform for keeping goods in a house; not so high as a *kár*.
Urash ... ... A bug.
Uthán ... ... Court-yard of a house.

No. 20.

General.

Increase of litigation.

One of the points most deserving attention in the administration of the district is the great increase, during the last few years, in the number of criminal prosecutions, mostly of a petty nature.

The Magistrate, writing in 1864, gives a Comparative Statement showing the number of petty charges (such as assault, abusive language, &c.) preferred during the 1st quarter of 1861 and the 1st quarter of 1864 respectively. The result shows a total of 707 in 1861, against 1,330 in 1864. During the whole year 1866, a total of 4,000 cases, under Chapter XV., Code of Criminal Procedure, (*i. e.*, of the most petty description,) were instituted before the Magistrate and his subordinates.

It may be worth while to inquire into the causes that have led to this enormous increase of litigation.

It must be borne in mind that the tendency of the old Regulations was decidedly to discourage the institution of charges not of a grave or heinous nature, and to check the Police from interfering in such cases. Even in cases of burglary and theft, if unattended with personal violence, not only was there no obligation to prosecute, but the Police were *forbidden* to move in the matter without a written statement presented by the aggrieved party, and containing a *special request* that the charge might be investigated.*

Under the new law, the number of cases cognizable by the Police has been greatly increased. The prompt interference of these officials, on the occurrence often of the most trivial dispute, is the cause of endless litigation and bad blood; and parties are dragged into Court, and compelled to prosecute charges which they would otherwise, after the heat of animosity had subsided, never have thought of preferring.

As an illustration of the inquisitorial powers entrusted to the new Police, I will instance Section 447 of the Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, which authorizes a Police Officer to take cognizance of a case of a simple criminal trespass, and to arrest without warrant any person found so transgressing. A case of house-trespass being punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, is not even permitted to be compromised; but the charge, once taken up, must be prosecuted to a conclusion.

Under the old law, the authorities would have refrained from interfering in such trivial disputes, and the result would have been, in the majority of instances, an amicable settlement out of Court.

The new law, moreover, afforded greatly increased facilities for litigation. Under the old Regulations, all petitions presented to the Magistrate† were on stamped paper of eight annas value, and a further charge was made for the service of process and the expenses of witnesses. This system was objected to, on the ground that it was opposed to one of the first principles of good government,—the dispensing to all of *cheap* and speedy justice. Accordingly, the new law abolished stamps on petitions provided for gratuitous service of process; and, except in certain special cases, did not insist upon the reimbursement of those who attended to give evidence. The new arrangement was in theory excellent; but those who advocated its adoption forgot to take into account the character of the people for whom they were legislating. The litigious and quarrelsome Bengali, who looks upon a *mokaddama* as an agreeable and exciting amusement, and a Court of law as a legitimate field for the gratification of his private spite, usually requires no inducement to make him appeal to the *hákim* on the most trivial occasion. When he discovered that, under the new law, he might indulge in his favorite pastime for nothing, it is not to be wondered at that he availed himself of the permission to the fullest extent. In one district, it is said, that the day after the promulgation of the new Stamp Act, the number of petitions was *doubled*. It can scarcely be supposed that crime had increased in the same ratio.

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* Beaufort's Criminal Digest, Part I, page 415.

This is but a single instance. Other enactments might be cited, which clearly show that the object of the Legislature was to restrict the action of the Police to those cases where public policy demanded an inquiry.

† *Idem*, as a rule, petty complaints. The Police Thannahs were open for the reception of the more serious charges.

Matters arrived at such a pitch, and so numerous were the false and frivolous charges found to become,* that the Legislature was compelled to interfere. After voluminous correspondence and numerous reports on the subject, Act XXVI. of 1867 was passed, reimposing stamp duty on certain petitions to the amount of one Rupee, 8 annas being taken for the petition as before, and the remaining 8 annas being considered equivalent to the former charge for service of process. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, though it would be premature, as yet, to judge of its effects.

It was greatly to be desired, however, that some check might be placed upon the indiscriminate summoning of witnesses, especially in petty cases. A fixed rate of charge for the expenses of each witness, leviable as a fine, would make a prosecutor hesitate before uselessly subjecting a number of men to the trouble and expense of attending Court.

One of the most fruitful sources of petty litigation remains to be noticed. It is to be found in the swarms of low-class *mukhtárs*† that throng the Mofussil Courts, and are largely engaged in most of the petty cases, true or false, that crowd the Magistrate's file. These men are, as a rule, ignorant and uneducated, with just sufficient smattering of law, or rather knowledge of legal jargon, to enable them to draw up a *darkhást* in proper form. They live and make money by getting up cases; and to accomplish this laudable object, they ferret out every petty quarrel and dispute, and egg the parties on to go and have it out in Court. Their legal qualifications are simply *nil*; and so far from being of any assistance to the presiding officer, they rather obstruct the business of the Court by putting pointless and impertinent questions. They are, in short, a perfect nuisance, and their exclusion from the Courts would be productive of unmixed good.

Another reason for the increased number of crimes shown in the Police Returns is that the Penal Code has introduced a vast number of *designations* of offences unknown to the old Regulations; and many acts which before were classed under one general denomination, or even passed over altogether, are now punishable as separate and distinct offences. The increase in this respect, therefore, is more apparent than real.

Actual crime.

Although litigation has, as has been shown, increased to an enormous extent, it is not to be supposed that there has been a corresponding increase in actual crime. The more heinous offences have rather decreased in number, and thefts unattended by aggravating circumstances, trespass, simple cases of affray and hurt, are now of much more frequent occurrence than the daring dacoities and desperate frays of some years back.

In the city.

In the city, the most common offences are theft and house-breaking. This latter, it must be remembered, usually consists in cutting or forcing the cord or other fastening of a bamboo mat *(jhámp)* to effect an entrance, and is therefore an offence of a much milder character than in Europe, where

* It might have been supposed that the enactments in the Penal Code against false charges and other offences of this nature would have been found sufficient to check the evil alluded to. In practice, however, it was found that the provisions of the law were quite inadequate, except in the most glaring instances, to ensure the punishment of the offenders.

† These remarks, of course, apply to the worst specimens only. Respectable pleaders *are* to be found in the Criminal Courts of the Mofussil, but they are comparatively few in number.

the house-breaker has to do with locks, bolts, and bars. Burglary, by digging through the floor with the *sind kâti*, is not unfrequent, but less common than simple house-breaking. Thefts of cash and jewellery have been somewhat on the increase lately; the thieves being apparently sharp enough to know the difficulty that attends detection in thefts of property of this description. Professional thieves and pick-pockets are numerous in the town; the latter frequent the bazars, and generally find good opportunities for the exercise of their profession at religious festivals, and on other occasions, where there is a great concourse of people.

Assaults and affrays, not usually of a serious nature, are common enough, and generally originate in quarrels between the women or children, one party trespassing upon another's premises, and such like trivial disputes. The gambling-houses in the city are, no doubt, a fruitful source of crime, especially theft; but the effect of the Gambling Act, lately passed, will probably be to reduce the number of these objectionable localities.

In the Mofussil.

In the interior the most common offences are house-breaking; burglary with the *sind-kâti*; theft, often of cattle; forcible rescue of cattle seized for damaging crops; assaults and affrays arising from quarrels relating to crops and land; and wrongful confinement, usually to extort payment of rent. Dacoities and serious affrays, though not yet entitled to be classed among "the things that *were*," are of less frequent occurrence now than formerly.

Civil Suits.

There has been a gradual increase in the institution of civil suits. The marginal table shows the number instituted since 1864, including Small Cause Court Cases. These results are probably, in the main, attributable to the increase of commercial transactions generally, entailing a corresponding increase in the number of claims and obligations arising therefrom. The proceedings of the Revenue Survey have also given employment to the Civil Courts, in numerous suits brought to contest awards, &c.

	Suits.
1864	13,068
1865	14,588
1866	15,837

CROPS AND PRICES.

The crops during the year 1866 were, on the whole, good; deficiency in some localities being counterbalanced by superabundance in others. It is said that in many parts of the Manickgunge Sub-Division, in the neighbourhood of Palásh on the Lakhya, and in some parts of Bikramporc, the out-turn was below the average. On the other hand, the yield of indigo, safflower, chillies, kalai, and jute, the chief products of the district, was most abundant.

The partial deficiency of the harvest was attributed to the excessive rainfall in June, followed by a great want of rain during the months of July, August, September, and October. In June the fall was 5·13 inches above the average. The average rainfall for the four succeeding months is 43·01 inches. During 1866 it was only 29·42. The rain that did fall, however, was fairly distributed throughout the season, and there was no long-continued drought. The inundation of the lower levels was not so deep, nor so long-continued, as usual.

In several parts of the district, particularly in the neighbourhood of Naraingunge, Shoocapore, and Fulbaria, great injury was done to the crops by a small black insect, which devoured the plant from the root upwards. I have not been able to ascertain its scientific name.

Notwithstanding the generally abundant harvest, there is no doubt that famine prices prevailed during several months of the year. The harvest of the previous (famine) year had been, even in this district, unusually bad. The effects of the terrible disaster that befell the Orissa province were felt here; rice was exported in large quantities, and the fear of a similar famine visiting Dacca induced the producers to hoard their supplies. The following Tables will show the enormous rise in the price of rice:—

In former years the ordinary kinds of rice sold as follows:—

Table Rice	...	14	seers	per Rupee.
Arwa or Atap Rice	...	30	„	„ „
Shilha or common Rice	...	40	„	„ „

In 1866 the prices in the Dacca bazar were as under:—

	Table Rice.	Arwa or Atap Rice.	Shilha or common Rice.	Khisari Dhal.	New Rice.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
May, June, and July	6	8	19	19	.....
August	5½	8	8	14½	.....
September	6⅞	8	9	16	.....
October	5½	8	9	14⅜	.....
November	6	11	5	14	13
December	6	13	17	22	15

In Bikrampore the bazar price of rice ranged from 8 to 12 seers in the months of April, May, and June.

The poor people of the district must have suffered severely during the worst months. Some lived on a half-meal of rice, to which they added *China* or *kangan*, varieties of millet. Fruits, boiled pumpkins, barley powder, and the husks of paddy formed the diet of others. Some were even reduced to an allowance of food on alternate days. These cases do not appear to have been numerous. In several parts of Dacca food was liberally dispensed by the richer natives; and these charitable operations were only suspended when prices fell, and beggars decreased. The number of patients admitted into the Mitford Hospital, worn out by diseases resulting from starvation and scurvy, was greatly in excess of former years.

General rise in prices.

Irrespective of the exceptional consequences produced by periods of unusual scarcity, the District of Dacca has shared in the general rise in prices that appears to have affected the country during the last 20 or 30 years. In Dr. Taylor's time (about 1838), the lowest sum necessary for the daily subsistence of a laborer was estimated at 2¼ pice; and in a family where two or more lived together, even less. At the present time, the lowest rate is hardly less than eight pice a day. This state of things appear to be partly owing to the fact that there has been a general advance in the commercial prosperity of the country, and money is now more plentiful than it was 30 years ago; while the opening out of new branches of trade and manufacture has diverted the industry of the food-producing classes to a certain exent into other channels, thus causing an actual diminution in the supply of the necessaries of life. Rice, the staple article of food, has also been largely exported of late years than formerly. Food being scarce, and money more plentiful, a general rise of prices is the natural result, according to the inevitable law of supply and demand.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

The ancient celebrity of Dacca, its great wealth, and numerous population were perhaps less owing to the fact of its having been for many years the metropolis of this part of the country, than to its far-famed manufactures and extensive commerce. The cultivation of cotton-spinning, weaving muslins, and bleaching appear to have been practiced by the Hindoos from the earliest period of history, while the art of embroidery has constituted the chief branch of industry among the Mahomedans since their occupation of the country. The city was in its most flourishing condition under the Mogul Government, especially during the reigns of Jahan-gir Shah Jahan, and Aurungzeb, at which time the manufacture of the famous gossamer-like Dacca muslins was in full operation. These very fine muslins, were mostly sent to Delhi and the different Viceregal Courts of Hindoostan, while the plain muslins, embroidered goods, and mixed silk and cotton fabrics were in demand for exportation to Persia, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Italy, Languedoc, Provence, and Spain.

The Dacca muslins were introduced into England between 1666 and 1670, and from this time an extensive trade was carried on by the Dutch, English, and French up to the year 1787, when the whole commerce of Dacca was estimated at a crore of rupees or 1½ millions sterling. Some time previous to the acquisition of the country by the English, the commerce of Dacca had been declining; but it received its most severe shock from the introduction of mule twist in 1785, in which year no less than 500,000 pieces of muslin were manufactured in England. From this time the English manufacture, fostered by a protective duty of 75 per cent., and developed by the influence of steam and mechanical improvements, increased in extent; while the imposition of the above duty acted as a virtual prohibition to the importation of Dacca goods. The trade therefore gradually languished; until, in 1817, the Commercial Residency was given up altogether. In 1825 the duty on Indian cotton goods was reduced to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. by Mr. Huskisson; but this boon came too late, and was, moreover, more than counterbalanced by the influx into the country of

British thread, which since 1828 has been used almost to the entire exclusion of the country yarn. The trade in embroidered cloths to Egypt and Turkey has also much declined of late years.

It will be seen, then, that the commercial history of Dacca presents but a melancholy retrospect. At the present day the contracted limits of the town, its reduced and impoverished population,* the ruined and abandoned habitations that are to be seen in every direction, all indicate a period of prosperity and affluence long since past away. The results of late years, however, would seem to warrant more cheerful anticipations for the future.

Although no regular census has ever been taken, and it is therefore impossible to form an accurate estimate of the population, there can be no doubt that, within the last 30 years, it has been steadily on the increase.

Cultivation has made considerable advances, and large tracts of country that not long ago were covered with jungle, are now productive fields. New branches of industry and new commercial staples are rising into importance, and jute, safflower, indigo, and other products bid fair to take the place of the exports of former days. There is already weekly communication with Calcutta by steamer and rail, *vid* Kooshtea, and with Sylhet and Cachar by steamer only. The line of the Eastern Bengal Railway is steadily advancing in this direction, and, when completed, will bring Dacca and Naraingunge in close communication with Calcutta on the one side, and the rich tea-districts and timber-forests of Sylhet, Assam, and Cachar—not to mention the unexplored mineral tracts of the hill-ranges on the North-East Frontier—on the other. It cannot be doubted that the trade of this part of the country will thus receive an immense impetus, and it seems scarcely less certain that Dacca and Naraingunge will prove the natural centres for the rich inland trade thus opened out.

Under these favorable circumstances, a brilliant commercial future may yet be in store for the ancient capital of Eastern Bengal.

* Taylor says that in 1800 the population was 200,000. It is now estimated at about 51,636.

Statement 21.

Names of Town amd Village Schools for Boys and Girls, with other particulars.

No.	Names of Schools for Boys.	Nature of Schools.	Languages taught.	Number on the roll.	
			HIGHER CLASS.		
1	Kalipara	Anglo-Vernacular ...	English, Bengali, and Sanskrit	88	
2	Tagoria	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	71	
				159	
			MIDDLE CLASS.		
	Bohur	Ditto ...	English and Bengali ...	38	
	Lohojung	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	93	
	Moonsheegunge (with its attached V School)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	103	
	Narainpoor	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	40	
	Kookotea	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	58	
	Sreenuggur	Ditto ...	Ditto and Sanskrit...	33	
	Tajpoor	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31	
	Taotia	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	56	
	Barikhali	Vernacular ...	Bengali	31	
	Bhagarkool	Ditto ...	Ditto and English ...	73	
	Boyhal	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	30	
	Solahutta	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	.....	The school is not in operation at present, but it is shown in the list as the Government grant is not yet cancelled.
	Buzrojoognee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and English ...	154	
	Hashura	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	96	
	Joinshar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	64	
	Kanda	Ditto ...	Ditto and English ...	34	
	Majparah	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	100	
	Mukhanugger ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	42	
	Lohojung	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	92	
	Sreenuggor	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	51	
	Rajarampore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17	
	Shonarung	Ditto ...	Ditto and English ...	46	
				830	
			LOWER CLASS.		
	Bandoora	Mission Vernacular...	Bengali	30	
			CIRCLE SCHOOLS. MIDDLE CLASS.		
	Ariol	Vernacular ..	Bengali	30	
	Autpara	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25	
	Aulshoy	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	58	
	Baghna	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22	
	Baleegow	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23	
	Banoree	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	35	
	Bhatpara	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	15	
	Brahmingow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	38	
	Bhora Koir	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30	
	Betka	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28	
	Benjura	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12	
	Chetrokote	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31	
	Dakhinpaksha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	21	
	Galeampore	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30	
	Jonajat	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	30	
	Kachadia	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50	
	Kadoorgow	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	48	
	Kaine	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	30	
	Kalipara	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	48	
	Khalia Borga ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14	

Names of Town and Village Schools for Boys and Girls, with other particulars.—(Continued).

No.	Names of Schools for Boys.	Nature of Schools.	Languages taught.	Number on the roll.	
	Kheelpara	Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	46	
	Kicshnil	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21	
	Kolla	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	54	
	Kollaparah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32	
	Koomurbhog ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	56	
	Koonorpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50	
	Konockshur, E. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	35	
	Ditto W. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	35	
	Koykurtun	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	43	
	Kushba	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31	
	Koiolyle	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28	
	Mandile	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30	
	Mashill	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30	
	Meghulla	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30	
	Moolohur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	29	
	Nagirhat	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22	
	Narisha	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	40	
	Pachimdee	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	35	
	Pouchoshar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	52	
	Rajunggur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	39	
	Roshonee	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	43	
	Shologhur, Vr. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	47	
	Ditto, English ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and English ...	14	
	Shabudda	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	34	
	Shoudardia	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14	
	Shoushudhee ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	30	
	Tagoria	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	46	
	Tarpasha	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	39	
	Tuntur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32	
				1,665	
			LOWER CLASS.		
	Abdoolapore ...	Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	58	
	Dighirpar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23	
	Jorudoole, I	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	46	
	Ditto, II... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37	
				164	
			MANICKGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.		
	Manickgunge ...	Aided Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	31	Middle Class.
	Rathoora	Circle School ...	Ditto ...	32	Lower Class.
	Palora	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27	Ditto.
	Dashora	Aided Ang.-Vernar. ..	English and Bengali ...	33	Middle Class, English.
	Tillee	„ Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	37	Lower Class, Ver.
	Balistee	„ Ang.-Vernar....	English, Sanskrit, & Bengali	83	Higher Class, English.
	Manjkhara	„ Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	28	Lower Class, Ver.
	Baniajooree	„ „ ...	Ditto ...	32	Middle Class, Ver.
	Kholsee	Circle ...	Ditto ...	27	Ditto.
	Pyeal	„ ...	Ditto ...	38	Lower Class, Ver.
	Shaetyhur	Aided Ang.-Vernar. ..	English and Bengali ...	52	Middle Class, A.-Ver.
	Mohadebpore ...	„ „ ...	Ditto Ditto ...	51	Ditto.
	Nonbari	„ „ ...	Ditto Ditto ...	44	Ditto, Ver.
	Azimnugger (Jalaldee)	„ „ ...	Ditto Ditto ...	41	Middle Class, A.-Ver.
	Lockhicole	„ Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	22	Middle Class, Ver.
	Dhanoorra	„ „ ...	Ditto ...	36	Ditto.
	Byra	„ Ang.-Vernar....	English and Bengali ...	31	Middle Class, A.-Ver.
	Loesragunge	„ „ ...	Ditto Ditto ...	93	Ditto.
	Nobogram	„ Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	60	Middle Class, Ver.
	Meerpore	Circle ...	Ditto ...	33	Lower Class, Ver.
	Joykistopore... ...	Private Vernacular ...	Ditto ...	23	
				854	

Names of Town and Village Schools for Boys and Girls, with other particulars.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Schools for Boys.	Nature of Schools.	Languages taught.	Number on the Roll.	
			DOWN SCHOOL.		
	Dacca Pogose School..	Aided Ang.-Vernar. ..	English, Bengali, and rudiments of Sanskrit ...	388	Higher Class.
	Banglabazar School...	Ditto ...	Ditto Ditto ...	133	Ditto.
	Gunny Meeah's School	Private ...	Ditto Ditto ...	131	Ditto.
	Gregory School ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Ditto ...	149	Ditto.
	Badda School ...	Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	23	Middle Class Vernacular.
	Brahmo School ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	66	Ditto.
	Naraingunge School ..	Ang. Vernacular ...	Ditto and rudiments of English ...	48	Ditto.
	Jail School	Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	29	Lower Class Vernacular.
	Shankaribazar Patshala	Ditto ...	Vernacular ...	72	Middle Class Vernacular.
	Night School ...	Ang. Vernacular ...	Bengali and the rudiments of English ...	39	Ditto.
	Lall Bagh and Chowdry Bazar United Patshala	Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	78	Ditto.
	Amligolah Patshala...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	47	Lower Class Vernacular.
	Sootrapore „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	91	Ditto.
	Subjee Mehal „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and the rudiments of English ...	24	Middle Class Vernacular
				1,312	
	Dacca College ...	.....	Ditto English, Sanskrit, and Oordoo ...	No record of these Schools in Dy. Inspector's Office.	
	Dacca Collegiate School	.....	Ditto Ditto Ditto...		Higher Class English.
	Normal School for Pundits	.....	Bengali and Sanskrit ...		Ditto Vernacular.
	Normal School for English Master ...	.....	Ditto and English ...		Ditto English.
	English Model School	.....	Ditto Ditto ...		Middle Class Ditto.
	Vr. Model School ...	.....	Ditto ...		Ditto Ver.
	Portuguese Mission School	Mission Vernacular...	Ditto and English ...	58	Ditto English
	Nazirbazar Patshala ..	Vernacular ...	Bengali ...	40	Lower Class Vernacular.
	Banglabazar do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	103	Ditto.
	Nawabpor do. I ...	.....	Ditto ...	75	Ditto.
	Ditto do. II ...	.....	Ditto ...	100	Ditto.
	Ditto do. III ..	.....	Ditto ...	50	Ditto.
	Malitolah do. ...	...	Ditto ...	135	Ditto.
	Oordoo do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	100	Ditto.
				660	
			VILLAGE SCHOOLS.		
	Rowill School ...	Anglo-Vernacular ...	English and Bengali ...	51	Higher Class.
	Barodee Ang.-V. Sch	Ditto ...	Ditto Ditto ...	26	Middle Class English.
	Ditto Vr Sch' ...	Vernacular ...	Bengali	39	Ditto Ver.
	Arsilnazar Scho- ...	Anglo-Vernacular ...	English and Bengali ...	32	Ditto English.
	Meerpore	Ditto ...	Ditto Ditto ...	9	Ditto Ditto.
	Ditto	Vernacular	Bengali	24	Ditto Ver.
	Joydebpore	Anglo-Vernacular ...	English and Bengali ...	45	Ditto Ditto.
	Moheshwardi ...	Vernacular	Bengali	33	Ditto Ditto.
	Ameenpoor	Anglo-Vernacular ...	Ditto and the rudiments of English	41	Ditto Ditto.
	Sharolia	Vernacular ...	Bengali	15	Ditto Ditto.
	Dhamroy Vr. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and the rudiments of English	104	Ditto Ditto.
	Ditto Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Sanskrit and Bengali ...	37	Ditto Ditto.
	Shoosapore	Ditto ...	English and Bengali ...	30	Ditto Ditto.
	Bunder	Ditto ...	Bengali	22	Ditto Ditto.
	Aolyle	Ditto ...	Ditto	32	Ditto Ditto.
	Joymundup	Ditto ...	Ditto	32	Ditto Ditto.
	Kamargao	Ditto ...	Ditto	28	Ditto Ditto.
	Baria	Ditto ...	Ditto	18	Ditto Ditto.
	Naunar	Ditto ...	English and Bengali ...	40	Ditto English.

Names of Town and Village Schools for Boys and Girls, with other particulars.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Schools for Boys.	Nature of Schools.	Languages taught.	Number on the Roll.	
	Dooptara	Bengali ...	Bengali	18	Middle Class Vernacular.
	Chalakchur	Ditto ...	Ditto	15	Ditto Ditto.
	Nursingdee	Ditto ...	Ditto	56	Ditto Ditto.
	Pollash*	Ditto ...	Ditto	12	Ditto Ditto.
	Sibabar Patshala I ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	39	Ditto Ditto.
	Ditto ditto II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	53	Lower Class Ditto.
	Shimolia ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	31	Middle Class Ditto.
	Bhararia ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	31	Ditto Ditto.
	Kakran ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	24	Lower Class Ditto.
	Pachdonaditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	33	Middle Class Ditto.
	Baneeadi ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto and the rudiments of English	29	Ditto Ditto.
	Jeswardi ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bengali	24	Ditto Ditto.
				1,018	
			NOT AIDED.		
	Brahmungao ...	Vernacular ...	Bengali	30	Middle Class Vernacular.
	Kalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	66	Ditto ditto.
	Beeruho	Ditto ...	Ditto	16	Lower Class ditto.
	Bucktarpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	25	Middle Class ditto.
	Panam	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Lower Class Verna. } Not known.
	Parolia	Ditto ...	English and Bengali ...	...	Middle Class English } Not known.
	Shodashurdi... ...	Ditto ...	Bengali	...	Lower Class Verna. } Not known.
	Kalia	Ditto ...	Ditto and the rudiments of English	25	Middle Class Vernacular.
				162	
			LIST OF FEMALE SCHOOLS.		
	Sootrapore	Normal School ...	.....	22	Supported and managed by Govt.
	Bunglabazar ...	Adult Female School	.....	...	Aided by Govt., under the management of Baboo Radhica Mohun Roy.
	Sootrapore	Girls' School ...	.....	68	Aided by Govt., under the management of Mr. W. Brennand.
	Chowdhry Bazar ...	Ditto ...	.. ...	25	
	Nawabpore	Ditto ...	.....	16	
	Pachdona	Ditto ...	.....	13	Aided by Govt., managed by the Panchdona subscribers to the School.
	Naraindia	Ditto ...	.....	26	Supported from the Circle School Fund, under the control of the Dy. Inspr.
	Shemolia	Ditto ...	.....	10	
	Bhararia	Ditto ...	.. ...	12	Aided by Govt., managed by the Bhararia subscribers to the School.
				192	
			GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' SCHOOL.		
			Middle Class.		
	Bikrampore Zenana	Vernacular ...	Bengali	50	These Schools are managed by local Gúrús and supported from local subscriptions and Govt. grant.
	Chairgow Adult ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	10	
	Sreedhur Kholla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	17	
				77	

* This School was not in work in the beginning of March.

Names of Town and Village Schools for Boys and Girls, with other particulars.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Schools for Boys.	Nature of Schools.	Languages taught.	Number on the Roll.	
			GIRLS' SCHOOL.		
			Middle Class.		
	Barikhali	Vernacular ...	Bengali	10	These Schools are supported out of a portion of the Gúrú's Fund, *i. e.*, the Rs. 1,500 allowed to the Inspr. of Schools, South-East Division, for the improvement of the Indigenous Schools. These Schools are managed by the local Gúrús.
	Brahmingaw ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	23	
	Autshoy	Ditto ...	Ditto	10	
	Bhagar Kool ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	15	
	Kollapara	Ditto ...	Ditto	12	
	Kamargow	Ditto ...	Ditto	15	
	Shobukdul	Ditto ...	Ditto	10	
	Roshonea	Ditto ...	Ditto	10	
	Shologhue	Ditto ...	Ditto	15	
	Khalia Burga ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	8	This School is managed by local Gúrús, and supported from local subscriptions.
				128	
			FEMALE SCHOOL IN MANICKGUNGE.		
			Middle Class.		
	Rathoora	Vernacular ...	Bengali	6	
	Lockhicole	Ditto ...	Ditto	8	
				14	

Schools in Thannah Moolfutgunge.

No.	Names of Schools.	Nature of Schools and Languages taught.	Number.	
		BOYS' SCHOOL.		
	Doolookhundo	Aided Vernacular	28	
	Goyghur	Ditto Ditto	42	
	Kartikpore	Ditto Anglo-Vernacular School	103	
	Lonesing	Ditto Vernacular	58	
	Loricool	Ditto Ditto	48	
	Rajnugger	Ditto Anglo-Vernacular	96	
	Lonesing	Ditto English School	35	
			410	
		FEMALE SCHOOLS.		
	Loricool	Aided Vernacular	25	
	Korangaon	Ditto Ditto	16	
			41	

A. L. CLAY,

Dacca, 16th July, 1867. *Officiating Collector and Magistrate.*

REPORT

ON THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF BACKERGUNGE.

Geographical position.

THE District of Backergunge is a flat alluvial tract of country at the south-eastern end of the Delta of the Ganges and the lower Brahmaputra. It lies between latitude 22° 2′ and 23° 13′, longitude 89° 40′ and 91° 0′, Owing to recent transfers from Dacca and Faridpur Districts, of Mulfutgunge Thannah from the former, and the portion of Shibchar Thannah, east of the Ariol Khan, from the latter District, its boundaries have been considerably modified, and the territorial jurisdiction of the District has been much increased. The boundaries of Backergunge may now be stated to be as follows:—

On the North—The Pudda or Kurtinasha, starting from the village of Singhuljuri on the East, to Rakareekandi on the North, is the common boundary between Backergunge and Dacca, and the Mynakatikhal from Rakareekandi to its confluence with the Ariol Khan is the common boundary between Backergunge and Faridpur.

On the West—The Ariol Khan, from its junction with the Mynakatikhal to the village of Pakhira, is the common boundary between Backergunge and Faridpur, and the rivers Baleesur and Horinghatta are the common boundaries between Backergunge and Jessore.

On the South—The Bay of Bengal, including Kukrimukir char.

On the East—The Bay of Bengal, the Tetulia river up to Nehalgunge Nadi at the village of Bosorikati, striking eastward across the Kalenga river to Lukhi chur, which it includes, the Iloha, the Kalenga, and the Megna up to Khalishpur.

Physical aspect.

The physical aspect of Backergunge is such as might be expected from a flat alluvial country. From one end of the District to the other, from North to South, and East to West, the country is flat without the smallest rise of a hillock to relieve the painful uniformity of flat level land. The soil from the alluvial formation is excessively fertile, even for Bengal. The whole district, even in the unreclaimed parts of the Sunderbuns, smiles with a luxuriance of vegetation, and a richness of foliage, that

is remarkably striking and pleasing to the eye. The District is so intersected with a network of streams, that communication is only practicable by water. Every ryot has his canoe, without which he could never visit his hut, or indulge in the luxury of litigation by his visits to the Hákim's Cutcherry.

Area.

The area of the District may be put down at

Land.			River.		
Acres.	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.
24,53,497	0	5	5,12,082	3	22

The figures have been obtained from the records of the Collector's Office.

Population.

The popul the District may be put down at

Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Total.
365,710	583,125	948,835

as ascertained from the records of the same Office. The District is not thickly peopled. This is one of the reasons why labor is so scarce, and at certain seasons commands its own price.

Character of the people.

In Eastern Bengal the Mussulman predominates over the Hindoo population in the ratio of 3 to 1. In Backergunge there is a third element, *viz.*, the Mugh. The Mussulmans are almost the worst type of their creed, steeped in ignorance and prejudices, very litigious, grossly immoral, and most easily excited. There is scarcely a District in Bengal where life is held so cheap; murders are committed on the least provocation. The Ferajis, the Puritans of Mahomedanism, abound in great numbers, especially in the south of the District. They are, as a rule, very troublesome and litigious. A Feraji may be distinguished from any other Mussulman by two characteristics,—one external, and the other moral. He dresses differently from other Mussulmans, and wraps his dhuti or chadar round his body without crossing it between his legs, from his aversion to anything approaching to the Feringhi's trousers. He may also be easily distinguished by his love of litigation, and by his uncompromising love of falsehood. The hardest swearers in our Courts are Ferajis. There is nothing remarkable or strikingly attractive in the feature of the Mussulman population; their dress approximates more nearly to the Hindu style than that of the Mussulmans of other Districts. In the chapkuns or outer dress, the cutting on the leftside to distinguish from the Hindu chapkun, which is cut on the right side, is uniformly observed here as elsewhere in Bengal. One striking fact may be noticed with regard to the Mussulmans to show the effects of local prejudices. In Tipperah, a Mussulman bearer is not to be had for love or money. To dress a Sahib, or to pull his punkah, is looked upon as deadly sin. Not so, however, in Backergunge. The punkah-pullers in the Courts or in private houses are almost entirely Mussulmans, and they are not above doing bearer's work. Owing to the infinitesimal sub-division of landed tenures, almost every ryot here is a peasant proprietor. With scarcely a single exception, every peon of the Court, every servant in private houses, who is a resident of the District, is a small landholder. It is for this reason, among others, that labor is very scarce in Barisal; a professional cooly is unknown; a stranger arriving at Barisal by the steamer would be in a sad plight for landing his traps, but for the assistance of the steamer's luscars. During the harvest season, when the few available laboring men in the station are snapped up by the small landholders in the neighbourhood, the price of labor rises to eight annas per diem. This happens, unfortunately,

during the cold season, when the District Officers are anxious to be out in camp, and when Mullahs sometimes cannot be had at any price. It has been said before that every ryot in Backergunge paddles his own canoe. This will explain why, in some respects, the Backergunge men are not equal to the same amount of physical exertion of a particular kind as the natives of drier Districts. Here the ryots are quite unused to walking; they could never take the long marches of which a native of Behar would think nothing of; but, then, for physical exertions of another kind, the Backergunge ryot has scarcely an equal. No Behar ryot, for instance, could hold out for one rainy season if he had to sow and reap his crop himself up to his waist in water. No men again are so good, after the Mughs, as the Backergunge men at clearing and settling in Sunderbun tracts. This fact is so well known that Backergunge settlers for the Sunderbuns are at a high premium. Boatloads of Backergunge men may be seen in the cold season going "Bhati,"* *i. e.*, south towards the Sunderbuns. There are generally men who, from a love of adventure, or suffering from a *res angusta domi*, go down south for a few seasons to better their condition; if they get sufficiently favorable terms, they not unfrequently settle down for good in the Sunderbuns, and develope into howaladars or talookdars. To this credit of the Backergunge ryots, I must add what I have heard from some gentlemen in the Sunderbuns, that the ryots of this District are amenable to kind treatment and fair play.

The Hindoos, as has been said before, form a small minority of the population, as compared with the Mussulmans, and out of this number a great number comes from the neighbouring Districts, especially Dacca. The Court Amla, zemindar's gomastah, come most frequently from Bikrampore, the *officina* of the *amla genus* in Eastern Bengal. There is nothing deserving of special notice about the Hindoos, as they are a small minority, and have no rich shrines and gorgeous temples to keep up the prestige of their ancient creed. The Brahmo Somaj is quite in its infancy in this District. It possesses a great deal of vitality, and that of the best kind, because its small band of followers are animated by all the energy and sincerity which a rising sect must put forth against the opposition of the old school, whose influence is deeply seated in the instincts and prejudices of its blind unquestioning adherents. The diet of the natives of this District, whether Hindus or Mussulmans, consists principally of rice, fish, and vegetables, all of which can be had in the greatest abundance in this District. The Mussulmans, whenever able to do so, indulge in animal food, particularly that of fowls and goats. The substantial Mussulman ryots are now so well off, owing to good crops and high prices, that they indulge more generally in animal food. This fact explains the great scarcity of fowls in the Sudder Station. So scarce, in fact, is poultry just now, that prices have more than doubled, and are as high as in Calcutta. The average cost of living to a laboring man might be put down at three rupees. But I doubt whether a man could live for less at the present time. Besides the Mussulmans and Hindus, there is a small colony of Mughs in the Sunderbun tracts in the south of this District. They are a most interesting race, and deserve every encouragement. They are very straightforward, truthful, and peaceable, and have quite won for themselves the respect of the Bengalis who always address the Mughs as "Chowdhuris." The Mughs first settled in the Sunderbuns some 70 years ago, when they fled from their homes during the war between the Pegu and Arracan Rajahs, which ended in the conquest of Arracan

* I was once under the impression that this expression "bhati" to denote southward, took its origin from the southerly direction of the bhata or ebb tide in this District; but I find in Mr. J. Grant's "Analysis of the Finances of Bengal," published with the Fifth Report of the House of Commons, that Bhati was a maritime province near the mouth of the Ganges, which was conquered by Raja Man Singh, Viceroy for the Emperor Akbur, in Bengal.

by Pegu. At Khaprabhanga, near Chopli, I met several old Mugh women who must have been at least 70 years old, and who said they came over to settle there when they were quite girls. The Mughs have a great love for their homes, to which they make occasional visits. They generally wait for the fair weather in the cold season, and cross to Chittagong and Cox Bazar in ordinary boats, and thence go home. They adhere to their own mode of living, and only intermarry among themselves. Their houses are built on the same model as the Burman house. It is quite interesting to see the Mugh settlements dotted all about the Sunderbuns. A person who had been to Barisal or Jessore almost fancy he was travelling through Burman villages. It has been said that the Mughs or Arracanese are a very indolent race. They may be so in their own country, but they are certainly not so in the Sunderbuns. None but Mughs could have cleared the Sunderbuns so well. Whatever they may be in their own country, they are a most industrious, energetic race in the Sunderbuns. But they must have their own way to set about it. Thus I have not unfrequently heard that Mughs are bad clearers for the Sunderbuns, because they only stay a year or two at a place where the jungle grows, and sow and reap the crops, and then go away. This is perfectly true in one sense. They do not like clearing jungle lands for others. Wherever they have had a grant of lands in their own hands, as at Khaprabhanga, which is near Chopli, and at the other neighbouring places, they settle down with their families, and clear the lands in a most wonderful manner. This partly arises from their fear of being brought into contact which Bengali gomastahs and naibs, of whom they have a most wholesome horror, and from the fear of the kolas or foreigners generally. Among the Mughs settled in this District, about a thousand in number, more or less, there are some leading families who have amassed a great deal of wealth. Besides the Mughs settled down in the south of the District, a large number of them come every year to Nalchiti to buy betelnut, rice, &c. In former years the trade between Arracan, and even Pegu, and Nalchiti was very large. A part of the Nalchiti Bander is known as the Mugh bazar. In the year 1812, Mr. John Battye, the Magistrate, arrested 79 Mughs who came over in six boats from Ramri, under the impression that they were adherents of Kiobering. Who this Kiobering was, I cannot say. On a reference to Government, the Magistrate was directed to release them after paying all their expenses here. From enquiries I have made, I learn that the decrease in the trade between Ramri and Nalchiti dates from the time of the second Burman war. It is owing to the security of our Government under so unrivalled an administrator as Colonel Phayre which has induced the Arracanese to find occupation in their own country.

Religion

Among the Mussulmans are the ordinary followers of the prophet, and the more rigid adherents of the sacred word (firz), who from this circumstance call themselves Ferajis, like the Puritans of the English Commonwealth and the Kathari of early Church History.

The Hindus are, numerically, a small body, as compared with the Mussulmans in this District. Nothing particularly worthy of notice need be mentioned here regarding their religious ceremonies or their sub-division of castes, as they are the same as may be observed in any other District in Bengal. I have, however, heard of some family names which, so far as I can gather, are almost peculiar to the inhabitants of this District: as, for instance, Thaemta, Patitunelu, Khashkel, Aich.

Mughs.—These men, like all Burmese, are Budhists. But all the associations with which their early training and after-life are connected, seem to be almost obliterated in consequence of their long residence in a District where Budhism is unknown. Thus at Chopli there was not even a Punghi or Budhist priest for the whole of the Mugh colonies settled in the southern parts of the District. At Khâprabhanga I was shown the ruins of what must have been a miserably poor Kaioung or monastic school.

Soil.

The soil of the District is alluvial, and therefore admirably adapted for the cultivation of the paddy crop. As the land lies so low, the time between sowing and reaping is a most anxious time with the Backergunge ryots, for the crop is always a bad one if, from the rise of the rivers, or from an excessively heavy fall of rain, the water overtops the growing paddy. In the north of the District, where the land is much higher than it is in the south, the usual cold weather or Rubbi crops are grown in tolerable abundance. In the south the paddy thrives most luxuriantly, except in some places where the water leaves a saline deposit.

Climate.

The climate of Backergunge is about the healthiest in Eastern Bengal, owing to the strong south-west monsoon which comes up directly from the Bay of Bengal, and always keeps the atmosphere cool. To a person coming from the Districts of Behar or Midnapore, the cool sea breezes, even in the hottest months of the year, are most refreshing. The average temperature may be put down at 85° for the hot weather, and 68° for the cold weather. The rainfall is very heavy, having been as much as 139·11 on an average of the past five years. Owing to the direct action of the sea breeze, it is never very cold at Barisal, the Sudder Station.

Productions.

The chief productions of this District are rice, betelnuts, sugarcanes, cocoanuts, and the usual cold weather crops. Tobacco and cotton are grown but to a very small extent in this District, the former being grown entirely for private consumption. There are three kinds of the paddy crop—the Amun, Aus, and the Boro. The Amun is *the* crop of the year. It is sown on the setting in of the rains, and is reaped in the months of Agrahan and Pous, *i. e.*, from the middle of November to the middle of January. The Amun harvest is celebrated with a festival, of which I have not heard in other Districts. It is called the *Novanna*, or the eating of the new rice. Till this festival comes off, which is about the middle of November, the Courts can be scarcely said to be open even after the Dusserah vacation. The Amun crop is cultivated with some risk, because it will not grow unless the ears of corn are well above the water. The average expense of cultivation per beegah may be put down at Rs. 4. Each beegah yields an average of 10 to 12 maunds, which, at the lowest price we know, 1 Rupee per maund, yields a profit of Rs. 6 to 8 to the ryot per beegah. The Aus crop again is sown about March or April, with the early spring showers, and reaped in Srabun and Bhadra, *i. e*, in August and September. This rice is not appreciated by those people who can afford to buy the Amun, as it is generally supposed to cause diarrhœa. The Boro dhan again is sown in churs broadcast, and generally yields a very abundant crop of a coarse and inferior kind of rice. It is, in fact, an inferior kind of Aus crop.

In consequence of the high prices prevailing for the last two years for rice, every strip and corner of available land is sown down with rice. In speaking of these crops, it must not be understood that there are only three kinds of rice. There are three crops, but there are no less than 50 or 60 different kinds of rice. In my tour through the Rajshahye District in the cold season of 1862-63, I bought out of curiosity samples of no less than 5 or 6 different kinds of the fine table rice, and which I was told was very much appreciated by connoisseurs. There is a very interesting letter in the old records of this Office written by Mr. W. W. Massie, Collector, on 4th July, 1801, reporting on the state of the crops in this District after a very heavy inundation which took place that year. After rice comes the betelnut, which grows very abundantly in this and in the Tipperah Districts. I scarcely know a prettier and more graceful tree than the betelnut. A long avenue of betelnuts along the river side offers one of the prettiest views in Lower Bengal. The rent for betelnut lands is generally assessed on each tree that is growing there. In the south of the Tipperah District there are several Supari Mahals, as they are called. The usual rate per tree in this District is 8 annas. Each tree yields yearly an average of 880 nuts, which are sold at the rate of 1,760 for the rupee. The trees yield most plentifully when they are young; when they have attained to the full size, they are generally cut down and sold at 8 annas per tree, and are then used for posts in building houses, or for bridges over bheels. The Mughs from Ramri come generally to Nalchiti to export betelnuts, which, oddly enough, do not grow in Arracan. The betelnut tree wants not only a brackish, but a sandy soil, such a soil as can be had in abundance in the south of this District. The sugarcane is a most profitable crop in this District. A higher soil and greater cultivation are necessary. The average cost of cultivation to the ryot is Rs. 18 per beegah. Each beegah yields on an average 7 maunds of sugarcane juice or *gúr*, which usually sells at 6 Rs. per maund. The date is very little grown here. Palm trees grow in great abundance, but they are almost entirely used for domestic consumption. The same applies to plantain and most fruit trees, and most cereals also.

Imports and exports.

The articles of import consist of cloth, shoes, wine, gunja, opium, crockery, glassware, salt, tobacco, oil, sugar, various sorts of dál, flour, wheat, barley, potatoe, orange, mangoe, molasses, gold, iron. These articles are generally imported from Calcutta, Dacca, Murshedabad, Rajshahye, Rungpur, Sherajgunj, Keshubpur, Patna, Malda, Bogra. Dacca, however, is the chief market whence almost all articles are imported. The articles of export are paddy, rice, betelnuts, cocoanuts, sundari planks. They are generally exported from Calcutta, Dacca, Burisal, Sherajgunj, and Rajshahye.

Principal places of commerce.

Nalchiti, on the river Nalchiti, is famous for salt, tobacco, oil, betelnut, rice, sugar. The principal articles imported are salt, tobacco, oil, and sugar. The principal articles exported are rice and betelnut. Moharajgunj or Jhalokati, on the river Mudipur, is famous for rice, paddy, and salt. The principal article of import is salt. The principal articles of export are rice and paddy. Jhalokati is the largest timber market in this District, and one of the largest in Eastern Bengal. The timber sold is the sundari especially.

Shahibgunge, on the river Shahibgunge, is famous for rice, paddy, and cloth. The principal articles of import are salt, oil, tobacco, cloth, and dál. The principal articles of export are rice, paddy, molasses, and sundari wood.

Angaria, on the river Angaria, is famous for rice. Articles of import, none. The principal article of export is rice.

The same remarks apply to

Kaligunge on the river Kaligunge.
Jhilna on the river Jhilna.
Faridpur on the river Faridpur.
Banfal on the river Daspara.
Niamati on the river Beeshkhali.
Bhandaria on the river Bhandaria.
Kankhali on the river Kowkhali Done.
Kalaia on the river Kalaia.
Rampur on the river Rampur.
Shubidkhali on the river Mirzagunge.
Gulishakhali on the river Gulishakhali.
Auleapur on the river Auleapur.
Dumaria on the river Dumaria.
Dhulkishor on the river Dhulkishor.
Patnakhali on the river Patnakhali.
Kochabunia on the river Kochabunia.
Khoyrabad on the river Khoyrabad.
Kanudaskati on the river Kanudaskati.
Matberia on the river Matberia.

Saidpur, on the river Saidpur, is famous for rice and salt. The principal article of import is salt. The principal article of export is rice.

Jabar Amla, on the river Kotcha, is famous for rice and molasses. Articles of import, none. The principal articles of export are rice and molasses.

Madaripur, on the river Kumar, is famous for jute, tobacco, and oil. The principal articles of import are tobacco and oil. The principal article of export is jute.

Manufactures.

The principal articles of manufacture are coarse cloth, mat (patti), cocoanut oil, gúr, or date juice and sugarcane juice, and pottery. Coarse cloth is manufactured after the usual manner of Bengal tantjes. The highest price is Rs. 5 for a pair of dhutis. Mat is manufactured as usual. Highest price, 6 by 3 cubits, Re. 1-4. The situlpati is fine mat, and is made from the inner bark of the parila tree, which is found in greatest abundance at Rungosree in Thannah Backergunge, Haliakati in Thannah Nalchiti, and Chirapara in Thannah Kowari.

Cocoanut oil is manufactured as usual. Highest price Rs. 15 per maund. Cocoanut oil is manufactured at Nalchiti, but of a very inferior kind. It is so adulterated that it can scarcely be used for burning purposes.

Gúr out of sugarcane juice is manufactured chiefly at Nalchiti. Price Rs. 8 per maund.

Gúr out of date juice is manufactured almost in every part of the Distr ?rice Rs. 5-8 per maund.

Pottery.

A great deal of earthenware is made in this District by the potters or kumars. Boat-loads of the usual pots and pans used by the natives may be seen on all the principal rivers and streams. At Nalchiti the potters show great taste and even design in the ordinary wares. With a little care and attention, the kumars here would turn out just as good men as the kumars of Nuddea.

Principal rivers, bhils, &c.

The rivers in this District are liable to tidal action from two sources, from the Megna to the north, and from the Bay of Bengal to the south. The brackish water, in consequence of the influence of the current from the Bay of Bengal, extends almost to half the length of the District. In the rains the water becomes less brackish from the greater force and influence of the current, which has the effect of commingling the water more completely than is practicable in the dry season, when the current is naturally less active. The large rivers are so active in their course, that churs are constantly thrown up, or lands carried away in a manner which is incredible to those who have not witnessed these effects.

The bhils are generally towards Kotalipara. The whole District is intersected with a network of streams, and during the rains the bhils become navigable streams.

The following is a list of the principal Rivers, Dones, and Bhils in this District :—

RIVERS.

In Thannah Gournadi	River	Areol Khan.
	„	Augurpur.
Ditto Burirhat	„	Bhaira.
In Thannahs Burirhat and Mendigunge	„	Megna.
In Thannah Mendigunge	„	Ilsha.
	„	Nowabhangoni.
Ditto Cutwali	„	Tetulia.
	„	Barisal.
Ditto Backergunge	„	Angaria.
	„	Khyrabad.
	„	Shonakanda.
In Thannahs Backergunge, Mirzagunge, and Tugra ..	„	Beeshkhali.
In Thannah Mirzagunge	„	Aila.
	„	Beghai.
	„	Khagdone.
	„	Pangasea.
	„	Burissur.
Ditto Tugra	„	Shapleja.
	„	Kocha.
Ditto Kewari	„	Kaligunga.
	„	Kowkhali.
	„	Balessur.
Ditto Jhalokati	„	Jhalokati.
Ditto Banfal	„	Dhulia.
	„	Lohalia.
Ditto Khalishakhali	„	Golachipa.
	„	Darsera.
	„	Augunmukhi.
	„	Kajul.

DONES.

In Thannah Tugra	Bhagirutpur	Done.
	Amua	„
	Puna	„
Ditto Banfal	Bhuripasa	„

BHILS.

In Thannah Tugra	Rampur Chechuria.
Ditto Kotalipara	Baghia.
	Ramshil.
	Deupura.
	Bama.
	Dalbari Dobra.
	Harta.
	Boldiah.

Formation of the District.

The District of Backergunge probably took its name from Aga Bakur, who held Pergunnah Buzurgomedpur with the Sayer Mahals from the Shahbandar previously to Raja Rajballub Sen, of whom notice will be taken presently The early history of Backergunge presents few features of general interest, as it was only in 1817 that Backergunge was created a District entirely and independently by itself Before this time there was an officer at Backergunge who was Judge and Magistrate But up to 1817 Backergunge formed part of the Dacca Collectorate. The head-quarters of the District were formerly at Backergunge, where some few remains may still be seen of the old Zillah When I was there last cold season the oldest inhabitants of the place could scarcely identify the ruins All that now remains is a side wall of what was once the Magistrate's Cutcherry, and one side of a wall which was probably the jail wall So far back as 1801, the Judge and Magistrate, Mr J Wintle, recommended the transfer of the head-quarters of his jurisdiction from Backergunge to Nulchua or Barisal in his letter dated 12th March Under orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, dated 4th May, 1801, the head-quarters were removed to Barisal The jurisdiction of the Judge and Magistrate comprised originally 10 Thannahs, *viz*, Banphal, Khella Khali or Kan Khali, Angaria, Tugra, Chundeea or Sundeep, Bokainagur, Nulchira, Katchna, Khulsakhali, Baroikaran —(*Vide* Collector's letter, dated 26th September, 1800) The early record show that the District in its criminal jurisdiction was extremely irregular Thus, whilst there was a Thannah at Nulchira in Backergunge, Gournadi Thannah, a place not very distant from Nulchira, was in Dacca, and was transferred to Backergunge in 1807 Then again the distant island of Dukhin Shahazpur was the head-quarters of Thannah Chundeea, and was only transferred from this District to Noacolly in 1822 (Magistrate's letter to Government recommending the transfer, dated 22nd April, 1822, and letter to Mr H Parker, Joint Magistrate of Noacolly, making over charge, dated 3rd July, 1822) Then again Hattia, a difficult island to approach, formed a part of Backergunge, and was only transferred to Noacolly about the same time with Dukhin Shahazpur

The Sub-Division of Madaripur was originally proposed on the 19th March, 1845 The Sub-Division was created, and a Deputy Magistrate first appointed on 17th May, 1854. The Sub-Division of Perozepur was first proposed on 24th April, 1856, and afterwards opened for the first time on 28th October, 1859 The Sub-Division of Lankata was first proposed on 1st June, 1860. Its constitution as a Sub-Division appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th March, 1867 The two Sub-Divisions of Madaripur and Perozepur were originally established with the object of suppressing river dacoities. The Kocha river was in former times notorious for dacoities The whole extent of country up to Khulneah was formerly unprotected, and hence great facilities were afforded to river dacoits. The establishment first of Perozepur, and afterwards of Bagirhat Sub-Division, has had a very good effect in checking river dacoities, and boats now travel up and down the Balessur and Kocha with much greater safety than they ever did before. It would be premature to speak of the new Sub-Division of Patna Khali or Lankata, which has been constituted to bring the distant southern tracts of the District within more easy access and control. Considering the rapid advance made towards the cultivation and settlement of the Sunderbuns, there can be no doubt that, in the course of a few years, a second District will have to be created out of the southern tracts of Backergunge and the Soonderbuns It would appear, from a letter written by Mr J Battye, the Magistrate, on 20th February, 1811, that there were at that time eleven Thannahs. This Statement

is an interesting one, as showing the gradual development of the criminal jurisdiction of the District, and is given *in extenso*.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE.

Thannahs.	Direction and distance from the Station.	The name of the Pergunnah or Estate in which the Thannah is situated, or of the principal Pergunnah or Estate within the jurisdiction of the Thannah.
Angareeah ...	South-West, 6 hours ...	Backergunge, Pergunnah Buzergomedpur.
Barrekum	Do., do. ...	Banikum, Pergunnah Selimabad.
Kellacolly ...	West, 1 day and a half ...	Kellacolly, do. do.
Tugra ...	South, 2 days ...	Tugra, do. do.
Kulsacolly ...	South-East, 2 days ...	Gopaldi, Tuppa Nazirpore.
Bowfal ...	East, 1 day and a half ...	Bowfal, separated from Pergunnah Chundeedeep.
Bokynagur ...	East, 3 hours ...	Bokynagur, Tuppa Nazirpore.
Nulcherrah ..	North, 9 hours ...	Nulcherra, do. do.
Cutchooah ...	West, 2 days ...	Cutchooah, Pergunnah Selimabad.
Chandeea ...	North-East, 2 days ...	Hajeepur, Pergunnah Dukhin Shabazpore.
Gournuddee ..	North-West, 1 day ...	Gournuddee, separated from Pergunnah Rajnaghur.

A few explanatory remarks on this statement may not be without interest. Baroikaran Thannah was transferred to Nalchity in 1824. (Magistrate's letter to Government, dated 22nd May, 1824.) From enquiries I have made, Baroikaran was in early times a place of some importance, and to some extent the head-quarters of the District. It was, as I am told, the seat of an old Commercial Residency under the East India Company. Kellacolly is the Thannah which is now located at Kewari. The Thannah at Bokainagur was subsequently transferred to Barisal. Nulcherrah Thannah was transferred to Mendigunge. (Magistrate's letter, dated 8th February, 1812, when two new Thannahs were proposed, *viz.*, at Mirzagunge and Kotaliparah.) These explanations will explain the subjoined Statement, showing a list of Thannahs as furnished to Mr. J. Shakespear, Superintendent of Police, Lower Provinces, by Mr. J. W. Sage, Magistrate, in his letter, dated 6th May, 1815:—

Names of Thannahs		Directions computed distance from the Sudder Station.	
In Persian.	In English.	Direction by the Compass, and on the bank of any and what River.	Computed distance in Coss.
	Kutchoca ...	North-West, on the bank of Balesore river ...	24
	Kotwaliparah..	North-West	16
	Gournadi ...	North, on the Lelapattee ...	12
	Bokynaghur ...	North-East, on the Bokynaghur river ...	4
	Mendeegunge...	North-East, on the Latta	14
	Chundeca ...	East, an Island on the Megna	20
	Banpaul ...	South-East, on the Banpaul river... ...	14
	Kulsakollee ...	South-East corner	24
	Angariah ...	South, on the Sreemuntpura	8
	Baroikaran ..	West, on the Jalokattee	6
	Mirzagunge ...	South-West	14
	Tugra ...	Ditto	20
	Kalla Kollee ...	North-West	16

I have not been able to discover in the old records the creation of Burirhat Thannah, but my impression is that it was transferred to this District from Dacca along with Gournadi. I have found a letter, dated 19th December, 1820, recommending the transfer of Burirhat Thannah to Ghosuhat, its present site. Gournadi Thannah was removed to Mouza Palerdi, its present site, in consequence of the encroachments of the river, on the Magistrate's recommendation in his letter, dated 5th March, 1830. These explanations will render more intelligible and connected the present Police Force, as shown in Statement 9 in the Appendix. Thus far I have sketched briefly the several modifications in the jurisdiction of the District, which will afford interest to some people. The old records disclose several points of what might now be called an antiquarian interest. Three severe visitations are recorded as having fallen on the District: the inundation and famine of 1194, B. S., or 1787; the inundation, followed by great distress and loss of life, in 1822; and the loss of life from a severe epidemic cholera which broke out in August, 1825. The records in the Office only begin in 1790, and no details can, unfortunately, be given regarding the famine of 1787. The only letter which can be traced in the Office, which gives any information on the subject, is a letter from Mr. Douglas, Collector of Dacca, dated 6th April, 1790. From this letter it would appear that the inundation took place some

time in July, 1787. Mr. Douglas thus describes it:—" ..... the most dreadful calamity ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants of the District, and which deprived it (by Mr. Day's* calculation) of upwards of 60,000 of its inhabitants, who either miserably perished, or were reduced to the painful necessity of forsaking their habitations in search of a precarious subsistence." The effects of the famine were most felt in Pergunnahs Rajnagur, Kartikpore, Jelalpore, Edilpore, and Chandradeep. The Dacca records will very probably contain some information on the famine of 1787. The inundation of 1822 was a most serious calamity. The effects were mostly felt in Thannahs Bokarnagur, Mendigunge, Banfal, and Khulsakhali. The loss was most serious in the south of the District. The price of rice rose to 10 seers of 60 sicca weight for the rupee, and threatened to rise to what it did in the famine of 1787. In this emergency, special relief was afforded from Calcutta through the agency of Messrs. Palmer & Co. Major J. S. Stewart was appointed Agent for the Calcutta Committee of Relief, and visited Thannahs Banphal and Khulsakhali. The Magistrate distributed gratuitously 3,556 maunds of grain, and reported that the loss of life was computed at 39,960, the loss of cattle 98,830 heads, and the loss of other property was valued at Rs. 13,26,691-11-8. It was in this inundation that valuable records in the Collectorate were swept away, or wholly destroyed. The cholera which broke out on the 22nd August, and lasted till 10th September, 1825, carried off no less than 24,960 victims. Mr. J. Shaw, the Judge and Magistrate, reported in his letter, dated 31st January, 1826, that no less than 90 prisoners died in Jail from the cholera, and that 28 women burnt themselves on the funeral pyres of their husbands. In former times, when Europeans were only allowed to reside in, previ under special permission of Government, an officer was appointed as Registrar of the trouble w The report submitted by the Magistrate of the number of Europeans in the Distric years after it. Interesting enough as a relic of an effete system to justify me in giving it *in extn* l of Pergunnah

List of Europeans residing in the Distric ... *not in the service of His Majesty or of the Hon'b* ... hs of Rajnagur ... *mpany.*

... possession ... asin ...

Names.	Place of Residence.	Native Country.	Employment.	Year of arrival in India.	Authority for residing in India.	Date of authority for residing in India.	Date of local license, or of authority for residing in the District of Backergunge.
Nathaniel Monro	Joynaghur..	Scotland..	Assistant to the Salt Agent of 24-Pergunnahs ...	1786	Permission of the Governor General in Council.	Under Covenant transmitted in the Registrar's letter, dated 23rd January, 1797.	
William Robinson	Madipore ...	Ditto ...	Superannuated	1766	Ditto ...	.....	License enclosed in a letter from Registrar of Covenants, dated 23rd January, 1797.
B. G. Hornwell ..	Ditto ...	Denmark..	Merchant or Trader ...	1780	Ditto on the 17th May, 1804 ...	.....	....
Joseph Martinelly	Calladah ...	Italy ...	Ditto ...	1793	Ditto ...	.....	.....

* Mr. Day was Collector at the time, and reported the famine in his letter, dated 20th December, 1787. This letter would, no doubt, give valuable information regarding the famine; but it is not in this office.

There were two Indigo Planters in this District in former times,—one, a Mr. Muuro, who settled here in 1786, and Mr. Oram, who resided at Kasimpur. Close to Burrisaul, and in some few other places in this District, might be seen remains of old indigo vats. To those Magistrates who sigh for the good old times when Penal Codes existed not, and High Courts were not known, it might be interesting to know that the Magistrate could only "spare time" to hear petitions once a week, *viz.*, on Saturdays, and that even Judges (who then had control over Jails) allowed prisoners to go home to perform their father and mother's shradhs, and that on one occasion the Judge even allowed Kali Poojah to be performed in the Jail. (Magistrate's letter to Registrar, Nizamut Adawlut, dated 5th April, 1839.) No account of the early history of the Backergunge District would be complete without some reference to a Portuguese colony settled at Shibpore, about 6 miles from Backergunge, the former head-quarters of the District. The DeSilvas, a Portuguese family from Goa, settled at Shibpoor about the year 1800; they were probably attracted to Shibpore from its being so favorably situated with regard to the old head-quarters of the District. Shibpore is a complete Christian colony, *i. e.*, Christian in name, for the original Portuguese settlers have deteriorated so completely that, in some cases, it is difficult to distinguish them from the natives of the District. The old DeSilvas, Domingo, and Miguel, who came here from Goa, were good men who have left behind them memorials of their piety and wealth. At Shibpore is a large Roman Catholic Church built after the style of the one in Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. Several old mansions, now in ruins, serve to indicate the former influence and wealth of the DeSilvas.

Revenue system.

In treating of the early settlement of [illegible]et and its revenue system, it may not be out of place [illegible] to the three well-known settlements of Bengal in [illegible] period, for the details of which I am indebted to Mr. J. "Grant's Analysi[illegible] of Bengal." The first is the well-known settlement in the time of Akbur u[illegible] Finance Minister Raja Todarmal, better known as Toorell Mull or Toone M[illegible]ttlement was made in 1582. The Khalsa lands were divided into 19 Sirkars, which [illegible]uded 682 Pergunnahs. Backergunge was, no doubt, included in the Sirkar of Sonargaon, which comprised 52 Pergunnahs, and was assessed at Rs. 2,58,283. The next settlement of Bengal was made in 1658 by Prince Shuja, the son of Shah Jehan and Viceroy of Bengal, during his short-lived supremacy, after he had conspired to depose his father, and previous to his complete defeat by his brother Aurungzib, and his flight to Arracan, where he probably perished. This settlement shows 34 Sirkars, which included 1,350 Pergunnahs, whose rental was assessed at Rs. 1,31,15,907. This settlement is of importance, as it includes, for the first time, the Sunderbuns under the name of Moradkhana. The next settlement of Bengal was made by Nawab Jafir Khan, Viceroy of Bengal, in A. D. 1721, or B. S. 1128, in the reign of Mahomed Shah. A few years before this, *i. e.*, in 1707, the seat of Government was removed from Dacca, then known as Jehangirnagur, to Murshedabad. This settlement re-constituted the [illegible] province of Bengal into 13 Chaklas, which again comprised 1,600 Pergunnahs. Backe[illegible] the Sunderbuns were included in Chakla Jehangirnagur, which thus composed 23[illegible] gunnahs, at a rental of Rs. 19,28,294. The last settlement was made by Nawab Khasim Ali Khan, better known as Mir Khasim, two years before our acquisition of the Dewani in 1172, B. S., or A. D. 1765. The permanent settlement in Bengal is supposed to be based on this settlement, so far as we could gather from the papers furnished to Government at that time. The settlement of Mir Khasim in 1170, B. S., left the previous settlement of 1128, B. S., untouched, so far as the

Khalsa lands were concerned, but went more into searching details regarding the unappropriated or jagir lands. The fiscal jurisdiction of Backergunge was first created in 1817. Mr. R. Hunter was the first Collector of Backergunge. Before this time the Collectorate of Backergunge formed part of the District of Dacca. From the Collector's letter to the Board, dated 24th January, 1818, it would appear that the principal object of Government in constituting a separate Collectorship at Backergunge was to encourage enterprising persons to cultivate the immense tracts of waste lands which formed a part of, or were adjacent to, this District. Under orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th December, 1790, the novennial settlement came into operation from the 20th May, 1791. Mr. Massie, the Collector, complains bitterly of the *benamee* system which prevailed at the time of the novennial settlement. He observes in his letter, dated 21th March, 1801 :—"Sufficient regard was not paid in this District at the conclusion of the decennial settlement to the ascertaining and recording the names of the actual proprietors of such (*i. e.*, malguzari) lands for the time being, in consequence of which the Government not unfrequently suffer losses in its revenue," &c., &c. The decennial settlement began in 1198, B. S. (*Vide* Collector's Report to the Board, dated 6th December, 1792.) The revenue jurisdiction of Backergunge comprises 50 Pergunnahs, &c. The Government revenue of each Pergunnah is given in Appendix 19. The old records disclose many points of interest in the history of four Pergunnahs of this District, *viz.*, Buzergomedpur, Chandradeep, Selimabad, and Edilpur. Of these, Buzergomedpur is the most interesting from its early history in connection with Raja Rajbullub, the Dewan of the Nawab Nazim, previous to our acquisition of the Dewani, from its numerous subordinate tenures, and from the trouble which it gave to the Collector at the time of the permanent settlement, and for some few years after it. In the settlement of 1128, B.S., or 1721, A. D., by Nawab Jafir Khan, the rental of Pergunnah Buzergomedpur is entered at Rs. 4,647.

Pergunnah Buzergomedpur.

Buzergomedpur, with the Pergunnahs of Rajnagur and Kartikpore Sujabad, formed the zemindary of Raja Rajbullub, into whose possession the property came in 1168, B. S. The jumabundi of 1168, formed after a careful measurement of the Pergunnah in 1167, amounted to Rs. 2,09,030-14-7-1. Mr. G. P. Thompson, the Head Assistant to the Collector of Dacca, discovered a very serious fraud which had been practised upon our Government in the papers which were furnished to us in 1188. To make up the deficiency caused by the fraudulent suppression of 17,500 or 17,600 Rupees, a Sair Mahal was included, which was known as Phauri Malwa; but of the exact nature of the Mahal I have not been able to obtain any information whatever. No one, in fact, can even help me in ascertaining what Phauri Malwa means. Of these and other similar terms, which have now an antiquarian interest only, I shall say something presently. Previously to Raja Rajbullub's death, he had sub-divided his zemindary by creating Buzergomedpur and Rajnagur into a zemindary in the name of god Lukhinarain, and Sujabad Pergunnah into a separate estate in the name of the goddess Shib Durga and Bhawanidas Sen. The death of Raja Rajbullub opened the way to the intrigue and frauds not unknown in the present day, and one of his grandsons, Pitamber Sen, claimed a five-anna share of the property, and on his death his widow Sonamukhi revived the claim, on the ground of Raja Rajbullub's loyalty to the East India Company,—a loyalty which cost him his life at the hands of the Nawab Khasim Ali Khan. The more probable accounts of Raja Rajbullub's death is, I think, given in Mr. J. Grant's "Analysis of the Finances of Bengal," and published with the celebrated Fifth Report. Raja Rajbullub, who was Naib or Deputy to Shakawat Jung Nawagish Mahumed Khan, a third nephew and son-in-law of Ali Verdi Khan, had brought down upon him the

suspicion of Nawab Khasim Ali Khan in consequence of the great wealth he had amassed from his estates in Rajnagur, and from his refusing "to surrender the Mofussil accounts, or to disclose a true state of the gross collections of rent made throughout the Province." Raja Rajbullub's son Krishna Dass followed his father's example. He fled for safety to the English settlement at Calcutta when Seraj-ud-Dowla was in search of his wealth, and also of the financial accounts. This first led to hostilities between Seraj-ud-Dowla and the English. Dissensions in the family, and frauds by the servants, soon broke up the estate of the great Raja Rajbullub, and his descendants are now living in comparative obscurity.

Buzergomedpur comprised 591 taluks, or shikmi tenures as they are called. The butwara papers of Mr. G. P. Thompson, Head Assistant to the Collector of Dacca, show that the sudder jumma at that time was *Bari* Rupees 2,39,633-15, from which Rs. 5,798-12-2-3 were deducted for deserted or polataka lands. Mr. Massie, the Collector, in his letter, dated 22nd December, 1801, states that "the deserted lands had been brought, either wholly or in part, into cultivation since Mr. Thompson's time, and had been re-annexed to the rent-roll of the Pergunnah, so that the net mofussil jumma is now what the gross jumma was before, *viz.*, *Bari* Rupees 2,39,653-15-0, from which deducting batta at the rate of 3 per cent., *viz.*, Rupees 7,118-1-5-1, the amount of the mofussil jumma in the sicca specie is Rupees 2,32,534-14-0-3." A Pergunnah which included so many independent subordinate tenures must naturally have given a great deal of trouble to the Collector in the collection of Government revenue. The early records are full of the steps taken at different times to realize Government arrears. In 1206, B.S., or 1801, A.D., the Pergunnah was bought in by Government for arrears of revenue; and after having been held for some little time under khas management, it was finally settled in 1857. A few years ago the right of Government to resume several shikmi talooks was duly confirmed by the Civil Court. The proprietary rights of Government in very many of the Mahals have been sold under the Board's Rules, and steps are being taken to dispose of them as fast as possible after they have been sufficiently brought under cultivation.

Pergunnah Selimabad.

The history of the other Pergunnahs, Selimabad, Edilpur, and Chandradeep, may be briefly told. The jumma of Selimabad in the settlement of 1128, B.S., was Rupees 43,166. A large portion of this Pergunnah belongs to the Ghosal family. The old records show that 5 annas 15 gundas belonged to Gokul Chandra Ghosal, whilst Kalishunkur Ghosal bought 2 annas 17 gundas 2 kances at a public sale for Rupees 26,000. The share of Gokul Chandra Ghosal had previously belonged to Bhawani Charan Rai, and had thence passed into the hands of Kasinath Rai, and lastly became the property of Gokul Chandra Ghosal, an ancestor of the family, which was ennobled by Lord Ellenborough during the Scinde war, when the title of Rajah was conferred on Kali Shunker Ghosal for having bought up a large amount of Government papers at a time when public credit was very low. The Ghosal family had long held the 7 annas 14 gundas of Pergunnah Selimabad. The late Rajah Satya Charan Ghosal was a liberal-minded princely man, and did a great deal of good in this District. He spent some money on a road to Jhalokati, the head-quarters of his estate, where he had built a fine palace and laid out very pretty gardens. Jhalokati, or, as it is called, Maharajgunge, has now become a bandar or mart of great importance in the Eastern Districts. A petition presented by Mr. Domingo DeSilva to the Judge on 20th March, 1805, and sent by him to Government, whence it was forwarded to the Collector for report through the Board,

throws considerable light on the early history of the Pergunnah. From this petition it would appear that Selimabad first composed 10 Pergunnahs, *viz.*, Tuppa Haweli Selimabad, Sunderkul Rudrapur Tuppa Jhahanpur, Pergunnah Bongong, Tuppa Sultanabad, Tuppa Sultanpur, Pergunnah Kusimpur, Pergunnah Nasirpur, Pergunnah Rajore, Tuppa Haweli Nimuk Mahal, Pergunnah Shibpur. These 10 Pergunnahs formed the 16 annas of Pergunnah Selimabad, which was originally divided into two estates,—one of 11½ annas, and another of 4½ annas; the former or larger estate was afterwards equally sub-divided into two estates, each of 5 annas 15 gundas; and one of these was again sub-divided into two shares of 2 annas 17 gundas 2 kanees. It is one of these last shares, together with the 5 annas 15 gundas bought by Kali Shunker Ghosal, that still belongs to the Ghosal family. The lands of this Pergunnah were long uncultivated, as the manufacture of salt was conducted to a large extent in it. It is now one of the most profitable estates in this District.

Pergunnah Chundradeep.—The jumma of Chundradeep in 1128, B.S., was Rupees 6,608. The collection of the revenue of this Pergunnah was a source of constant trouble to Government. It was under attachment for years; and, after fruitless endeavours to realize outstanding balances, it was put up for sale in 1206, B.S. At the time of the decennial settlement, it was offered at the jumma of 1196, B.S., *viz.*, Rupees 89,725. One source of trouble lay in the very many independent talooks in which the Pergunnah was sub-divided. Among these were some very intricate rent-free tenures, particularly the Nankar and Hissazat; the latter were lands originally exempted from the payment of revenue in the time of the Native Government in consideration of the personal services of the zemindar, and his supplying troops in repelling the incursions of the Mughs. (Collector's letter to the Board, dated 17th October, 1800.) Under instructions from Government, the Board eventually directed that Nankur and Hissazat lands should be included in malguzari or rent-paying lands.

Pergunnah Edilpur.—This Pergunnah was about the most troublesome in the whole District. So far back as 1790, the Collector objected to settle the Pergunnah with the former proprietors, who were generally known as the Chowdhuries of Edilpur. The Board, however, in their letter, dated 29th April, 1790, directed the Collector to offer the decennial settlement to the Chowdhuries at the jumma of 1196, B.S., and thought that, in the absence of satisfactory proof of the notorious profligacy of character with which the Collector charged them, they should have the first offer of the decennial settlement. The Pergunnah had to be attached for arrears in 1198, B.S., *i. e.*, in 1791, and the arrears due from the proprietors could only be enforced after a decree of the Civil Court. This state of things went on for years. The Board, in their letter, dated 20th July, 1804, gave the proprietors one more chance, and directed the Collector to deliver over possession of the Pergunnah to the proprietors, on the distinct understnding that if they offered any further opposition, or showed any recusancy in the payment of their rents, the Pergunnah would be put up to sale. A few years afterwards, *i. e.*, in 1812, the Pergunnah was finally put up for sale, and bought by Mohini Mohun Tagore, of Calcutta, an uncle of the celebrated Dwarkanath Tagore. A very serious affray took place when the auction-purchaser proceeded to take possession of his property, in consequence of the armed resistance offered to him by the Chowdhuries, the ex-proprietors of Edilpur. The transfer to the Tagores was attended with the very best results. The Government revenue has never been in jeopardy

since that time, and the ryots are, on the whole, better cared for in this than in any other Pergunnah in the District.

Pergunnah Kotalipara.—The rental of this Pergunnah was, in the settlement of 1128, B.S., entered at Rupees 6,926. This is of some importance, as the present rental shows a considerable decrease in the former jumma,—a remarkable fact, which can only be explained by the existence of infinitesimal shares in the Pergunnah. On this I shall remark presently. It is a striking fact that, whilst the value of land has increased everywhere else in the District, whilst the Government revenue has also increased in every other Pergunnah, Kotalipara alone should show such a striking decrease. The early records make but little reference to this Pergunnah. A report on this District would not be quite complete if I left out altogether this Pergunnah, remarkable for its almost infinitesimal number of landed proprietors. There are no less than 502 estates borne on the rent-roll of this Pergunnah, and of these 184 pay less than a rupee. The 28th June is the last day of payment fixed for all estates under Rupees 10; and it is no uncommon thing for a pice, and even one pie, to be paid in as the balance of rent due from some of the small estates in the Pergunnah. It is not surprising that a Pergunnah which comprises so many petty landholders should be involved in endless litigation. So serious was this difficulty, that the whole Pergunnah was attached by the Civil Court in May, 1815, and only released in June, 1864. Quarrels among the several proprietors have broken out again, and a second attachment by the Civil Court is only a matter of time. This Pergunnah, lying as it does in some of the worst bheel lands of the District, is very much out of cultivation. The only hope for improvement in this Pergunnah is to take the first chance of arrears of revenue, and to bring it to the hammer. In the hands of a single wealthy and enterprising proprietor, Kotaliparra, properly drained and properly banked up, would turn out one of the most fertile tracts of this District.

Having thus far given a few points of interest connected with the revenue system and history of Backergunge, it will be necessary to say something first on the system of landed tenures in Backergunge, and next on the old sayer, tenures, to some of which reference has been made incidentally, and which throw an interesting light on the government of the country under Native rule.

Land-tenure system.—Backergunge is essentially a District of peasant proprietors, as I have said before. This was to be expected in a District which, from its lone situation and vast jungle tracts, would hardly have attracted the mere ryot or cultivator, except with the hope of obtaining some proprietary right and title to the land which he had first to clear and then to cultivate. The proprietary "tree" may be briefly described. At the top is the zemindari or parent estate; then comes the taluk, the ausut taluk, and the nim ausut taluk; next comes the howla, the nim howla, and the ausut nim howla. All these subordinate tenures confer proprietary rights. At the bottom is the kharsha, or the holding of the tenant-at-will. Efforts were, I believe, made to start a new proprietary right subordinate to the ausut nim howla, namely, a *tim* howla. But fortunately for the already burdened Hakims, this attempt proved unsuccessful. The existence of these subordinate proprietary rights claims a very ancient origin in the District. In the early records, their existence is taken for granted. It is not to be wondered at that in a District with sometimes such complicated rights, an Act X case, when contested, should be no easy matter. I do not know a District where Act X is so thoroughly worked as in Backergunge. On this subject a full report was submitted to

the Commissioner in my letter, No. 470, dated 19th January, 1867.) There is a very interesting letter from the Collector to the Board, dated 26th May, 1790, giving a very full description of the different kinds of talukdari tenures. With this letter should be compared a later letter from the Collector to the Commissioner, dated 6th June, 1836, and a letter from the Collector to the Board, dated 9th July, 1812, defining a tuksimi taluk.

"Collector to Board, dated 26th May, 1790.—In this District there are four kinds of talukdars, besides a similar description of renter, called Howladar, *viz.*:—

"1. *Jungle Boori.*—For cultivation of jungle and waste lands previous to the division of the country into Pergunnahs and Tuppas, &c. Many persons undertook to cultivate jungle and waste lands; and when tuksimbundi was made, these new cultivated lands were constituted taluks, and included in the jumabundi of the nearest zemindar; if the talukdars died leaving heirs, the latter got possession of the lands; but if without heirs, the zemindar would manage the land on behalf of Government.

"2. *Zur Khurid.*—The talukdars, under this denomination, were at liberty to sell their taluks by bill of sale, with or without the permission of the zemindar; and on failure of heirs, the zemindar could take possession and sell the lands, or keep them, as he might be inclined.

"3. *Pottah Talukdar.*—The zemindars and chowdhuries could grant hereditary talukdari pottahs for lands belonging to themselves, called their *niz.* The talukdar could neither sell, nor make over by deed of gift, the lands of his taluk. On failure of issue, the taluk reverted to the zemindar.

"4. *Osut Talukdar*, or talukdar within talukdar, is the same in respect to a talukdar that a zur khurid talukdar is to a zemindar.

"5. *Howladar.*—If any talukdar sell any part of his taluk to another person upon receiving the purchase price, the person purchasing the part thus sold calls himself a howladar of so much land, and pays his rents to the talukdar."

"Collector to Board, dated 9th July, 1812.—Tuksimi grants.—These are invariably made cobullas, and are liable to separation from the zemindari on fixed jumma. A tuksimi talook is not liable to measurement or enhancement of revenue unless an increase is made upon the whole Pergunnah."

"Collector to Commissioner, dated 6th June, 1836.—The several tenures which occur in this District are:—

"1.	Zemindars	Who pay revenue to Government.
2.	Talukdars	These are middlemen, each appropriating some part of the produce of the Mahal, and paying the remainder to the person in the grade above him.
3.	Shikmi Talukdars	
4.	Osut Talukdars	
5.	Nim Osut Talukdars	
6.	Howladars	
7.	Nim Howladars	
8.	Khurshadars	Till the soil with their own hands."

The good and the bad sides of this revenue system, *viz.*, of peasant proprietors, may be seen to great advantage in this District. On the whole, the advantages counterbalance the disadvantages Nothing strikes one more in going through a village in this District than to see substantial homesteads, well-kept gardens, well-stocked poultry, and farm-yards. It is no uncommon thing for the substantial howladars of this District to keep their own poultry, not only for sale, but also for home consumption. Then, again, I do not think the ryots of any other District would have borne the heavy losses in cattle, from the murrain which had raged here to a most appalling extent, so well as the Backergunge ryots have done. I have sometimes been really surprised to see how easily the ryots have replaced their losses by the purchase of more cattle. But there is unfortunately a dark side to this, as there is to every other picture. If the ryots are substantially well off, and thoroughly independent, it must also be added that they are sadly litigious, unscrupulously untruthful, very easily excited. Litigation is the ryot's luxury in Backergunge,—a luxury, for the enjoyment of which recent legislation, *e. g.*, the Criminal Procedure Code, has afforded every facility. To sum up. If there is a dark just as there is unquestionably a sunny, side to the picture, Backergunge is to a thoughtful man an interesting social study. What Backergunge may yet be in a few years will be the solution of an equally interesting social problem. In the steady social advancement of the people, in their independence and substantial comfort, and well-being, Backergunge, a District comparatively unknown, neglected, and despised, is about the best illustration of the blessings enjoyed under our rule.

Sayer Mahal under Native rule.

The next question that remains is to offer a few remarks on some of the old quaint tenures which existed under Native rule. Of them the following have been discovered in my research amongst the old records :—The Phauri Mahal, the Gázgar Mahal, the Mehai Mahal, the Challanta, the Gati Mangun, the Mollasalami, the Bricklayers and Carpenters' Mahal, the Nuggut Hasil, the Hissazat Phauri Malna. I have been able to obtain no information regarding this cess from any one in the District. The oldest inhabitants here do not even know its name. Professor H. H. Wilson, in his invaluable Glossary of Indian terms, defines phauri to be a land measure. I find, too, a very full description in this work of a cess or assessment called *Malbá*, which is probably the same thing. Professor Wilson explains it to mean "village expenses usually levied almost in the same manner as the public assessment, whose total varied from 10 to 12 per cent. on the public assessment." Professor Wilson also enumerates the principal items of this assessment in the North-Western Provinces ; and it is most probable that the same items were assessed in this District. From the old records it would appear that the Phauri Malna or Malvar is a Shahbundar Mahal, of which Raja Rajbullub held the Wadadhari from the Shabundi Office, and had been held before him by Aga Bakur, the former proprietor of Pergunnah Buzergomedpur.

Gázar Mahal.—A Sayer Mahal in the shape of a tax on washermen (in Persian Gázar). (*Vide* Collector's letter to Board, dated 5th May, 1790, paragraph 3.)

Mehai Mahal.—An assessment on dried fish. (*Vide* same letter.)

Ghat Challantar.—A Sayer Mahál in Pergunnah Buzergomedpur held by Raja Rajbullub with Phauri Malbah. Professor Wilson in his Glossary explains challantur to mean duties formerly levied by zemindars on goods passing through their jurisdiction.

Gatte Mangun.—A Sayer Mahal, similar to Ghat Challantar or Phauri Malna, held by Raja Rajbullub from the Shabundi Office. Mangun is explained by Professor Wilson to mean

a cess or impost, and is derived from the verb *mangna*, to ask or beg. I also find in Wilson's Glossary a Maráttha term *Galle-patti*, which is explained to be "a tax imposed on villages under the Maráttha Government in lieu of grain formerly exacted for the public stables,—an extra money-cess charged on the amount of the crop at so much per maund." This, I have no doubt, is the same as *Gatte-mangun*, to which Mr. Thompson, the Head Assistant to the Collector of Dacca, referred in his proceedings held in September, 1791.

Mulla Salami.—Oddly enough, this Mahal was only struck off the rent-roll of the District in May 1866 under the orders of the Board. It was supposed to be a Mahal granted under Mussulman rule to certain Mullah for performing religious services within a definite circle of villages. The jumma of this Mahal was Rs. 3 on the Towji up to November, 1865.—(*Vide* Collector's letter to Commissioner, dated 16th November, 1865, No. 245.)

Bricklayers' and Carpenters' Mahal.—A Mahal allotted to bricklayers and carpenters employed by Mobaruk-ud-Dowla. It comprised Kismut Mullapara, Margatee, Chagolati, Utrail, Shaikpara, and Dangurpara. This Mahal was released from the rent-roll by Mr. Collector Thompson on 9th December, 1793. Through some mistake or another, it was again brought on the rent-roll and sold for arrears; but the sale was reversed by the Registrar on 27th February, 1799.—(*Vide* Collector's letters to Board, dated 10th November, 1797; 30th June, 1801; 6th and 9th July, 1801.)

Nuggut Hasil.—A tax on betelnuts dependent on the Shahbundi. The Mahal was abolished in 1197, B.S.—(*Vide* Collector's letter to Board, dated 12th April, 1792.)

Hissagat.—I have already referred to this as a Sayer Mahal in Pergunnah Chundradip. I find that Professor Wilson gives a similar explanation to what I have found in the records, as before stated, under the term *Hissarat.* But I think this must be a mistake for Hissagat, a probable technical Arabic plural like *Akhragat.* I find, too, that Professor Wilson puts a note of interrogation after Hissarat, as if he were doubtful about the word. Professor Wilson's explanation is as follows:—

"Hissárat. Ben. (?)—Portions of land formerly allowed to be held by the zemindars of Dacca rent-free, on condition of personal service in the flotilla stationed on the Ganges to guard against the incursions of the people of Arakan."

The following Statement will show the lowest and highest rates at which the several qualities of land are assessed in each Pergunnah. In most instances, where the highest rates have been obtained, the landholder has been a powerful wealthy man, who has been able to fight his ryots through every Court up to the High Court. In these days, when a suit for enhancement of rent under Act X is attended with so much risk and uncertainty, no such thing as a Pergunnah rate can be said to exist.

Statement shewing the Rates of Assessment.

Pergunnahs.	Quality of Land.	Rate.	Rs.	As.
Pergunnah Buzergomedpur	Cultivated & Homestead ...	Highest rate per Kanie ...	14	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
Pergunnah Chundradeep	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	12	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
Pergunnah Selimabad ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	6	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	4	0
Pergunnah Edilpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Kanie ...	25	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	4	0
Tuppa Nazirpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	3	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	1	8
Pergunnah Uterahabazpur	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Kanie ...	30	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	5	0
Tuppa Sultannabad ..	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ..	22	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	5	0
Tuppa Havali Selimabad	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	4	8
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	3	0
Pergunnah Khanje Bahadurnagur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Kanie ...	12	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	10	0
Pergunnah Ramnagur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	4	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	1	0
Pergunnah Bungrora ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	18	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	2	8
Pergunnah Shahazadpur	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	2	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	1	4
Pergunnah Saidpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	3	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	2	8
Tuppa Azimpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Kanie ...	16	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	10	0
Tuppa Bahadurpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	1	7
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	1	3
Tuppa Lukhirdea ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	2	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	5
Pergunnah Edrakpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	1	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	10
Tuppa Shafipur Kala ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	0	12
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	10
Pergunnah Shaistanagur	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	1	8
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	12
Pergunnah Baikuntpur	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	1	8
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	12
Tuppa Abdullapur ...	Ditto ditto ..	Highest do. do. ...	2	8
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	12
Pergunnah Srirampur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	1	4
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	6
Pergunnah Kasimpur Sheolapati	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	1	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	6
Tuppa Birmohun ...	Homestead	Highest do. Kanie ...	7	0
	Cultivated	Ditto do. do. ...	3	8
Pergunnah Arunghur ...	Cultivated & Homestead ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	0	15
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	8
Pergunnah Birmohun ...	Homestead	Highest do. Kanie ...	7	0
	Cultivated	Ditto do. do. ...	2	8

Statement shewing the Rates of Assessment.—(Continued.)

Pergunnahs.	Quality of Land.	Rate.	Rs.	As.
Pergunnah Bikrampur	Cultivated & Homestead ...	Highest rate per Kanie ...	5	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	3	0
Pergunnah Durgapur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ..	8	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do ...	5	0
Pergunnah Futtejungpur	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	1	4
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	0	8
Grid Bundur ..	Homestead	Highest do. Kanie ...	80	0
	Ditto	Lowest do. do. ...	60	0
Pergunnah Habibpur ...	Cultivated & Homestead ...	Highest do. do. ...	6	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	4	0
Tuppa Habili ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	12	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
Pergunnah Jalalpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ..	5	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	4	0
Kulmirchur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	12	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
Pergunnah Kotaliparah	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Beegah ...	1	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do ...	0	4
Pergunnah Madaripur...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. Kanie ...	12	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
	Homestead & Garden ...	Highest do do. ...	20	0
Pergunnah Maizurdi ...	Low ditto ...	Lowest do do. ...	12	0
	Cultivated	Highest do do. ...	12	0
	Ditto	Lowest do do ...	8	0
Tuppa Musrut Kotali ...	Cultivated & Homestead ..	Highest do. do. ...	25	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	4	0
Tuppa Kaduabad ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do ..	8	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do ...	5	0
Pergunnah Kasimnagur	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	14	0
	Ditto ditto . .	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
Tuppa Dordana Khanum	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do ...	12	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do do. ...	8	0
Pergunnah Rusulpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do do. ...	10	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do ...	7	0
Pergunnah Ralandi Kalikapur	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	18	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	12	0
Pergunnah Shaistabad...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do ...	12	0
	Ditto ditto ..	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
Tuppa Amirabad ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	10	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	8	0
Tuppa Amirapur ...	Ditto ditto ..	Highest do. do ...	8	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	6	0
Pergunnah Raj Rajeshurpur	Ditto ditto ...	Per beegah	0	8
Pergunnah Rajnagur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest rate per Kanie ...	5	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do ...	3	0
Pergunnah Jagira ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	13	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	2	12
Pergunnah Jahanpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	Highest do. do. ...	2	0
	Ditto ditto ...	Lowest do. do. ...	1	0

Local Land Measures

The following Table shows the land measures in use in the several Pergunnahs of this District. The equivalents of these measures in English acres and standard beegahs are also given :—

In Tuppa	Aurugpur ...	Is used a nul 12 feet and 6 inches long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth =1 Kanie=5 B. 4 C. 3¼ D.=1 A. 2 R. 35 P. 4½ Y.
In Pergunnah	Bungrora ...	
„	Buzergomedpur ...	
„	Chandradeep ...	
„	Grad Bunder ...	
„	Edilpur ...	
In Tuppa	Haveli ..	
In Pergunnah	Birmohun ...	Is used a nul of 12 feet long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 Kanie=4 B. 16 C.=1 A. 2 R. 13 P. 26¼ Y.
„	Doorgapur ...	
„	Futtehgungepur ...	
„	Jalalpur ...	
„	Madaripur ...	
„	Kashimpur ...	
„	Shelaputi ...	
„	Telihati ...	
„	Rusulpur ...	
„	Sreerampur ...	
In Tuppa	Birmohun ...	
„	Amirabad ...	
In Pergunnah	Habibpur ...	Is used a nul of 14 feet 3 inches long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 Kanie=6 B. 15 C. 7½ D.=2 A. 0 R. 38 P. ½ Y.
„	Ramnuggur ...	
„	Edrakpur ...	
„	Jahapur ...	
In Tuppa	Nazirpur ...	Is used a nul of 12 feet 9 inches long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 Kanie=5 B. 8 C. 7½ D.=1 A. 3 R. 7 P. 7¼ Y.
„	Kudabad ...	
In Pergunnah	Myzurdi ...	Is used a nul 17 feet 3 inches long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 Kanie=9 B. 18 C. 7½ D.=3 A. 1 R. 4 P. 19 Y.
„	Rajnugger ...	
In Tuppa	Lukherdia ...	
In Pergunnahs	Khanjeh & Bahadurnuggur	Is used a nul of 15 feet 6 inches long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 Kanie =8 B. 2½ D.=2 A. 2 R. 23 P. 13½ Y.
In Pergunnah	Shaistabad ...	
„	Kashimnuggur ...	
In Tuppa	Sultanabad ...	
„	Shafipur Kala ...	
In Pergunnahs	Bickrampur, Morsut, Kotali, and Jaighir ...	Is used a nul of 11 feet 3 inches long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 Kanie=4 B. 4 C. 1½ D.=1 A. 1 R. 22 P. 23¾ Y.
In Pergunnah	Utter Shabazpur ...	Is used a nul of 15 feet 9 inches long; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 Kanie=8 B. 5 C. 7½ D.=2 A. 2 R. 38 P.
In Pergunnah	Shaistanugger ...	Is used a nul of 7 feet 3 inches long; 20 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 B. =1 B. 9 C. 3½ D.=1 R. 36 P. 24½ Y.
In Pergunnah	Telihati ...	Is used a nul of 8 feet 7½ inches long; 20 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth=1 B.= 2 B. 1 C. 7½ D.=2 R. 29 P. 13 Y.
„	Mohubtpur ...	
„	Kotalipara ...	
„	Aurungpur ...	
„	Shahapur ...	
„	Selimabad ...	
In Tuppa	Bahadurpur ...	

In Pergunnah	Shahazadpur	... Is used a nul of 8 feet 3 inches long ; 20 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth = 1 B. = 1 B. 17 C. 16 D. = 2 R. 19 P. 29¼ Y.
,,	Shaidpur	...
,,	Haveli Selimabad	...
In Pergunnah	Chundradeep	... Is also used a nul 13 feet 2 inches long ; 24 such nuls in length and 20 in breadth = 1 Kanie = 5 B. 15 C. 10½ D.

	Rs.
The number of Estates on the Revenue Roll of the District is 4,628, Revenue	12,26,724
The number of Khas Mahals in the District is 258, Revenue	2,89,417
The number of Lakhiraj Tenures in the District is 22, and their supposed assets are	300

Mode of collection of Government revenue

The revenue on account of estates of decennial settlement, and of those settled in perpetuity, is realized on the latest days of payment, which are 12th January, 28th March, 28th June, and 28th September. If the revenue of any Mahal is not paid on or before the latest day of payment, it is realized by the sale of the Mahal ; if the sale proceeds of the Mahal do not entirely meet the dues of Government, the balance may be recovered by the sale of the defaulter's other property, moveable as well as immoveable. This, however, is never necessary in the case of permanently settled estates.

The revenue on account of permanently settled Mahals in Government Pergunnah Buzergomedpur and Darichar Mahal is paid in according to instalments. If the revenue of any instalment falls into arrears, it is realized by issue of warrants on the defaulter, and by attachment and sale of his property. If the arrears are not paid in at the end of the year, the rights and interests of the defaulter in the Mahal are put up for sale under Regulation VIII of 1835, and Act VII of 1865.

The revenues on account of temporarily settled Mahals in Pergunnah Buzergomedpur and Darichar Mahal are paid in according to instalments. If the revenue of any instalment falls into arrears, it is realized by issue of warrants, and by attachment and sale of the defaulting farmer's property.

The revenue from farmers of resumed Jagira and Government purchased Mahals is paid in according to instalments. If the revenue of any instalment falls into arrears, it is realized from the deposit of the defaulter, and by the sale of the property of his security. If the Government dues are not wholly realized from the deposit, and by the sale of the security's property, the balance is recovered by the sale of the moveable and immoveable property of the defaulter.

The revenue from farmers of the Sunderbun estates is realized according to instalments. If the revenue of any instalment falls into arrears, it is realized by the sale of the rights and interests of the defaulter under Act XI of 1859.

The revenue on account of estates under the Court of Wards is collected through the Manager-General.

The revenue from attached estates is collected through the Manager-General within the latest days of payment. If the revenue is not paid within any of the latest days, through the negligence of the proprietor of any portion of the estate which is not under attachment, it is

realized at the end of the year by the sale of the Mahal. This practice also applies to Mahals under Butwarra.

Judicial Sub-Divisions.

The following Memorandum shows the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the District, and the Police Stations included in each :—

Names of Sub-Divisions.	Names of Thannahs included in each.
Civil.	
Sudder or Barisal ...	Cutwali, Nalchiti, and Jhalokati.
Cowkhali ...	Kewari, Tugra, and Matbaria.
Banfal ...	Mirzagunge, Banfal, Khalishakhali, and Backergunge.
Mendigunge .	Mendigunge, Dhoniamonia, and Chandea.
Madaripur ...	Gournadi, Kotalipara, Burirhat, Mulfutgunge, and a part of Thannah Shibchur.
Criminal & Revenue.	
Sudder or Barisal ...	Cutwali, Nalchiti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, and Mendigunge.
Perozepur	Kewari, Tugra, and Matbaria.
Patuakhali or Banfal...	Banfal, Mirzagunge, and Khalishakhali.
Madaripur ...	Mulfutgunge, a part of Thannah Shibchur lying on the east of the river Areolkhan, Burirhat, Kotalipara, and Gournadi.

New Police Stations, &c.

The following is a list of the several Police Stations and Outposts of the District. The distance of each Station from the Head-Quarters, and the population it is supposed to contain, are also given :—

Names of Police Stations and Outposts.	Area in Sq Miles.	Population.	Distance from the Head-Quarters.
Sudder Sub-Division.			
Police Station Cutwali (Barisal)	168	64,458	13 miles.
Outpost Bokainagur	... ...	... ...	16 „
„ Gungapur	96	121,243	10 „
Police Station Nalchiti	216		15 „
„ „ Jhalokati			26 „
Outpost Rajapur	348	83,281	21 „
Police Station Augaria (Backergunge)... ...			31 „
Outpost Niamate	120	52,465	23 „
Police Station Mendigunge			40 „
Outpost Sreerampur			
Perozepur Sub-Division.			
Police Station Kewari	168	64,971	28 „
Outpost Kaukhali			26 „
„ Nazirpur			35 „
Police Station Tugra	96	63,193	37 „
„ „ Matberia	156		65 „

Names of Police Stations and Outposts.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Distance from the Head-Quarters.
Madaripur Sub-Division.			
Police Station Burirhat	108	31,500	39 miles.
,, ,, Gournadi	252	128,578	28 ,,
Outpost Augurpur			20 ,,
Police Station Kotalipara	264	60,916	64 ,,
Outpost Rajore			58 ,,
Police Station Mulfutgunge	252	76,387	61 ,,
Outpost Palong			49 ,,
A part of Thannah Shibchur	100	29,166	58 ,,
Patuakhali Sub-Division.			
Police Station Khalishakhali	266	39,429	59 ,,
Outpost Chaltabunia			71 ,,
Police Station Banful	252	60,646	40 ,,
Outpost Dhulia			25 ,,
Police Station Mirzagunge	252	96,129	41 ,,
,, ,, Gulshakhali	120		51 ,,
Outpost Phuljhuri			56 ,,

Education.

The following is a list of the Town and Village Schools, &c., in this District :—

Names of Schools.	Nature of School.	Number of Pupils.	Language taught.
For Boys.			
Barisal	Govt. School ...	...	English and Bengali.
Ditto	Aided	42	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	Night School...	15	Ditto ditto.
Bahadurpur	Aided ...	35	Ditto ditto.
Baunripara	Ditto ...	97	Ditto ditto.
Basundah	Ditto ...	53	Ditto ditto.
Eluhar	Ditto ...	42	Ditto ditto.
Goila	Ditto ...	127	Ditto ditto.
Gopalpur	Ditto ...	56	Ditto ditto.
Jalabari	Ditto ...	56	Ditto ditto.
Kaitmara	Ditto ...	26	Ditto ditto.
Kashipur	Ditto ...	44	Ditto ditto.
Kushungal	Ditto ...	38	Ditto ditto.
Madaripur	Ditto ...	88	Ditto ditto.
Narainpur	Ditto ...	48	Ditto ditto.
Nulchira	Ditto ...	33	Ditto ditto.
Nurtumpur	Ditto ...	54	Ditto ditto.
Nuthullabad	Ditto ...	29	Ditto ditto.
Abhainil	Ditto ...	102	Ditto ditto.
Ulpur	Ditto ...	77	Ditto ditto.
Uzripur	Ditto ...	47	Ditto ditto.
Perozepur	Ditto ...	49	Ditto ditto.
Pounbalia	Ditto ...	73	Ditto ditto.
Rairkati	Ditto ...	58	Ditto ditto.
Tugrah	Ditto ...	79	Ditto ditto.
Baroepaika	Ditto ...	42	Bengali.
Barisal	Ditto ...	169	Ditto.
Kachubalia	Ditto ...	50	Ditto.

Names of Schools.	Nature of School.	Number of Pupils.	Language taught.
Chandsi	Aided ...	26	Sanscrit.
Julirhar	Ditto ...	32	Bengali.
Kutipasha	Ditto ...	95	Ditto.
Kulkati	Ditto ...	43	Ditto.
Shampur	Ditto ...	33	Ditto.
Shawarah	Ditto ...	40	Ditto.
Shidhokati	Ditto ...	27	Ditto.
Asama	Circle School ...	23	Ditto.
Attock	Ditto ...	45	Ditto.
Bagur Uterpur	Ditto ...	65	Ditto.
Bagetpur	Ditto ...	44	Ditto.
Badolbati	Ditto ...	26	Ditto.
Bilgram	Ditto ...	41	Ditto.
Bankati, West	Ditto ...	37	Ditto.
Baisari	Ditto ...	127	Ditto.
Chandshi, East	Ditto ...	27	Ditto.
Ditto, West	Ditto ...	48	Ditto.
Dhungati, East	Ditto ...	20	Ditto.
Ditto, West	Ditto ...	44	Ditto.
Gutia	Ditto ...	20	Ditto.
Ganparah	Ditto ...	65	Ditto.
Kashatoli	Ditto ...	45	Ditto.
Kendera	Ditto ...	63	Ditto.
Kologram	Ditto ...	68	Ditto.
Khulsakota	Ditto ...	22	Ditto.
Milara	Ditto ...	42	Ditto.
Maguipara	Ditto ...	10	Ditto.
Soloke	Ditto ...	75	Ditto.
Sonar	Ditto ...	50	Ditto.
Shampkati	Ditto ...	84	Ditto.
Galachipa	Model School ...	21	Ditto.
Shahibgunj	Ditto ...	41	Ditto.
Bagitpur	Unaided ...	30	Ditto.
Batagore	Ditto ...	30	Ditto.
Gondata	Ditto ...	40	Ditto.
Bashda	Ditto ...	24	Ditto.
Shidhokati	Ditto ...	11	Ditto.
Burthee	... ...	90	English and Bengali.
Matbaria	... ...	40	Ditto Ditto.
Nalchiti	... ...	26	Ditto Ditto.
Uzirpur	... ...	86	Ditto Ditto.
FOR GIRLS.			
Bowkate	Aided ...	8	Bengali.
Chandshi	Ditto ...	20	Ditto.
Eluhar	Ditto ...	10	Ditto.
Kendua	Ditto ...	8	Ditto.
Jolabari	Ditto ...	12	Ditto.
Kushungal	Ditto ..	7	Ditto.
Nurhimpur	Ditto ...	12	Ditto.
Uzirpur	Ditto ...	12	Ditto.
Shobagdul	Ditto ...	16	Ditto.
Bahadurpur	Unaided ...	10	Ditto.
Sagitpur	Ditto ...	5	Ditto.
Barisal	Ditto ...	11	Ditto.
Narainpur	Ditto ...	5	Ditto.

Charitable Dispensaries. There are only two Charitable Dispensaries in this District, *viz.*, one at Perozepur and another at Barisal.

Political Pensions. There are no Political Pensions in this District.

Roads. There are only eight Ferry Fund Roads in this District, *viz.*—

Bogura Road.	Jagua Road.
Jhalokati ditto.	Nalchiti ditto.
Alekanda ditto.	Amanutgunge ditto.
Madhubpasha ditto.	Lakutia ditto.

Tolls are levied on the rivers Kankhali, Damudar, Sharikol, and Jhalokati.

The names of the Toll Stations are—

Jhalokati.	Sharikol.
Kankhali.	Perozepur.

Public Offices and Buildings. The following is a list of the Public Offices and Buildings in the District which belong to Government :—

Collector and Magistrate's Cutcherry Building.	Jail Building.
Guard-room attached to ditto ditto.	Ditto Bungalow.
Judge's and Small Cause Court Building.	Thannah Kotwali.
Abkari Office Building.	Guard-room attached to ditto.
Registrar or P. S. Ameen's Building.	Public Works Godown.
Guard-room and Godown attached to the Judge's Office.	Dwelling-house of the Perozepur Sub-Divisional Officer.
Police Lock-up.	Ditto of the Madaripur ditto.
Deputy Magistrate Baboo Sham Chand Nath's Office.	Office of ditto ditto ditto.
Collector's Nazarut or Salt Office Building.	Sudder Distillery House.
Church.	Daspara ditto ditto.
Government School Building.	Sundardi ditto ditto.
Head Master's Bungalow.	Kankhali ditto ditto.
Circuit House.	Moonsiff's Bungalow at Madaripur.
Ditto Out-house.	Ditto ditto at Kowkhali.
Jail Hospital.	Ditto ditto at Banfal.
Dispensary.	Ditto ditto at Mendigunge.

Besides the above, there are three houses rented by Government for use as Offices, *viz.*—

Sub-Divisional Office at Perozepur, monthly rent ...	Rs.	3	8	0
Office of the Superintendent of Survey, monthly rent ...	,,	80	0	0
Police Lines, monthly rent	,,	50	0	0

There are no Staging Bungalows in this District.

Rates of Labor.

The following Memorandum gives the rates of different kinds of labor prevailing in the District:—

Labor.	Rate per diem.	Where and to what extent procurable.
Cooly ...	As. 2 to 4 ...	Coolies are procurable everywhere, but not more than 10 or 12 persons in one place, except in chief commercial places or towns, where more can be had. At certain seasons, as, for instance, the harvest time, laborers cannot be had for love or money.
Boats of 1 oar ...	Re. 1 ...	Some 200 boats are generally to be had at Barisal, the Sudder Station.
Ditto 2 oars ...	„ 1-8 ...	
Ditto 3 „ ...	Rs. 2-4 ...	
Ditto 4 „ ..	„ 3 ...	
Bearers ...	As. 6 ...	100 can be had at Kanarchar, 50 at Uter Shabazpur, 20 at Sidhokati, and 20 at Ramanathpur.

Local Weights.

Besides the usual pucka and cutcha weights, *viz.* Rs. 80 to the pucka, and Rs. 60 to the cutcha seer, a weight is in force at the Shahibgunge Bazar of Rs. 96 to the seer. This obtains nowhere else in the District, or in any other District with which I am acquainted. In a letter from Mr. J. Wintle, Magistrate, to Government, dated 23rd July, 1801, he refers to two weights: one at Rs. 97-11 Sicca, and sometimes Rs. 95 Sicca for the pucka seer; and 62 Sicca weight for the cutcha seer. The former weight must, I think, have referred to the practice in force at the Shahibgunge Bazar, which is Backergunge, where the Head-Quarters of the District were originally situated.

The usual local measures are:—

							lb.	oz.	dr.
Backergunge ...	1 maund of	96	tolahs	to the seer	=		98	11	14
Bazar ...	1	do.	80	do.	do.	=	82	4	9
Alumgunge ...	1	do.	82½	do.	do.	=	84	15	12
Ditto ...	1	do.	82	do.	do.	=	84	5	7
Katchi ...	1	do.	60	do.	do.	=	61	11	6
* Kani ...	1	do.	72	do.	do.	=	74	0	14
Ditto ...	1	do.	64	do.	do.	=	65	13	8

Elephants are nowhere caught in this District.

Cattle and Poultry.

The cattle and poultry of this District are very inferior to what I have seen in other Districts. The only thing deserving of special notice is a kind of black fowls which the Mughs at Chopli have succeeded in rearing. They are very handsome birds, and were, I believe, much admired at the Dacca Exhibition in 1864.

* These measures are only used in weighing oil.

Timber Forests

In the Sunderbun tracts to the south of the District, large timber forests, generally the Sundari tree, are to be found; but as a rapid advance is made daily towards the cultivation of the Sunderbuns, the forests are gradually disappearing.

Jail Manufactures.

The Jail manufactures are bricks, tiles, surki, khoa, platforms, morahs, chiks, cloth, bread, biscuits, and cakes.

Principal places of Worship.

The principal places of worship are given in the following list:—

Places of Worship.	Names of Idols.
Barisal	Madanmohun.
Backergunge	Alladmoi.
Kashipoor	Beer Pakha and Mohamoia.
Shikarpur and Muktipasha	Tara Thakurani.
Ponabalia	Mohadeva.
Phulasree	Monosha.

The worship of these idols dates from a very long time, and they are held in great veneration among the Hindus of this part of the country. These idols have lakhiraj lands for their worship.

Fairs.

The principal fairs that are held in this District are:—

Kalishuri Fair.	Nulchira Fair.
Kulshokati ditto.	Perozepur ditto.
Lakutia ditto.	Bhandaria ditto.
Baunripara ditto.	Jhalokati ditto.

Of these the Kalishuri fair is the oldest. These fairs are held every year, and a short account of each is given below:—

Kalishuri Fair.—This fair is said to have been first started about two hundred years ago by a Fakir named Shitul Arphun. It is held every year in the month of November. There is a large banian tree which is held sacred among the Mussulmans of this District. Pilgrims from all parts of the District, and sometimes from the neighbouring Districts, come and offer up cattle in sacrifice before the tree. The management of the fair is in the hands of a set of Mussulmans living in the village called Shahas. About 12,000 persons gather together at this mela.

Kulshokati Fair.—This fair was first started about ten years ago. It is held in the village of Kulshokati by Barodakant Rai Chowdhuri, zemindar, in the month of November every year. The fair lasts for seven days. The gathering of persons at this mela may be put down at 8,000.

Lukutia Fair.—This is a fair of about 20 years' standing. It was first started by the late Raj Chunder Rai Chowdhuri, a zemindar. It is held every year in the month of November at the time of the Rashjatra. It lasts for seven days. About 10,000 persons gather together at this mela.

Baunripara Fair.—This fair takes place every year in the month of November. It was first held about five years ago on the occasion of a Bamari Kalipuja by Baunripara Thacurtas. The fair lasts for seven days. About 4,000 persons visit this fair.

Nulchira Fair.—This fair was first held about five years ago by Mumtazudin Chowdhuri, talukdar. The fair is held every year on 2nd Baishak. It lasts for seven days, and is celebrated in the District for the horse-racing which takes place here. About 3,000 persons gather together at this fair.

Perozepur Fair.—This fair was first held at Perozepur by Rajkumar Rai Chowdhuri, a zemindar of Rairkati. It is held every year in the month of March on the occasion of the Dolejatra, and lasts for seven days. About 5,000 persons visit this fair.

Bhandaria Fair.—This fair takes place in the market of Bhandaria within the zemindari of Lala Mitrajit Singh and Baboo Brojoratan Das, zemindars of this District, who reside in Dacca. It is held every year in the month of April at the time of the Ushak Ashtomi Ushnan, and lasts for seven days. Here, too, the people enter keenly into horse-racing and other sports. About 4,000 persons gather together at this fair.

Jhalokati Fair.—This fair is said to have been first started by Raja Shatya Sharan Ghoshal Bahadur, zemindar. It is held every year in the month of November at the time of the Dewali, and lasts for seven days. About 8,000 persons visit this fair.

Religious ceremonies.

The religious ceremonies observed in public in this District are given below :—

Rath Jatra.—Celebrated on the 13th day before the full moon in the month of Assar, B. S., 1 day.

Jhulun.—Celebrated on the 5th day before the full moon in the month of Bhadro, B. S., 5 days.

Jonom Ashtomi.—Celebrated on the 9th day after the full moon in the month of Bhadro, B. S., 1 day.

Monosha Pujah.—Celebrated on the last day of the month of Srabun, 1 day.

Durga Pujah.—Celebrated on the 10th day before the full moon in the month of Assin, B. S., 5 days.

Lukhi Pujah.—Celebrated on the day of the full moon in the month of Kartik, 1 day.

Shama Pujah.—Celebrated on the 15th day after the full moon in the month of Kartik, 1 day.

Kartik Pujah.—Celebrated on the last day of the month of Kartik, 1 day.

Jagadhatri Pujah.—Celebrated on the 7th day of the full moon in the month of Kartik, 1 day.

Rash.—Celebrated on the day of the full moon in Agrahan, B. S., 1 day.

Sri Punchomi.—Celebrated on the 11th day before the full moon in Maugh, B. S., 1 day.

Shib Ratri.—Celebrated on the 14th day after the full moon in the month of Phalgoon, 1 day.

Doljatra.—Celebrated on the day of the full moon in the month of Maugh, B. S., 10 days.

Bashundi.—Celebrated on the 10th day before the full moon in the month of Chait, B. S., 1 day.

Nil Pujah.—Celebrated on the last day of the month of Chait, B. S., 1 day.

Rotunti.—Celebrated on the 14th day after the full moon in the month of Maugh, 1 day.

Sanitary condition of the District.

The District is remarkably healthy, owing to the sea breezes which come across the Bay of Bengal. The average temperature is very cool, but the climate is relaxing; and when once a man falls ill, it is difficult for him to rally. The sanitary condition of the Sudder Station of Barisal is, on the whole, satisfactory. The tidal drains all through Barisal carry away very effectually all the sewage. In the interior of the District, sanitary arrangements are quite unknown, as is, in fact, the case all over Bengal.

Burial ground.

There is a burial ground in the station, which has recently been enclosed and ornamented with iron railings. A new iron gate will shortly be put up. There are no remarkable tombs or inscriptions in the burial ground.

Banking Institutions.

The places of Banking Institutions, and their operations, are given in the following Memorandum:—

Names of places	Number of Banks.	Number of Hundis issued.	Number of Hundis cashed	Premium charged	Places for which drafts are issued.	Places from which drafts are received.
Nalchiti ...	12	20,00,000	35,00,000	5 to 20 Re. per 1,000	Calcutta, Narainguge, and Serajguge.	Calcutta, Narainguge, Serajgunge, and Dacca
Shahibgunge ...	3	5,00,000	12,00,000	Ditto	Calcutta & Dacca	Calcutta.
Jhalokati .	1	2,00,000	4,00,000	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto.
Barisal Sudder Station	4	4,00,000	5,00,000	Ditto	Ditto .	

Zemindari Dak.

The following is a list of the Zemindari Dak Stations of the District :—

Barisal.	Rajapur.
Nalchiti.	Kankhali.
Angaria.	Kewari.
Mirzagunge.	Tugra.
Gulshakhali.	Matberia.
Phuljhuri.	Nazirpur.
Khalishakhali.	Augurpur.
Challabunia.	Gournadi.
Niamuti.	Burirhat.
Banfal.	Kotalipara.
Dhulia.	Rajore.
Protappur.	Mendigunge.
Lankuti.	Serampur.
Jhalokati.	Gungapu..
Bokainagur.	Multutgunge.

Village Police.

The Village Police are kept up entirely by an assessment on the villages. The chowkidar's pay is generally in arrears, and there are no legal means of enforcing payment.

Municipalities.

None. Act XX of 1850 is in force at Barisal, Nalchiti, and Jhalokati. The income and expenditure are shewn in the following Statement :—

Return of Chowkidari Collections made during the year 1866-67.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Districts.	Outstanding Balance on the 30th April, 1866.	Amount remitted or given up as irrecoverable.	Net Outstanding Balance.	Demand for 1866-67.	Amount remitted.	Net demand.	Total of Cols. 4 and 7.	Receipts.		Balance in hand on the 30th April, 1866.	Total of Cols. 9, 10, and 11.	Expended, in Wages and Establishment.	Otherwise expended.	Total.	Balance in hand on 30th April, 1867.	Outstanding Balance of demand on 31st March, 1867.
								Collection of the Tax during 1866-67.	Receipts from other sources.							
	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jhalokati ...	91 5 9	...	91 5 9	924 10 0	2 8 0	922 4 0	1,013 9 9	927 7 9	...	422 12 3	1,350 4 0	577 8 0	...	577 8 0	772 12 0	86 2 0
Nalchiti ...	149 15 6	...	149 15 6	889 10 6	34 1 9	825 8 9	975 8 3	975 8 3	...	290 1 0	1,265 9 3	539 8 0	519 0 3	1,058 8 3	207 1 0	...
Barisal ...	841 13 3	27 6 0	814 6 3	3,132 10 0	96 14 0	2,036 12 0	2,850 2 3	2,198 8 0	...	241 9 5	2,440 1 5	1,048 2 3	1,334 1 5	2,382 3 8	57 13 9	651 10 3
Total Rs. ...	1,082 1 6	27 6 0	1,055 11 6	3,916 14 6	133 5 9	3,783 8 9	4,839 4 3	4,101 8 0	...	954 6 8	5,055 14 8	2,165 2 3	1,853 1 8	4,018 3 11	1,037 10 9	737 12 3

Resumption Proceedings.

The following Statement shews the result of resumption proceedings in this District. The area shewn as released is only an approximate one. The exact quantity of land released cannot be given, as all the papers connected with the release of petty Mahals, containing lands under 50 bigas, are not forthcoming in the office.

	Area.			Jumma		
	B.	C.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.
Resumed	144,279	5	9½	55,385	5	8½
Released	8,000	0	0	3,000	0	0

No. 1.—*Collections in* 1865-66.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	13,21,953	0	0
Abkari	75,759	0	0
Stamp	1,91,976	2	0
Salt	769	2	0
Capitation Tax			
Forest Tax			
Total Rs. ...	15,90,457	4	0

LOCAL FUNDS.

No. 2.—*Collections in* 1865-66.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ferries	1,034	13	5
Pounds	158	10	3
Tolls on Canals			
Convict labour	1,060	15	0
Chowkidari Tax	4,480	8	6
Road Assessment	1,672	6	6
Deduction from Khas Mehals	1,024	0	0
Peons' Process Fund	25,079	0	0
Zemindari Dawk	4,262	13	8
Registration Fees	9,721	9	6
Civil Court Ameen's Fund	6,064	10	3
Fisheries	6,310	9	7
Total Rs. ...	60,870	0	8

No. 3.—*Rate of Taxes.*

Description of Tax.	Rate.
Chowkidari	At 2 annas per house, under Section 9, Act XX. of 1856.

No. 4.—Ferry Fund Roads.

Names of Ferry Fund Roads.	Amount expended in 1865-66.
Bogra Road	714 0 0
Jhalokati Ditto	855 0 0
Alekanda Ditto	300 0 0
Madhub Pasha Ditto	
Jagua Ditto	
Nalchiti Ditto	
Amanatgunge Ditto	
Lakutia Ditto	
Rs. ...	1,869 0 0

No. 5.—Public Buildings.

Names.	Description of Buildings.	Names of Officers in charge.	Estimated Cost of Annual Repairs.
Collector and Magistrate's Cutchcherry House	Two-storied, pucka .	Supervisor, D P. W...	The cost of annual repairs of the buildings in charge of the Supervisor, D. P. W., for 1866-67, was estimated at Rs. 2,800.
Guard-room attached to ditto ...	One-storied ,, ...	Ditto ...	
Judge's, Small Cause Court, Building	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Registrar or P. S. Ameen's Building	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Guard-room and Godown attached to the Judge's Office	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Police Lock-up	Thatched ...	Ditto ...	
Deputy Magistrate Baboo Sham Chand Nath's Office	Bungalow ...	Ditto ...	
Collector's Nazarat or Salt Office ...	One-storied, pucka ..	Collector ...	30 0 0
Abkari Office Building	Bungalow ..	Supervisor, D P. W...	
Church	Pucka ...	Ditto ...	
Government School Building ...	One-storied, pucka ..	Ditto ...	
Head Master's Bungalow	Thatched, with brick walls ...	Ditto ...	
Circuit-house Building	One-storied, pucka ..	Ditto ...	
Ditto Out-house...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Jail Hospital	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Dispensary	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Dispensary Committee ..	90 0 0
Jail Buildings	Ditto ...	Supervisor, D. P. W...	
Jailor's Bungalow...	Thatched ...	Officer in charge of Jail	30 0 0
Thannah Kutwali...	One-storied, pucka ..	District Superintendent of Police ..	50 0 0
Guard-room attached to ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	

Names.	Description of Buildings.	Names of Officers in charge.	Estimated Cost of Annual Repairs.
Public Works Godown	One-storied, pucka...	Supervisor, D. P. W....	
Dwelling-house of Deputy Magistrate at Perozpur	Bungalow ...	Magistrate ...	30 0 0
Dwelling-house of Deputy Magistrate at Madaripur	One-storied, pucka...	Supervisor, D. P. W....	
Deputy Magistrate's Office at Madaripur	Thatched ...	Magistrate ...	30 0 0
Sudder Distillery-house	Ditto ...	Collector ...	25 0 0
Daspara ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 0 0
Sundardi ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 0 0
Kankhali ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 0 0
Moonsiff's Bungalow at Madaripur	Ditto ...	Judge ...	37 8 0
Ditto at Kankhali	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37 8 0
Ditto at Banfal	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37 8 0
Ditto at Mendigunge	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37 8 0

Government Lands.

Locality.	Area in Acres	Purpose for which the land is used.	Remarks.
Amanatgunge	0 0 31	Kutwali.	
Fultala	0 1 11	Police Cutcherry of Bokainugur.	
Kankhali	0 2 26	Ditto of Kankhali.	
Sirampur	0 1 0	Ditto of Sirampur.	
Rajapur	0 2 39	Ditto of Rajapur.	
Gangapur	0 1 29	Ditto of Gangapur.	
Rajore	0 2 38	Ditto of Rajore.	
Shaena	1 3 4	Ditto of Keonri.	
Mirzagunge	1 0 16	Ditto of Mirzagunge.	The rent of these lands is not paid to anybody, as Government has not obtained pottahs for them. No one has ever come forward for rent.
Gosharhaut	0 1 21	Ditto of Burirhaut.	
Mendigunge	3 2 32	Ditto of Mendigunge.	
Galachipa	0 1 0	Thannah Khalishakhali, Chowki Patna.	
Palordi	2 3 31	Police Thannah Gournadi.	
Kutwalipara	1 2 0	Ditto of Kutwalipara.	
Tugra	6 0 33	Ditto of Tugra.	
Banfal	1 2 20	Police and Salt Chowkies.	
Agarpur	0 1 32	Police Fari.	
Niamati	0 2 13	Salt Cutcherry and Police Outpost.	
Churkhali	0 0 39	Salt Cutcherry.	
Gulshakhali	0 1 27	Ditto and Police Outpost.	
Land occupied by the Collector and Magistrate's Office, Salt Office, Abkari Cutcherry, and the Guard-room attached to Collector's Office, 3 kanies ...	5 0 25	....	The land has been rented since 1818. It was first rented from Chundra Nath Chundro, Sarbarakar of Talook Hari Radhanath, to which it belonged, at a rent of Sicca Rs. 15.
Land occupied by the Judge's Office, Small Cause Court, P. S. Ameen's Office, Fouzdari Guard, 4 kanies 4 gundas	7 1 7		

No. 6.—List of Zemindary Dawk Stations, &c.

Zemindary Dawk Stations.	Post Offices	Stamp-vending Places.	Telegraph Stations.	Mánsufiees.
Barisal Nalchiti Angaria Mirzagunge Gulshakhali Fulghuri Khalishakhali Chaltabunia Niamati Banfal Dhulia Protappur Lankati Jhalokati Rajapur Kankhali Kowary Tugra Matbaria Nazirpur Agarpur Gournadi Burirhaut Kotalipara Rajore Mendigunge Sirumpur Gangapur Bokienagar Mulfutgunge	Barisal Madaripur Perozpur Nalchiti Maharajgunge Shahebgunge	*Thannah Kutwali.* Barisal Bokienagar Rahomatpur Mohungunge *Police Station Nalchiti.* Jhalokati Maharajgunge Bhawanipur Koterhaut Rajapur Nalchiti Bermahal Kumarkhali Khojakhali *Police Station Kowary.* Teskati Kumarkhali Perozpur Rajgunge Banaripara Kowary *Police Station Gournadi.* Gournadi Tarki Sharikol Agarpur Uzirpur Shundardi Kulpaddi Kaligunge Gaila Madaripur *Police Station Khalishakhali.* Galachipa Chhoto Basdia Tinkhali *Thannah Mirzagunge.* Mirzagunge Kalikapur Patuakhali Acla Amkhali Niamati Gazikhali Fulghuri Marichbunia		Barisal. Madaripur. Kankhali. Banfal. Mendigunge Head-Quarters at Dakhin Shahazpur in Noakhali District.

Zemindary Dawk Stations.	Post Offices.	Stamp-vending Places.	Telegraph Stations.	Mufussees.
		Police Station Banfal.		
		Banfal		
		Dasjura		
		Police Station Angaria.		
		Angaria		
		Allgunge		
		Kalashkati		
		Police Station Kutwalipara		
		Kutwalipara		
		Majigati		
		Kashimpur		
		Rajore		
		Fatepur		
		Police Station Mendigunge		
		Abudi		
		Mendigunge		
		Bandar Kewari		
		Police Station Tugra.		
		Tugra		
		Halta		
		Bhagiratpur		
		Telikhali		
		Matbaria		
		Daudkhali		
		Bhandaria		
		Police Station Burirhat ...		

No. 7.—Civil Cases disposed of in 1865-66.

			Pending at the end of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer during the year.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Remaining for trial.	Total of every description disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Judge ...	Original suits in which the value claimed is above Rs. 5,000		1	.	5	6	...	6	1	5
	Ditto in which the value claimed is Rs. 5,000	Small Cause Court Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Cases	...	...	10	10	9	1	...	1
	Appeals from decisions of Collectors	Act II. of 1819	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Sec. 160, Act X. of 1859	154	405	29	588	1	587	485	102
	Ditto of Principal Sudder Ameens	Small Cause Court Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Cases	32	41	8	81	...	81	63	18
	Ditto of Sudder Ameens ...	Small Cause Court Class	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	..
		Other Cases	12	52	5	69	10	59	29	30
	Ditto of Moonsiffs	Small Cause Court Class	17	136	...	153	102	51	32	19
		Other Cases	70	250	7	327	167	160	61	99
		Total	286	886	64	1,236	290	946	672	274
P. S. Ameen ...	Original suits in which the value claimed is above Rs 5,000		10	11	2	23	5	18	16	2
	Ditto in which the value claimed is under Rs. 500	Small Cause Court Class	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
		Other Cases	31	88	10	129	2	127	110	17
	Appeals from decisions of Sudder Ameens ...	Small Cause Court Class	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
		Other Cases	20	...	10	30	...	30	30	...
	Ditto of Moonsiffs	Small Cause Court Class	...	...	105	105	...	105	91	14
		Other Cases	24	...	168	192	..	192	149	43
		Total	85	99	296	480	7	473	397	76
Sudder Ameen of Backergunge ...	Original suits	Small Cause Court Class	5	50	5	60	...	60	57	3
		Other Cases	59	191	18	268	3	26	188	77
		Total	64	241	23	328	3	325	245	80

			Pending at the end of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer during the year.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Remaining for trial.	Total of every description disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Moonsiff of Barisal..	Original suits	Small Cause Court Class	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Cases	88	358	17	463	1	462	361	101
Do. of Banfal..	Ditto	Small Cause Court Class	26	264	5	295	...	295	260	35
		Other Cases	28	124	9	161	...	161	124	37
		Total	54	388	14	456	1	456	384	72
Do. of Mendigunge	Ditto	Small Cause Court Class	38	579	47	664	...	664	604	60
		Other Cases	67	542	34	643	1	642	590	52
		Total	105	1,121	81	1,307	1	1,306	1,194	112
Do. of Madaripur	Ditto	Small Cause Court Class	117	695	11	823	...	823	729	94
		Other Cases	45	145	5	195	...	195	134	61
		Total	162	840	16	1,018	...	1,018	863	155
Do. of Kankhali ..	Ditto	Small Cause Court Class	30	528	16	574	...	574	505	69
		Other Cases	38	184	4	226	...	226	181	45
		Total	68	712	20	800	..	800	686	114

No 7 A.—Revenue Cases, 1865-66.

	Description of Cases.	Remaining from previous year.	Instituted in 1865-66.	Total for disposal in 1865-66.	Disposed of in 1865-66.	Pending.
1	Settlements	20	121	141	98	43
2	Partitions	5	...	5	1	4
3	Suits under the Rent Laws	2,545	11,425	13,970	11,566	2,404
4	Applications under do.	25	83	108	100	8
5	Executions of Decrees under do.	754	7,951	8,705	7,972	733
6	Resumptions	...	7	7	...	7
7	Mutations	29	27	56	55	1
8	Acquisition of lands and property for public purposes	...	...	...	...	...
9	Excise Cases	...	1	1	1	...
10	Miscellaneous Cases	8	206	214	199	15
11	Do do. connected with Government Estates	1	60	61	57	4
12	Pleadings prepared in Government and other suits	2	7	9	7	2
13	Applications of all kinds under Act XI. of 1859	18	11	29	23	6
14	Appeals of all sorts to Collectors	41	503	544	507	37
15	Applications for purchase of waste lands or for commutation to rent-free of existing grants..	...	...	...	...	...
16	Income Tax	4	29	33	33	...
17	Sales for arrears of revenue	...	15	15	15	...
18	„ of putni taluks under Reg. VIII. of 1810..	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...
20	„ of under-tenures under Act VIII. of 1835	...	549	549	549	...
21	Claims to money in deposit	274	1,838	2,112	1,969	143
22	Stamp Cases	...	...	...	...	...
23	Notices under the Rent Laws	246	1,766	2,012	1,736	276
	Total ...	3,972	24,599	28,571	24,883	3,688

No. 7 B.—*Criminal Cases disposed of in* 1866.

	Description of Crime.	No. of cases reported and instituted during the year.	No. of persons pending trial at the close of last year.	No. of persons brought to trial during the year 1866.	Total.	Convicted and committed.	Acquitted.	Pending at the close of the year.	Died, transferred, and escaped.	No. of cases dismissed for want of proof.	No. of cases rejected as false on enquiry.	No. of cases dismissed in default, under Sec. 208 of I. P. Code.	No. of cases compromised or withdrawn under Sec. 271.	No. of cases dismissed on complaint under Sec. 67.	No. of cases in which conviction and committal resulted.	No. of cases pending at the close of the quarter.	Remarks.
3	Offences against public tranquillity	108	18	209	227	183	131	11	2								
4	Ditto relating to public servants ...	20	2	39	41	6	33	2	1								
5	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	327	1	780	781	676	193	7	5								
6	False evidence and offences against public justice	293	10	374	384	298	74	9	3								
7	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...								
8	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...								
9	Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ...	3	...	6	6	6	...	...	...								
11	Offences affecting the human body	6,062	60	4,283	4,343	1,053	3,206	55	26	2,902	447	5,069	1,117	963	1,538	770	
13	Ditto against property	3,027	61	2,094	2,175	539	1,598	43	5								
13	Ditto relating to documents and to trades and property	7	3	20	22	...	22	...	...								
14	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	7	...	6	6	1	5	...	...								
15	Offences relating to marriage...	588	5	275	280	21	255	4	...								
16	Defamation	35	...	26	26	16	10	...	...								
17	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	18	...	26	25	21	4	...	...								
18	Miscellaneous offences	526	...	373	373	195	74	4	...								
	Total ...	12,885	180	8,512	8,692	2,938	5,676	135	41								

No. 8.—Small Cause Court Cases disposed of in 1865-66.

Description.	Instituted.	Disposed of.
Original Small Causes	1,428	1,412
Execution of Small Cause Cases	647	597
Total	2,075	2,009

No. 9.—Distribution of Police Force and their Salaries.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Boats.	Manjees.	Dundees.
Quarter Guard and Magazine ...	..	...	1	4	...	...	...
Personal Guard and Orderlies ...		...	...	3	...	...	...
Orderlies for Hospital ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Drill Instructor ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Schoolmaster ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
On duty at Magistrate's Court ...	1	1	5	26	...	...	...
Police Station, Barisal	1	1	2	16	...	...	...
Ditto, Nalchiti	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Jhalokati	...	1	2	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Backergunge ...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Mondigunge ...	...	1	2	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Burirhaut, S. D. ...	1	1	2	16	...	...	...
Ditto, Gournaudi ...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Katwalipara ...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Kewary, S. D. ...	1	1	2	16	...	...	...
Ditto, Tugra	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Matbaria	...	1	2	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Khalishakhali ...	1	1	2	16	...	...	...
Ditto, Banfal	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Mirzagunge ...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Gulshakhali ...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...
Ditto, Shibchur	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Ditto, Mulfutgunge ...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...
Outpost, Backergunge ...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Ditto, Gungapur ..	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Ditto, Rainpur ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Ditto, Kaukhali ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Ditto, Nimnati ...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Ditto, Sirampur ...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Ditto, Agarpur ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Ditto, Rajore ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Ditto, Nazirpur ...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Ditto, Chaltabunia	...	1	1	8	...	...	...
Ditto, Dhalia ...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Ditto, Fulghuri ...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Guards, &c., Jail ...	...	...	3	40	...	...	...
Treasury ...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...
3 Sub-Divisional Treasuries ...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...
3 Ditto Lock-ups ...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...
Reserve ...	1	1	4	40	...	...	...
Sick at 5 per cent. ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Leave at 3 per cent. ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Total ...	6	21	67	450	...	...	...

Memo of Grades.

		Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspector on	250 ...	250
1	ditto "	200 ...	200
2	ditto "	150 ...	300
2	ditto "	100 ...	200
1	Sub-Inspector "	80 ..	80
5	ditto "	70 ...	350
7	ditto "	60 ...	420
8	ditto "	50 ...	400
2	Head Constables "	25 ...	50
12	ditto "	20 ...	240
23	ditto "	15 ...	345
30	ditto "	10 ...	300
6	Constables "	9 ...	54
45	ditto "	8 ...	360
140	ditto "	7 ...	980
259	ditto "	6 ...	1,554

No. 10.—*Abkari Collections.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity consumed in 1865-66.	Collections in 1865-66.	Rate of Tax.	Names of Sudder Distilleries.	Ganjah Golahs
	G.	Rs. A. P.	Monthly Tax. Rs. A. P.		
1. Country Spirits ...	3,826	7,407 0 0	23 0 0	Barisal ...	Barisal, 3
2 Spirit manufactured in India on the English method	1,443	7,058 0 0	License fee. Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Daspara ...	Daspara, 2
3. Imported Wines and Spirits	.....	384 0 0	4 0 0	Kankhali ...	Kankhali, 4
			Monthly Tax. Rs. A. P. 0 4 0		
			Yearly Do. Rs. A. P.		
4. Tari...	.....	80 0 0	1 0 0	Shundardi ...	Shundardi, 1
			Monthly Tax. Rs. A. P.		
Churus	.....	12 0 0	1 0 0		
Majum	.....	15 0 0	2 0 0		
Mudat	.....	91 0 0	8 0 0		
Chandu	.....	1 28 0 0	11 0 0		
	Md. S. Ch.		License fee. Rs. A. P.		
Ganjah	221 29 6	26,8 43 0 0	4 0 0		
Opium	38 13 0	33,7 26 0 0	.....		
Fines, &c.	.....	15 0 0	.....		
	Total Rs...	75,759 0 0			

No 12 —Table of Distances from one Police Station to the other, &c.

	Barasat.	Nalchity.	Angarea.	Mirzagunge.	Gulshakhali	Fujhari.	Khalshakhali	Chaltabunia	Kismasi.	Banfel.	Dhulia.	Jhalokati.	Bajapur.	Kankhali.	Kewari.	Tugra.	Matbaria	Nasirpur.	Agarpur.	Gournadi.	Burishal	Kutwalipara.	Rajore.	Mendigunge	Sirampur	Gangapur.	Bokainagger.	Mulfutgunge.	Shibchur
Nalchity Police Station	10																												
Angarea Ditto ...	21	22																											
Mirzagunge Ditto .. .	41	43	20																										
Gulshakhali Ditto	51	53	30	10																									
Fulhuri	56	58	50	30	20																								
Khalshakhali Police Station .	59	60	38	28	20	40																							
Chalta buna Outpost	71	72	50	40	25	45	12																						
Nismati Ditto	31	21	16	36	41	21	54	66																					
Banfal Police Station	40	44	20	25	35	55	37	49	36																				
Dhulia Outpost	25	30	24	34	44	64	42	54	40	13																			
Jhalokati Police Station ...	15	6	27	47	57	37	65	77	16	47	35																		
Rajapur Outpost	28	16	25	45	49	29	62	75	8	45	46	11																	
Kankali Ditto	26	16	35	55	59	30	73	85	19	55	56	11	10																
Kewari Police Station	28	18	37	57	61	41	75	87	21	57	58	13	12	2															
Tugra Ditto .	37	37	46	66	70	50	84	96	30	66	67	23	21	11	12														
Matbaria Ditto	65	58	45	57	47	27	67	73	29	65	69	45	38	41	41	30													
Nazurpur Outpost .. .	35	25	47	67	77	53	85	97	33	67	55	20	24	14	12	23	53												
Agarpur Ditto	20	30	41	61	71	76	79	91	51	60	45	35	46	46	48	67	55	55											
Gournadi Police Station ..	28	38	49	69	79	84	87	99	59	68	53	43	54	54	56	65	93	63	8										
Burishal Ditto ...	39	49	60	80	90	95	98	110	70	80	47	54	65	65	67	76	104	74	25	18									
Kutwalipara Ditto ...	64	54	73	93	97	77	111	123	57	93	94	49	45	38	36	55	89	24	31	23	38								
Rajore Outpost	58	68	79	99	109	101	117	129	81	98	83	73	72	62	60	79	113	48	38	30	38	20							
Mendigunge Police Station ...	23	33	43	63	73	74	71	83	53	34	21	37	49	49	50	59	83	57	19	26	33	49	56						
Sirampur Outpost	40	50	61	81	91	92	97	109	71	60	47	55	66	66	68	77	100	75	30	23	15	46	53	32					
Gangapur Ditto	16	26	37	57	67	68	65	77	47	28	15	31	43	43	44	53	76	51	25	33	30	55	62	6	38				
Bokainagger	13	23	34	54	64	65	73	84	44	36	23	23	30	30	41	50	73	46	10	19	26	41	48	10	27	14			
Mulfutgunge Police Station ..	61	71	82	102	112	117	120	132	92	86	73	76	87	87	89	98	121	77	43	35	33	53	43	54	27	58	46		
Shibchur Ditto .	58	68	79	99	109	114	117	129	89	98	83	73	84	84	86	96	118	72	36	30	34	46	27	54	38	58	46	46	
Palang Outpost	49	59	70	90	100	105	108	120	80	89	74	64	75	75	77	88	109	63	29	21	25	39	28	45	29	49	39	12	29

No. 13. —*List of Establishment of the Survey Superintendent as it stood on the* 1*st January,* 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Ambica Churn Mustufi	Head Writer	40	0	0
2	Ishar Chandra Gupta	2nd ditto	30	0	0
	Amlah.				
3	Grish Chandra Nandi	Sheristadar	60	0	0
4	Janoki Nath Mojumdar	Peshkar	30	0	0
5	Joynulbuddin	Khasra Munshi	25	0	0
6	Laddumohun Bhuttacharje	Naib ditto	20	0	0
7	Debi Churn Sen	Mahafez	20	0	0
8	Gangagati Bose	Head Mohurrir	15	0	0
9	Chandra Madhab Das	Ditto	15	0	0
10	Goburdhun Bhuttacharji	Mohurrir	10	0	0
11	Bani Madhub Chatterji	Ditto	10	0	0
12	Shama Churn Banerji	Ditto	10	0	0
13	Koshab Chandra Datta	Ditto	10	0	0
14	Chandra Nath Chatterji	Nazir	10	0	0
15	1 Duftry at Rs 6	... ...	6	0	0
16	6 Chaprassies at Rs. 4 each	... ...	24	0	0
17	6 Peons at Rs. 3 each	... ...	18	0	0
		Rupees ...	353	0	0

No. 13*A.*—*List of Establishment of the Office of the Judge as it stood on the* 1*st January,* 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A	P.
	English Office.				
1	Mohesh Chandra Das...	Head Clerk	75	0	0
2	Rajkumar Sein...	2nd do.	30	0	0
3	Rajkumar Mukerji	3rd do.	31	0	0
4	Govind Prosad Chuckerbutty	Translator	98	0	0
5	Minazaddin	Duftry	7	0	0
		Rupees ...	241	0	0
	Amlah.				
6	Munshi Guru Prosad Sein	Sheristadar	100	0	0
7	Nabokishor Bose	1st Dewanny Robokar Novish ...	20	0	0
8	Aladhub Chandra Ghose	2nd Sessions ditto ...	20	0	0
9	Ishan Chandra Itoy	Decree Novish	19	0	0
10	Sadat Ali Munshi	Dewanny Mashkabar Novish ...	18	0	0
11	Mohesh Chandra Bhatacharji	Munshi of Appeal Suits	17	0	0
12	Kallkumar Nag	Return Novish	16	0	0
13	Guru Nath Das	Sessions Mohurrir	15	0	0
14	Sham Lal Sein	Sea Novish...	14	0	0
15	Munshi Manlraddi	... ...	13	0	0
16	Parbati Churn Chackravarti	Registry Mohurrir...	12	0	0
17	Durga Mohun Das	Government Pleader	20	0	0
18	Amed Ali	Bengali Duftry	5	0	0
19	Rupchand	Sweeper	4	0	0
20	Nazir	Chaprassee	5	0	0
21	Matiulla	Ditto	5	0	0
22	Samzaddin	Ditto	4	0	0
23	Matez	Ditto	4	0	0
24	Rozario...	Ditto	4	0	0
		Carried over Rupees ..	556	0	0

List of Establishment of the Office of the Judge as it stood on the 1st January, 1867 —(Continued)

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary. Rs.	A.	P.
	Accountant's Office.	Brought forward ...	556	0	0
25	Nandakishur Bose	Accountant	25	0	0
26	Kishtokumar Das	Mohurrir	10	0	0
	Establishment of Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff.				
27	Petambur Gupta	Sheristadar	25	0	0
28	Ramkumar Choudhuri	Mohurrir	10	0	0
29	Chandrakumar Gupta	Ditto	10	0	0
30	Jogo Bandhu Sein	Ditto	10	0	0
31	Mohima Chandra Sein	Ditto	10	0	0
	Stationery	... ...	8	0	0
	Establishment of the Moonsiff of Kankhali.				
32	Ganga Govind Datta	Sheristadar	25	0	0
33	Taraknath Singh	Mohurrir	8	0	0
34	Dinonath Chakravarti...	Ditto	8	0	0
35	Eslam Ulla	Ditto	8	0	0
	Stationery	... ...	8	0	0
	Establishment of the Moonsiff of Banful.				
36	Jogo Bandhu Datta	Sheristadar	25	0	0
37	Lakhi Churn Sein	Mohurrir	8	0	0
38	Sib Chandra Lashkar	Ditto	8	0	0
39	Salimaddin	Ditto	8	0	0
	Stationery	... ...	8	0	0
	Establishment of the Moonsiff of Mendigunge.	Total Rupees ...	778	0	0
40	Mahomed Madan	Sheristadar	25	0	0
41	Kamolakant Roy	Mohurrir	8	0	0
42	Ishur Chandra Guha	Ditto	8	0	0
43	Akhoakumar Banerji	Ditto	8	0	0
	Stationery	... ...	8	0	0
	Establishment of the Moonsiff of Madaripur.				
44	Harikant Banerji	Sheristadar	25	0	0
45	Chandrakishur Mittra	Mohurrir	8	0	0
46	Bango Chandra Mittra	Ditto	8	0	0
47	Abhoa Charana Das	Ditto	8	0	0
	Stationery	... ...	8	0	0
	Establishment of the Civil Court Ameens.				
48	Moulvie Amiruddin	1st Grade Ameen	70	0	0
49	Gopal Govind Das	2nd ditto	50	0	0
50	Harkumar Sein	Ditto ditto	50	0	0
51	Moulvie Hefazatulla	Ditto ditto	50	0	0
52	„ Azhuruddin	Ditto ditto	50	0	0
53	„ Mewazuddin...	Ditto ditto	50	0	0
	Office Guard.				
54	Bareed Singh	Chowkidar	5	0	0
		Grand Total Rupees ...	1,217	0	0

No. 13*b*.—*List of Establishment of the Office of the Judge of the Small Cause Court as it stood on the* 1*st January*, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Nilcomul Chukravarti	Head Clerk...	150	0	0
2	Kalikinkar Dass	2nd ditto	80	0	0
3	Goddahur Bhattachaji	3rd ditto	25	0	0
4	Kedarnath Mittra	4th ditto	20	0	0
5	Kalikumar Sandial	Cashier	80	0	0
6	Dinonath Sandial	Nazir	60	0	0
7	Munshi Bagle Hossein	... ...	14	0	0
	1 Duftry	... ...	6	0	0
	2 Office Peons, at *Rs.* 6 each...	... ...	12	0	0
	2 „ „ „ 5 „	... ...	10	0	0
	1 Office Cleaner	... ...	3	0	0
		Total Rupees ...	360	0	0

No. 13*c*.—*List of Establishment of the Office of the Collector as it stood on the* 1*st January*, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
	English Office.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Anandakishor Thakurta	Head Clerk	100	0	0
2	Durga Nundo Das	2nd ditto	30	0	0
3	Annada Prosad Sein	3rd ditto	25	0	0
4	Srinath Gupta	4th ditto	20	0	0
5	Tara Sankar Das	5th ditto	20	0	0
6	Myzuddin	Duftry	8	0	0
	Munshi Khana.				
1	Purna Chandra Bardhan	Sheristadar	80	0	0
2	Kali Nath Rai	Peshkar	30	0	0
3	Ram Ratan Basu	Munshi	20	0	0
4	Gopal Krishno Basu	Naib Munshi	20	0	0
5	Shib Chandra Chackravarti	Munshi	15	0	0
6	Ramkishor Gupta	Moburrir	12	0	0
7	Tara Prosad Sarkar	Ditto	10	0	0
8	Ram Dullub Basu	Ditto	10	0	0
9	Madan Mohun Basu	Ditto	10	0	0
10	Dinonath Rai	Ditto	10	0	0
11	Purno Chandra Sein	Ditto	10	0	0
12	Uma Charan Basu	Ditto	10	0	0
13	Ishan Chandra Das	Ditto	10	0	0
14	Ambica Charun Rai	Ditto	10	0	0
15	Madan Mohun Sein	Ditto	10	0	0
16	Madhu Shudan Rai	Ditto	10	0	0
17	Gour Singh	Frash	4	0	0
	Record Office.				
1	Har Chandra Ghose	Record-Keeper	35	0	0
2	Ramkumar Mojumdar	Naib ditto	15	0	0
3	Radhakishor Rai	Moburrir	10	0	0
4	Nabin Chandra Basu	Ditto	10	0	0
5	Mohesh Singh	Duftry	5	0	0
		Carried over Rs. ..	559	0	0

List of Establishment of the Office of the Collector as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued).

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
	Treasury Department.				
		Brought forward ...	559	0	0
1	Bepin Behari Bosu	Treasurer	80	0	0
2	Dwarka Nath Ghose	Mohurrir	10	0	0
3	Purna Chandra Chackravarti	Ditto	10	0	0
4	Chandi Prosad Chackravarti	Ditto	10	0	0
5	Bir Chandra Datta	Poddar	8	0	0
6	Srimanto Sen	Ditto	7	0	0
7	Gurudasl Sing	Duftry	5	0	0
	Accountant's Office.				
1	Krishno Kumar Rai	Treasury Head Clerk	50	0	0
2	Uzhurl Eslam	2nd ditto	35	0	0
	Towjee Office.				
	Gauri Sankar Sarkar	Head Towje Novise...	18	0	0
	Jaa Chandra Ghos	Mohurrir	10	0	0
	Radha Nath Sarkar	Ditto	10	0	0
	Uma Charan Chaudhuri	Ditto	10	0	0
	Chuprassies.				
	Muktaram	... ...	5	0	0
	Kalum	... ...	5	0	0
	Sukur Mohamed	... ...	5	0	0
	Juggo Bandhu	... ...	3	0	0
		Total Rupees ...	840	0	0

No. 18d.—List of Establishment of the Office of the Magistrate as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
	English Office.				
1	Grish Chandra Sen	Head Clerk	100	0	0
2	Sarbanand Das	2nd ditto	25	0	0
3	Arsadi	Duftry	5	0	0
	Amlah.	Total Rupees ...	130	0	0
4	Srikant G upto...	Mohurrir	20	0	0
5	Fazli Ali	Ditto	20	0	0
6	Ram Kanai Sarkar	Ditto	15	0	0
7	Anand Chandra Bose	Ditto	15	0	0
8	Sham Lal Bose	Ditto	15	0	0
9	Abhaa Chandra Das	Ditto	15	0	0
10	Bhairab Chandra Das	Ditto	15	0	0
11	Kali Das Ganguli	Ditto	15	0	0
12	Sridhar Sen	Record-Keeper	30	0	0
13	Mohomud Azgar	Duftry	4	0	0
14	Tamizuddin	Orderly Peon	5	0	0
15	Imam Jan	Ditto	5	0	0
16	Mahmud Jan	Ditto	5	0	0
17	Rahim Buksho	Ditto	5	0	0
18	Rahim Buksho	Ditto	5	0	0
19	Adu	Ditto	5	0	0
20	Sadoraddi	Ditto	5	0	0
21	Rahimaddin	Ditto	5	0	0
22	Beehoram	Sweeper	3	0	0
		Grand Total Rupees ...	337	0	0

No. 13e.—List of Establishment of the Jail as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Ganga Das Sein	Jailor	75	0	0
2	Harish Chandra Das	Naib Jailor	20	0	0
3	Jagat Chandra Gupta	Native Doctor	25	0	0
4	Jagodish Chuckravarti	Dresser	10	0	0
5	Anand Chandra Basu	Head Warder	10	0	0
6	Dulal Singh	Warder	6	0	0
7	Jago Bandu Singh	Ditto	6	0	0
8	Jago Nath Singh	Ditto	6	0	0
9	Charu	Ditto	6	0	0
10	Ram Kisto Singh	Ditto	6	0	0
		Total Rupees ...	170	0	0

No. 13f.—List of Establishment of the District Superintendent of Police as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Raj Kumar Mukerji	Head Clerk	60	0	0
2	Poresh Nath Mukerji	Head Mohurrir	15	0	0
3	Akhil Chandra Thawrta	2nd Ditto, Salt	15	0	0
4	Brojo Gopal Mukerji	3rd Ditto	10	0	0
5	Ram Nath	Sweeper	5	0	0
		Total Rupees ...	105	0	0

No. 13g.—List of Abkary Establishment as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
	English Office.		Rs.	A.	P.
	Kartik Chandra Chuckravarti	Head Clerk	35	0	0
	Native Department.				
	Anand Chandra Sein	Head Mohurrir	20	0	0
	Dino Bandu Sein	2nd Ditto	15	0	0
	Two Orderly Chaprassies, at Rs. 5 each	.....	10	0	0
	1st Banfal Division.				
1	Hari Mohun Mojumdar	Darogah	30	0	0
2	Ram Krishno Das	Mohurrir	12	0	0
	Six Burkundazes, at Rs. 5 each	.....	30	0	0
	One Boat-hire	.....	25	0	0
	Stationery	.....	2	0	0
	2nd Daspara Division.				
1	Golak Chandra Rai Chowdhry	Darogah	35	0	0
2	Ishwar Chandra Chuckravarti...	Mohurrir	12	0	0
	Six Burkundazes, at Rs. 5 each	.....	30	0	0
	Stationery	.....	2	0	0
	One Boat-hire	.....	25	0	0
		Carried over Rupees ...	283	0	0

List of Abkary Establishment as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued)

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office	Amount of Salary		
			Rs	A.	P
	3rd Kankhali Division.	Brought forward	283	0	0
1	Nilkomal Banerji	Darogah	30	0	0
2	Mohesh Chandra Sein	Mohurrir	12	0	0
	Six Burkundazes, at Rs 5 each		30	0	0
	Stationery		2	0	0
	One Boat-hire		25	0	0
	4th Sundarbi Division.				
1	Sharup Chunder Banerji	Darogah	30	0	0
2	Badan Chandra Raha	Mohurrir	12	0	0
	Six Burkundazes, at Rs. 5 each		30	0	0
	Stationery		2	0	0
	One Boat-hire		25	0	0
		Total Rupees ..	481	0	0

No 13*h*.—*List of Office Establishment of the Sub-Division of Madaripur as it stood on the* 1*st January*, 1867.

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Ganga Churn Das	Sheristadar	35	0	0
2	Madhu Soodun Chuttopadhia	Head Mohurrir	25	0	0
3	Krishno Coomar Ghose	Nazir	15	0	0
4	Ishan Chandra Guha	Mohurrir	13	0	0
5	Ishar Chandra Chakravarti	Ditto	10	0	0
6	Raj Mohun Chakravarti	Ditto	10	0	0
7	Abhoya Churn Shome	Poddar	6	0	0
8	Darvesh	Duftry	6	0	0
9	Aminaddi	Chaprassie	5	0	0
		Total Rupees ...	125	0	0

No. 13*i*.—*List of Office Establishment of the Sub-Division of Perozpur as it stood on the* 1*st January*, 1867

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.		
			Rs.	A.	P
1	Kamola Nath Ghose	Sheristadar	35	0	0
2	Kailash Chandra Ganguly	Head Mohurrir	25	0	0
3	Haro Shunder Gupta	Nazir	20	0	0
4	Mahima Chendra Rai	Mohurrir	13	0	0
5	Srinath Gupta	Ditto	10	0	0
6	Parbati Churn Gupta	Ditto	10	0	0
7	Kali Komal Ghose	Poddar	6	0	0
8	Sukur Mahomed	Chaprassie	6	0	0
9	Muktaram	Ditto	5	0	0
		Total Rupees ...	130	0	0

No. 11.—List of Residents.

European Residents.	Residence.	Native Merchants.	Residence.	Principal Native Zemindars.	Residence.
Names.		Names.		Names.	
Revd. J. C Ince, Additional Clergy Society. Resident Minister of Barisal ...	Barisal.	Pesri Mohun Sha	Barisal.	Raja Shatto Sharan Ghosal Bahadoor	Calcutta.
Revd. J. Ellis, Baptist Missionary Society	Ditto.	Gobind Chundra Pal Chaudhuri ...		Meer Tozummul Ali	Shaistabad.
H. L. Balfour, Esq., Judge	Ditto.	Bishambhur Sha	Madaripur.	Kaje Abdul Gani	Dacca.
H. C. Sutherland, Esq., Magistrate and Collector	Ditto.	Ram Kanie Poddar	Shahebgunj.	Baroda Kant Roi	Kalsho Kati.
F H. Pellew, Esq., Superintendent, Survey, 4th Division	Ditto.	Bishtu Narain Poddar	Ditto.	Rajishari Devia	Ditto.
T. Smith, Esq., Joint Magistrate ...	Ditto.	Pitambar Sha	Ditto.	Prosanno Kumar Sen	Karti Pasha.
H. S. Thompson, Esq., Judge of Small Cause Court	Ditto.	Bangshi Poddar	Ditto.	Rajballab Roi Chaudhuri	Madhab Pasha.
H. Raitray, Esq., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector	Ditto.	Sham Shaha	Ditto.	Mathura Nath Roi Chaudhuri ...	Ditto.
F. H. Hughes, Esq., Superintendent of Roads	Ditto.	Bhaggio Poddar	Ditto.	Dino Bandhu Roi Chaudhuri ...	Ditto.
Revd. S. Bariero	Ditto.	Gobind Chundra and Ram Kishto Pal	Nalchiti.	Raj Kishto Barman	Barisal.
R. W. Scott, Esq., Manager General of Attached Estates	Ditto.	Juggo Nath Babu	Ditto.	Raj Kumar Roi Chaudhuri	Bair Kati.
W. Foley, Esq, Zemindar	Ditto.	Ram Chundra Pal	Jhalokati.	Madhab Narain Roi Chaudhuri ...	Ditto.
E. Brown, Esq., ditto	Ditto.	Jugal Sha	Furidpoor.	Chandra Nath Roi	Ditto.
J. S. Brown, Esq., ditto	Ditto.	Guru Prosad Kund	Nalchiti.	Chandra Nath Sen	Basbenda.
F. C. Brown, Esq., ditto	Ditto.			Khoshal Chandra Sein	Ditto.
A. C. Brown. Esq., ditto	Ditto.			Mirza Gholam Pir	Dacca.
J. Lucas, Esq , ditto	Ditto.			Rakhal Chandra Roi	Lakhatia.
G. J. Jordan, Esq., ditto	Ditto.			Brindaban Chakravarti	Narainpore.
Miss C. Fascalo ditto	Ditto.			Hur Nath Dutta	Amrajuri.
Mrs. Z. Lee ditto	Ditto.			Baikant Chandra Chakravarti ...	Rahamatpore.
Mrs. D'Kallanos, ditto	Ditto.			Deb Narain Chakravarti,... ...	Ditto.
A. M. D'Silva, Esq., ditto	Ditto.			Mohun Chundra Das Munshi ...	Gaila.
W. Foggo, Esq., Superintendent of Khajah Abdul Gani...	Ditto.			Dwarka Nath Biswas	Jalsbari.
J. F. Pereira, Esq., Naib of Khajah Abdul Gani	Ditto			Chandi Charan Roi Chaudhuri ...	Barisal.
C. Benbow, Esq , Inspector of Police ...	Ditto.			Afsaraddi Chaudhuri	Bámná.
				Mahamud Alif Chaudhuri	Gian Para.
				Golam Ali Choudhuri	
				Noab Ali Munshi	Dariál.
				Hur Chandra Chakravarti	Kajla Kati.
				Ashmat Ali Khan Chaudhuri ...	Charamaddi.

No. 15.—List of Average Prices of all kinds of Articles in the District in 1865-66

Names of Articles.	Average Price.			Names of Articles.	Average Price.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs	A	P.
Attah per maund ...	4	2	4	Jute per maund ...	3	0	0
Barley per ditto ...	2	1	2	Kalie per ditto	0	15	5
Betel-nut per ditto ...	6	6	10	Milk 18 seers ...	1	0	0
Chillies per ditto ...	7	14	5	Mustard seed per maund ...	2	8	0
Cocoanuts 32 per Rupee ...	...	...	...	Oil (Cocoanut) per ditto ...	17	12	8
Coriander seed per maund ...	1	4	3	„ (Linseed) per ditto ...	15	14	8
Cotton per ditto ...	26	8	10	„ (Mustardseed) per ditto ..	10	15	7
Dhall, Urhur per ditto ...	4	4	4	Onions per ditto ...	1	5	8
„ Gram per ditto ...	4	5	4	Potatoes per ditto ...	3	15	8
„ Kheshari per ditto ...	1	15	0	Rice (1st sort) per ditto ...	2	11	4
„ Mashkalie per ditto ...	2	2	8	„ (2nd „) per ditto ..	2	7	4
„ Moong per ditto ...	5	11	0	„ (Attah) per ditto ...	3	0	0
„ Mussur per ditto ...	3	15	11	Salt (Panga) per ditto ...	4	9	1
„ Muttar per ditto ...	2	3	3	„ (Rock) per ditto ...	6	3	4
Eggs per 100 ..	1	9	6	Suji per ditto ...	10	10	4
Firewood per 100 maunds ...	15	0	0	Sugarcandy per ditto ...	26	12	8
Flour per maund ...	7	11	0	Sugarcane, 30 sticks ...	1	0	0
Garlic per ditto .	2	12	2	Sugar, Date per maund ...	6	0	0
Ghee (cow) per ditto ...	35	14	9	Straw, 30 bundles ...	1	0	0
„ (buffaloe) per ditto .	29	0	8	Teel per maund ...	3	0	0
Goor (cane) per ditto ...	3	12	7	Tobacco per ditto ...	7	8	8
„ (date) per ditto ...	4	10	5	Turmeric per ditto ...	6	5	8
Gram per. ditto ...	3	15	8	Wheat per ditto ...	4	2	8
Grass (dry) 20 sheaves ...	1	0	0				

No. 16.—List of Works of Public Utility.

Names of the Individuals by whom constructed.	Description of Work.	Place where constructed.
Tarini Churn Bhuttacharji ...	A road	From Kakaishar to Mulgaon, Thannah Burirhaut.
Shambhu Chandra Chakravarti ...	A tank	Katal Buria, Thannah Burirhaut.
Karimaddin	Ditto	Lathai, Thannah Gournadi.
Nim Chand Das	Ditto	Gaila, Thannah ditto.
Chandra Baddo	Ditto	Majjpara, Thannah ditto.
Durga Ram Kapali	Ditto	Patihar, Thannah ditto.
Raj Kumar Rai	A pucka bridge ...	Over the Khall of Perozpur.
Pattan Shah	A wooden ditto ...	Over the Dongapur Khal, Thannah Mendigunj.
Subal Singh	A tank	Madhabpara, Thannah Banfal.
Tilak Chang Sardar	A wooden bridge ...	Over the Khalia Khal, Fari Rajore.
Baikant Chandra Chatterji ...	A tank	Mudrah, Thannah Gournadi.
Sadat Ali	A road	Dalima, Thannah Banfal.
Gauri Devia	A tank	Thannah Tugra.
Sujaruddin	Ditto	Hat Baria, Thannah Kutwalipara.
Udoy Chand Biswas	Ditto	Buntali, Thannah ditto.
Ram Loohun Dhar	Ditto	Narikel Bari, Thannah ditto.
Sabajuá Peshakar	A tank with pucka ghaut	Agarpur.
Janoki Kaibartani	A wooden bridge ...	Over the Khal of the village Gazi Majhi, Thannah Banfal.
Ram Kanie Chatterji	Ditto	Over the Khal in village Ranmati, Thannah Jhalokati.
Kabir Mandel	A tank	Shatpara, Thannah Kutwalipara.
Janmejoy Shomoddar	Ditto	Khagail, Thannah ditto.
Chundi Churn Kur	Ditto	Bajania, Thannah ditto.
Dhananjoy Das	A wooden bridge ...	Over the Khal in Rajapur.
Rahim Sikdar	A road	Galua, Pergunnah ditto.
Ditto	Wooden bridge... ...	Over the Khal in village Galua, Fari Rajapur.
Izattulla Chaukidar	A tank	In Mouzah Dadpara, Thannah Mendigunj.
Abbas Matbar	Ditto	Chur Sham Ram, Thannah ditto.
Haro Nath Datta	Ditto	Mara Khali.
Badan Haldar	A wooden bridge ...	Ditto.
Budhie Haoldar	Ditto	Dhanishapur.
Dhan Krishto Gop	Ditto	Gaba.
Sharup Manjhi	A tank	Mamirpur.
Bangali Shaha	A wooden bridge ...	Katal Baria.

No. 18.

The language spoken and written in Eastern Bengal is Bengali; but Bengali in its worst and most corrupt form. It is full of Hindustani words and idioms. In point of provincialism, I have not noticed so many peculiarities as in the other Eastern Districts; as, for instance, Dacca and Tipperah. The chief peculiarity noticeable here is the interchange of the sibilant and aspirate; this is peculiar to Eastern Bengal, and is not unknown to the classical scholar; as for instance in ἵστημι and *Sisto*, ὑλη and *Sylva*. Other peculiarities not unfamiliar in Dacca and other Eastern Districts are not noticed here; as, for instance, in the pronunciation of *j* like *z*. The interchange of the cerebtral and sibilant are sometimes noticed, as ছাহেব for সাহেব. Another noticeable peculiarity in this District is the tendency to abbreviate words. Several instances of this tendency will be seen in the list of words subjoined. The plural form like আমু and যামু, for "we shall come" and "we shall go," is very peculiar, and may be compared with the plural forms in Sanscrit verbs. It would be well worth collecting the peculiarities noticed in the several Districts of Bengal in the pronunciation of the Bengali language; thus, for instance, in Rajshye. More especially to the north of the District, where Rajshye borders on Dinagepur, I noticed a not unfrequent cockneyism, if I may call it so, where the *Chashas* invariably speak of *hami* for *ami*; or, again, the still more unusual practice which prevails in the north and north-east of Rajshye, *viz.*, of dropping the *r* altogether in the beginning of words, as, for instance, *ratri*, *rasta*, pronounced *átu* or *aita*. A careful collection of Bengali provincialism would be a most invaluable contribution to comparative philology.

টেঙ্গা	for	তেতুল	... Tamarind.
টানান	for	লটকান	... To hang.
চেরা	for	কাইন	... Split bamboos
তলছি	for	বৈঠক	... Stand for Hookka.
ফুদু	for	খুড়া	... Uncle.
দাউর	for	কাষ্ঠ	... Firewood.
দোন	for	বড়খাল	... Large khal
দোবজা	for	স্ত্রীলোকের পরিধেয় মোটা বস্ত্র	Coarse cloth used by the women.
দরজা	for	বাটীর সদর রাস্তা	... The leading road of a house
দলী	for	সলিতা	... Wick
দাওয়ান	for	ধান্যচ্ছেদক	... Paddy reaper.
পুতি	for	খুড়া	... Uncle.
পোলা	for	পুত্র	... Son, child.
পিছা	for	খেঙ্গড়া	... Sweeper, broomstick.
পোয়া	for	পেঁপে	....A kind of fruit named paepa.
বু	for	বড় ভগিনী	... Elder sister.
বন	for	খড়	... Grass for thatching.
কুদি	for	কন্যা	. Daughter, female child.
কোহা	for	পুত্র	... So.
জামু	for	জাইব	... I shall go.
রবিশুড়	for	চিটা	... Liquid molasses used for preparing tobacco.

Sudder Distilleries.

At Furreedpore and Lohachoora.

Ganjah Golahs.

At Furreedpore 4, at Lohachoora 2

Rates of Tax.

Country Spirits, London Proof, at 2½ Rs. per gallon.
Ganjah, Choor, at ... ... 4 „ „ seer.
Round at ... ... 3 „ „ „
Flat at ... ... 2 „ „ „

11. None.

12. *Table of Distances from one Police Station to the other, and from each to the Sudder Station.*

From.	To.														
Police Stations.	Furreedpore.	Betka.	Belgatchee.	Bhooshna.	Talma.	Muxoodpore.	Gopeenathpore.	Sudderpore.	Seebchur.	Dhawapara.	Mutlakhalee.	Muslandpore.	Juggonathdee.	Kaseanee.	Bhangah.
Furreedpore	0	10	16	20	10	22	43	17	28	26	18	22	21	35	21
Betka	10	0	6	30	20	32	53	27	38	16	12	32	31	45	31
Belgatchee	16	6	0	36	26	38	59	33	44	10	8	38	37	51	37
Bhooshna	20	30	36	0	30	42	63	37	48	46	26	12	10	38	51
Talma...	10	20	26	30	0	12	33	27	38	36	34	22	10	24	21
Muxoodpore	22	32	38	12	12	0	21	39	50	48	40	44	6	12	9
Gopeenathpore ...	43	53	59	63	33	21	0	60	71	69	61	65	27	8	30
Sudderpore	17	27	33	37	27	39	60	0	11	43	35	39	38	52	8
Seebchur	28	38	44	48	38	50	71	11	0	54	46	50	49	27	6
Dhowapara	26	26	10	46	36	48	60	43	54	0	12	26	47	61	47
Mutlakhalee	18	12	8	26	34	40	61	35	46	12	0	14	22	44	38
Muslandpore	22	32	38	12	22	44	65	39	50	26	14	0	22	40	37
Juggonathdee ...	21	31	37	10	10	6	27	68	40	47	22	22	0	18	15
Kasoanee	35	45	51	38	24	12	8	52	27	61	44	40	18	0	21
Bhangah	21	31	37	51	21	9	30	8	6	47	38	37	15	21	0

13. *List of each Government Office Establishment as standing on the 1st January*, 1867.

Collectorate.

English Office.

	Rs.
Head Clerk ...	80
2nd & 3rd Clerks, at 20 each.	40

Native Office.

Sheristadar ...	50
Peshkar ...	20
Record-Keeper ...	20
Accountant ...	35
Towjeenovis ...	18
4 Mohurrirs, at 10 each ...	40
Treasurer ...	65
2 Chuprasses and 1 Khallassy	15
1 Forash ...	4
1 Potdar ...	7
Nazir ...	75
Naib Nazir ...	15
13 Peons at 6 each ...	78
28 ditto at 5 „ ...	140

English Office.

1 Writer ...	60

Native Office.

1 Mohurrir ...	15
1 ...	10

1 Native Doctor ...	15
1 Compounder ...	6
1 Mehter ...	5

Fouzdary Establishment.

English Office.

	Rs.
Head Clerk ...	80
2nd „ ...	25
1 Duftery ...	5-4

Native Office.

Record-Keeper ...	30
2 Mohurrirs, at 20 each ...	40
6 „ at 15 each ...	90
1 Mohurrir in the Treasury	5
1 Government Pleader ...	20
1 Duttery ...	5
3 Dufteries, at 3 each ...	9
1 Mehter ...	4
1 Executioner ...	4
4 Chuprasies ...	20

DISTRICT SUPDT.'S ESTBT.

Police Force.

2nd Grade Inspectors 2 ...	400
3rd Ditto ditto 1 ...	150
4th Ditto ditto 1 ...	100
2nd Ditto Sub-Inspectors 4, at 70 each ...	280
3rd Grade Sub-Inspectors 5, at 60 each ...	300
4th Grade Sub-Inspectors 5, at 50 each ...	250

Head Constables.

1st grade Head Constables 2, at 25 each ...	50
2nd grade Head Constables 8, at 20 each ...	160
3rd grade Head Constables 12, at 15 each ...	180
4th grade Head Constables 17, at 10 each ...	170

Constables.

1st grade Constables 6, at 9 each ...	54
2nd grade Constables 27, at 8 each ...	216
3rd grade Constables 62, at 7 each ...	434
4th grade Constables 175, at 6 each ...	1,050

P. S. Ameen's Establishment.

	Rs.
Sheristadar ...	50
Peshkar ...	20
Nazir ...	30
4 Mohurrirs, at 10 each ..	40
Duffery ...	5
2 Orderlies ...	10
3 Peons, at 6 each ...	18
17 Ditto, at 5 „ ...	85

Moonsiff's Establishment at the following scale.

Sheristadar ...	25
Nazir ...	20
3 Mohurrirs ...	24

At Bhangah.

5 Peons, at 6 each ...	30
30 Ditto, at 5 „ ...	150

At Furreedpore.

8 Peons, at 6 each ...	48
27 Ditto, at 5 „ ...	135

At Muzoodpore.

4 Peons, at 6 each ...	24
16 Ditto, at 5 „ ...	80

Jail Establishment.

Jailor ...	75
Naib Darogah ...	20
1 Native Doctor ...	25
1 Dresser ...	10
1 Head Warder ...	10
5 Warders, at 6 each ...	30

Statement showing the Distribution of the Police Force at each Station in the Furreedpore District, with Salaries.

Names of Police Stations.	Distribution.		Salaries.
Furreedpore	Inspector	1 ...	200
	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	70
	Head Constables ...	3 ...	40
	Constables	12 ...	70
Talmah	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	60
	Head Constables ...	3 ...	50
	Constables	16 ...	117
Belkah	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	60
	Head Constable ...	1 ...	10
	Constables	12 ...	73
Belgatchi	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	70
	Head Constables ...	4 ...	55
	Constables	20 ...	78
Bhoosnah	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	70
	Head Constables ...	4 ...	60
	Constables	16 ...	78
Muxoodpore	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	50
	Head Constables ...	4 ...	65
	Constables	12 ...	147
Sudderpore	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	60
	Head Constable ...	1 ...	10
	Constables	10 ...	63
Seebchur	Inspector	1 ...	200
	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	60
	Head Constables ...	3 ...	35
	Constables	14 ...	86
Gopinathpore	Sub-Inspector ...	1 ...	50
	Head Constable, ...	1 ...	10
	Constables	8 ...	56

14 *List of European Residents, and Names of principal Native Zemindars and Merchants, with their places of residence*

Europeans

Mr Fo t Modhookhally, Mr Ramey, at Panchooria

Native Zemindars

Baboos Shama Sh nker, Greeza Shunker, and Pran Shunker Mozoomdars of Baneeboho, Poorno Chunder Roy of K dpore, Bykantram Roy and Rajender Roy of Chowdarussee, Gunga Narain Pundit of Humdun ore, Bhuggut Chunder Roy, &c, of Madhubpore, Jogendro Chunder Sickdar, Mohendro C nder Sickdar of Kunaiepore, Moneeruddeen Khan of Khanpoorah, Kureem Buksh Chowdh of Janpore, Dhunmonie Chowdranee of Manikdoba, Sham Chand, Godadhur, and Mothoora n th Koondoo of Gowailbaree, Grish Chunder Roy of Ooranee, Kisto Chunder Shaha of Bongow, Ram Coomar K n loo of Ramdhia, Ochub Narain Chowdhry of Baneeboho

16 None

17 None

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E E LOWIS,

Officiating Collector

REPORT

ON THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF MYMENSINGH.

SECTION I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND AREA.

The District of Mymensingh lies between the parallels 24° 4′ and 25° 41′ North latitude, and 89° 28′ and 91° 13′ East longitude. In shape, it is an irregular square, two tongues of land running out at the south-east and south-west extremities. It is bounded on the north by the Garrow Hills, on the east by the District of Sylhet, on the south-east by the District of Tipperah, on the south by the District of Dacca, and on the west by the Districts of Pubna, Bograh, and Rungpore.

The greatest extreme length of the District from north to south is 93 miles from Hurribari on the borders of Gowalpara to the Dowlutpoor survey pillar in pergunnah Attia. The shortest distance north to south is 59 miles from Suffoorkote at the foot of the Garrow Hills to Kowraeed in Tuppeh Run Bhowal. The width of the District from east to west is about 76 miles from the Soorma river, which forms the boundary between Mymensingh and Sylhet to Soobuncooly on the Jumoona river.

2. The District has only recently assumed its present dimensions. The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th February, 1866, contained a notification that the following transfers of thannahs had been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Thannah Serajgunge, from the District of Mymensingh to that of Pubna.

Thannah Dewangunge, from the District of Bograh to that of Mymensingh.

Thannah Attia, from the District of Dacca to Mymensingh.

3. The northern boundary was determined at a still later date. Whether any part of the Garrow Hills had been included in the permanent settlement of 1793, made with the Mymensingh zemindars, was a question long involved in much uncertainty, and which, indeed, cannot yet be said to be finally settled. In 1856, when the survey of the rest of the District had been concluded, the Survey Officers attempted to lay down a northern boundary, including some portion of the hills, but the physical difficulties attending the task, and the opposition of the hill tribes, compelled them to abandon the attempt, and the boundary was provisionally laid down along the foot of the hills. The District and Survey Officers wished that the line thus laid down should be maintained as the District boundary. The Raja of Shooshung and some other zemindars objected to this, and claimed a large part of the hills as included in the perpetual settlement. The Board of Revenue, in a letter No. 165, dated

12th March, 1861, reported the question of this frontier dispute to the Government of Bengal. The Board were not unnanimous in the view they took of the matter. One of the members considered that the objections of the zemindars were valid, and that a special Commisioner should be appointed as arbitrator on the part of Goverument, to settle whether the hill tracts claimed by the zemindars were included or not in the permanent settlement. The other two members thought it unnecessary that any such appointment should be made, and recommended that the survey line at the foot of the hills should be maintained as the District boundary, leaving the zemindars to prosecute in a Court of law any claim which they might be able to establish. The Government of Bengal, in a letter No. 651A., dated the 26th June, 1861, assented to the view taken by the majority of Board ; but it does not appear that any notification was issued on the subject. Finally, on the 29th August, 1866, it was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, under the provisions of Act IV of 1864 (B.C.), that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has determined that the northern boundary of the zillah of Mymensingh is, and shall be, a line running along the foot of the Garrow Hills, as laid down by the Revenue Survey Officer, and set forth in the survey map. The Garrow Hills, therefore, now form no part of the District, and they have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

(4. The District was surveyed in the years 1850 to 1856, and the area was found to be 6,454 square miles. This computation was inclusive of Thannahs Attia and Serajgunge, but exclusive of Dewangunge. The area of Thannah Dewangunge exceeds that of Serajgunge by just 10 square miles; so that the area of the District, within its present boundaries, is as nearly as possible 6,464 square miles. The area of Yorkshire is 5,961 square miles, and consequently the area of Mymensingh is about one-twelth larger than that of the largest English county.)

5. It is to be observed that Thannah Dewangunge does not belong to the civil jurisdiction of the District. The Thannah includes somewhat less than half of the area of pergunnah Patiladaha, the property of Baboo Prosonno Koomar Tagore. Rent suits arising in this part of the pergunnah are instituted in the sub-division of Jumalpore; but the appeals lie to the Judge of Rungpore, and not to the Judge of Mymensingh.

(6. Any estimate of the proportion of land under cultivation in the District must necessarily be put forward with some hesitation. The total area has been stated above to be 6,464 square miles. The Mudhoopoor jungle (a remarkable forest tract, which will be noticed more particularly hereafter) contains an area of about 420 square miles. In pergunnahs Khullinjooree and Joanshye, and in Tuppeh Hazradee, large tracts of swampy land occur, covered with dense reed and Khagra jungle. A good deal of the western part of Tuppeh Ruu Bhowal, and of the northern parts of Sherepoor and Shoosung, is also incapable of cultivation. The total area of these lands cannot be estimated at less than 470 square miles. Of the total area recorded by survey, 85 square miles belong to the rivers Jumoona and Berhampooter; and when the other rivers of the District, as well as the numerous khalls and bheels, are taken into consideration, it may be reasonably estimated that about 230 square miles of the District are covered with water. We have thus a total of about 1,120 square miles of land unfit for cultivation, leaving 5,344 square miles of culturable land. It is a probable estimate that about two-thirds of this amount is actually under cultivation, which would give a result of 3,562 square miles under cultivation in the District; and I believe this to be a very near approximation to the truth

SECTION II.—SOIL AND CLIMATE

7. The superficial aspect of the District is mainly that of a level and open country, consisting of extensive and well-cultivated fields, and intersected by numerous small rivers and khalls. A large part of the western and south-eastern portions of the District is under water during the rainy season. The soils may be divided into three classes, known by the name of Balooa, Dorus, and Muttear. The first of these is a light sandy soil, principally found in the neighbourhood of the large rivers. It is well adapted to the growth of indigo and jute. The second description of soil occurs in marshy lands, and (as the name implies) contains a large portion of moisture. It is in this soil that the boro dhan, or spring crop of rice, is cultivated. The third class of soil is the most valuable and fertile of all, and consists of a rich loamy mould, producing an abundant return of all descriptions of crops. These varieties of soil are much intermixed, and are not confined to specific portions of the District. It may be said generally that the Balooa soil is found in the western part of Pergunnah Sherepoor, and in most of the Berhampooter and Jumoona chur lands. The Dorus soil in parts of Pergunnahs Shooshung and Kalliajoorce and in Pergunnahs Nusseeroojeal and Joanshaye; and the Muttear soil in Pergunnahs Jaffershye and Alabsing.

8. An entirely exceptional soil occurs in the Mudphoopore jungle in Pergunnah Pookhurea and in the western part of Pergunnah Run Bhowal. It consists of red clay strongly impregnated with particles of iron.

9. The District contains no mineral production of any kind. Limestone and coal are found in the Garrow Hills; but these do not form part of the District. It appears very probable that iron-stone might be discovered in the Mudhoopoor jungle; but this tract of country has never been properly explored at all.

10. The climate does not differ materially from that of other Districts of Eastern Bengal. The temperature is generally lower than in Dacca, and the rain-fall is less abundant than in Sylhet. The mean temperature in the shade for the year 1866 was as follows:—

January	... 64° 14′	May	... 79° 25′	September	... 83° 3′
February	... 71°	June	... 81° 6′	October	... 80° 4′
March	... 75° 9′	July	... 81° 8′	November	... 74° 7′
April	... 55° 7′	August	.. 84° 1′	December	... 65° 3′

The above return represents the mean of four observations taken daily at sunrise at 10 A. M., at 4 P. M., and at 10 P. M., The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade during the year was 99° in the month of March, the lowest was 45° in the month of February.

11. The rain fall in inches during the same period was as follows:—

January	... None	May	... 12·2	September	... 9·9
February	... 1·7	June	... 23·4	October	... 8·8
March	... None.	July	... 18·4	November	... None.
April	... 4·5	August	... 16·4	December	... None.

Making a total of 95·3 inches during the year. The greatest amount of rain-fall on any one day was five inches on the 1st July. Rain fell on two days in February, four days in April, eight days in May, thirteen days in June, fifteen days in July, sixteen days in August, nine days in September, and five days in October, making in all seventy-two days of rain during the year.

12. The meteorological observations are now made with great care and regularity; but unfortunately they have been taken for too short a time to allow of my stating with any certainty how far the above returns can be taken to represent the average temperature and rain-fall of the District. The year 1866 was in some respects an exceptional one, as may be easily seen from the fact, that the highest temperature occurred in the month of March. This unusual temperature arose from hot winds, which set in about the middle of March, 1866, and continued to blow for nearly a month. In March, 1867, the highest temperature in the shade was only 87°. The rain-fall again presented, in 1866, some important variations from the returns of the former and following year. In the first three months of 1866 only 1·7 inches of rain fell; in the corresponding three months of 1867 the rain-fall amounted to 4·9 inches. In September, 1865. there were only five inches of rain, and in October no rain fell at all; but the total rain-fall in 1865 was considerably greater than in 1866, amounting to 109 inches.

13. The periodical rains in Mymensingh may be considered to set in about the middle of June, and to last till the end of August, after which showers fall more sparingly till about the middle of October, subsequent to which there is seldom any quantity of rain worth noticing. The late period to which the rains were protracted in 1866 had an exceedingly favorable effect upon the crops.

14. Of the comparative healthfulness of the District, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty, owing to the entire want of statistics upon the subject. No attempt has ever been made to establish a register of births and deaths, even in the large towns; and I am quite unable to estimate the annual percentage of mortality to population. It may be said, in general, that the most prevalent diseases are intermittent fever and spleen. Diseases of the liver do not appear to be so common as might have been expected from the nature of the climate. The south-eastern parts of the District, where extensive swamps and marshes abound, are seldom free from intermittent fever; and in the months of September and October the disease assumes the character of an epidemic, and large numbers sometimes fall victims to it. The same may be said of the neighbourhood of the Mudhoopore jungle. In the town of Nussirabad there is frequently an outbreak of cholera in the months of April and May, which is attributable to injudicious diet, and to a total neglect of sanitary precautions. Towards the end of 1866 small-pox was very prevalent in the town of Sherepore and the neighbourhood in the north-western part of the District. The villages along the northern border of the District, at the foot of the Garrow Hills, are not considered to be unhealthy, though the contrary might have been expected from their position. This is probably due to the abundant supply of pure water with which these villages are furnished by the hill streams. On the whole, I believe I am justified in saying that the District, in point of salubrity, will compare favourably with other Districts of Eastern Bengal.

SECTION III.—POPULATION, RELIGION, AND LANGUAGE.

15. The population of the District has never been ascertained by any process of actual enumeration. An estimate of the population was made at the time of the survey by counting the number of houses, and allowing an average of five inhabitants to each house. By this estimate the population, at the time of survey, was found to be 947,240 souls. But as the survey was concluded in 1856, some allowance must be made for the increase of population during the period which has since elapsed. I have unfortunately no statistics to guide me in attempting to estimate the annual percentage of increase of population in the Districts of Eastern

Bengal; and any calculation which I may make can only be put forward as an hypothesis. It appears probable, however, that the annual rate of increase of population is not less than two per cent. This is somewhat more than the annual rate in England,—a densely peopled country,—the population of which is reduced by a continual stream of emigration. It does not seem likely that the rate can be lower than this in Eastern Bengal. On the other hand, there are reasons, which will easily suggest themselves, for thinking that the rate cannot be much higher. If this rate of increase be admitted as correct, it will follow that a population which numbered 947,240 in 1850, would have risen to 1,154,658 in 1866.

16. The total thus obtained requires, however, some further correction. As the survey commenced in 1850, it is clear that some allowance must be made for the increase, between 1850 and 1856, of that part of the population which came under survery in each successive year. In other words, the total of 1,154,658 souls, estimated above, is calculated upon the increase of eleven years only; whereas it is plain that, as regards that part of the District which was surveyed in 1850, the calculation should allow for sixteen years' increase, and similarly by continually lessening amounts for each of the subsequent years. Again, no allowance is made in the above calculation for the slight excess of area of the District, as it exists at present, over its area at the time of survey, as explained in the 1st Section of this Report. The total must therefore be corrected by an addition of 43,165 to the number previously obtained; and the entire population of the District in 1866 is accordingly found to be 1,197,823 souls.

17. I do not venture to put forward this estimate as more than an approximation to the truth. It is probably under, rather than over, the reality, as it gives a population of only 185½ to the square mile. Mr. Browne, in his report on Tipperah, states that that District contains 264 persons to the square mile; and though Tipperah is no doubt somewhat more thickly inhabited than Mymensingh, yet it hardly appears probable that the difference in the ratio of population to area could be so great as this. I can only repeat that the estimate I have given is based upon the best information at my command; that it has no pretensions to exactness; and that if it is in error, it is probably by falling short of, rather than by exceeding, the truth.

18. A far more accurate estimate can be made of the proportion which the Hindoos bear to the Mahomedans. Though the actual population has no doubt considerably altered since the survey, yet it is not likely that any great variation has taken place in the ratio which the two great classes of the people bear to each other; and on this point the survey statistics may be followed with confidence. At the time of the survey there were in Pergunnah Attia 47 Hindoos to every 54 Mahomedans; in Kagmaree the Hindoos were to the Mahomedans as 15 to 22; in Burbazoo as 23 to 45; in Pokburea as 32 to 59; in Jaffershye as 13 to 29; in Alapsing as 67 to 100; and in Run Bhowal at 7 to 11. It is needless to go through the details of each pergunnah; but, taking the average of the entire District, it may be stated with certainty that the Hindoos constitute about one-third, and the Mahomedans about two-thirds, of the population.

19. Of the Hindoo population, as nearly as possible, two-thirds are agriculturists, the remainder being money-changers, shop-keepers, artizans, or fishermen. Of the Mahomedans, fully five-sixths are engaged in agriculture, the rest being boatmen, tailors, or peons,

and a few shop-keepers. Taking Hindoos and Mahomedans together, it will be found that out of every 38 inhabitants, 29 are engaged in agriculture, and 9 in other occupations.

20. The Garrows, who inhabit the hills on the north of the District, are an entirely distinct race of men. It is probable that they are not an aboriginal tribe, but are of Mongolian descent,—an opinion which is confirmed by their peculiar physiognomy. The Garrow Hills, however, are not a part of the District, and any notice of the Garrows would be out of place here, if it were not for the fact that the villages lying within the District at the foot of the hills are largely inhabited by a race of mongrel Garrows, known as Hajungs. These people, by residence in the plains, and intermarriage with the Bengalis, have lost or modified many of the characteristics of their original stock; but they can still be easily distinguished from the Aryan race. These men inhabit many of the northern villages of Pergunnahs Sherepore and Shooshung. It curiously happens that, in the extreme south of the District, in Tuppeh Run Bhowal, on the borders of Dacca, there is found a class of men called "Mandaes," who have the same Calmuck type of physiognomy as the Garrows, and are traditionally said to have migrated from the Garrow Hills to the villages they now occupy. These men have adopted the religious usages of Hindooism; but they are not recognized by orthodox Hindoos as a caste.

21. The District presents hardly any peculiarities of religious belief which are worthy of special notice. Among the educated classes of Hindoos, the Theism of the Brahmo-Somaj is here, as in other places, steadily gaining ground; but it does not seem likely that a creed which appeals so little to the senses and the imagination will ever be embraced by the mass of the people. A peculiar form of Hindooism prevails in the low country which lies in the south-eastern part of the District bordering upon Sylhet. The Hindoos in this part of the District belong to the Vishnuva sect, but pay special veneration to Ram Krishna Gossain, who is believed to have introduced the Vishnuva tenets into this part of the country. Their head-quarters are at Bithungul in Zillah Sylhet, but they have chapels (akhras) in the villages of Delhi, Shyetdha, Goorai, and other places in Mymensingh. Their temples have no idols, but in each one there is the grave of Ram Krishna Gossain, his bedstead, sandals, bedding, &c.; and these are decked with flowers at the time of worship.

22. There is a Hindoo temple of some note in the town of Nusnoregunge, but it is now in a dilapidated state. It is known by the name of the Jhulanbaree, and was built in the year 1770 by Brojokishore Puramanick, who rose to great affluence when the East India Company's trade in muslin flourished in those parts. There is also a temple of some architectural pretensions in the town of Sherepore in the north-western part of the District.

23. Of Mahomedan shrines, the principal one that I am acquainted with is situated in Mouza Doormoot, in the northern part of Pergunnah Jaffershaye. This village contains a celebrated mosque, known as Shah Kamal's Durgah, to which pilgrimages are made, sometimes from a considerable distance. There is also a large mosque in Mouza Itna, Pergunnah Joanshaye, built by the former zemindars of the place. This has fallen into a somewhat ruinous condition. A mosque of some importance also exists in Mouza Kuddeem Hamjanee, in Pergunnah Burbazoo. The mosque in Mouzah Muddunpore, Pergunnah Mymensingh, will be found more particularly noticed in Appendix B.

24. The language prevalent in the District is a corrupt Bengali, largely intermixed with Hindustani words, and constructed with very little attention to the rules of grammar. The pronunciation is noticeable for the substitution, common in the Eastern Districts, of the aspirate for the initial *s* in many words. A glossary of words, believed to be peculiar to the District, is given in Appendix F.

SECTION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

25. The staple product of the District is rice, of which various kinds are cultivated. Next in importance is jute, which is largely grown in the south-eastern part of the District. The different species of oilseeds, linseed, teel, and mustard are raised in the neighbourhood of most villages, principally for home consumption. Indigo is extensively grown, mostly on the chur lands of the rivers Burhampooter and Jumoona. Tobacco is grown in small quantities in most parts of the District, more largely in Pergunnah Pookhuraea than elsewhere. Several kinds of pulses (kulai) are cultivated, *viz.*, moogh kalai, (which is again sub-divided into two classes—shona moogh the finer sort, and ghasee moogh the inferior sort,) khesaree kalai, maskalai, and musaree kalai. The sugarcane is not largely grown, but there are some considerable plantations of it in Pergunnah Hooseymshaye and Joar Hosseinpoor. Pawn is raised in only a few localities, principally in Pergunnahs Alapsing and Jaffershye. Other productions are cheena, capsicums, ginger, pepper, onions, and garlic. Many of the churs are covered with bushes of jhow (tamarisk), which makes a valuable fuel. The reeds, from which seetulpatee mats are made, grow extensively in the marshy lands in the eastern part of the District.

26. Of rice there are three principal crops during the year:—*First*, the aous crop, which is sown in the month of March, and reaped in July or August; *second*, the aumun crop, sown about the end of August, and reaped in the beginning of December; *third*, the boro, or spring crop, sown in November, and reaped in April. This crop is raised principally on the borders of beels and in other places where the ground is largely saturated with moisture.

27. The modes of cultivating rice do not differ from those in use in other Districts. The agricultural implements are of a very rude and simple description. The ploughs are light, and generally made entirely of wood: they penetrate the soil to the depth of only three or four inches. The harrow or "moye" is made of two bamboos joined together by cross-bars, and the driver generally stands upon it to give it weight. This is used both to break the clods and to cover the seed.

28. As the cultivation of jute is confined to comparatively a few Districts of Bengal, some more particular remarks upon it may not be out of place. Jute is largely grown in the churs of the Berhampooter in Pergunnah Jaffershye, and on those of the Jumoona in Kagmaree and Burbazoo. But the chief seat of the cultivation is on the churs of the Berhampooter in the south-eastern part of the District, between Guffergong and Bhyrub Bazar. The river has of late years silted up to so large an extent as to be impracticable for the passage of boats of any size, except in the rainy season. The churs thus formed are found to be exceedingly favorable to the growth of jute. A crop of mustard is generally first sown upon them in October, and reaped in February. The ground is then prepared for the reception of the jute seed by a number of successive ploughings, as many as twenty-five ploughings being often

given. Sowing takes place about the middle of April, and about a seer of seed is allowed to each beega of land. When the plant is about six inches high, the field is weeded by means of the Langol (generally called Bindha in this part of the country), a kind of rake with wooden teeth. Afterwards, when the plant has attained a height of three or four feet, the cultivator again goes over the field and uproots with the hand all the remaining weeds, and also thins the plants if he finds them growing too closely together. A generally dry season is favorable to the growth of jute; but if the drought is excessive, the plant suffers from blight, called "kachari." The cutting of the crop commences about the middle of August. The plants are cut with a dao close down to the root, tied in bundles, and thrown into water for about fifteen days, when the fibres are considered fit for separation from the stock. After separation, the fibre is again washed, and then spread out to dry for two or three days. For this purpose, it is generally hung on bamboos placed horizontally over posts. When dry, it is made up into bundles, called "moorahs," of four or five "biskas" each, a "biska" being considered equivalent to one handful. Each "moorah" weighs from one to one and three-fourths of a seer. In this state it is brought to market, and purchased by the dealers, who buy it from the cultivator at 84 tolas 10 annas to the seer, and sell it at 82 tolas. The refuse stalks are dried and used as fuel.

29. The jute plant is commonly known by the name of "nullia" in this District. The fibre when separated is called "pat" or (more commonly) "kosta." There are two kinds of nullia, *viz.*, the aous and the aumun, the former yielding a short but strong staple, and much whiter than the aumun, which yields a long staple of a rather brownish hue.

30. Jute is not often cultivated on a system of advances, the ryots being mostly persons of sufficient substance to be independent of the mahajans. The burga system, however, (which answers to the metayer of Europe) is not uncommon. The terms of burga engagements vary: in some cases the proprietor gives the land only, in others he also bears half the expense of ploughing and weeding.

31. In this District the jute of Bakrabad is considered the best, the fibre being white, and frequently as much as eight cubits in length. It is largely exported to Naraingunge.

32. Jute is considered to be an exhausting crop, and is never cultivated on the same ground for more than three successive years. It is generally followed by either maskalai or thatching grass; and in three or four years the soil is again, ready for the reception of the jute seed.

33. The cocoanut tree is rare in Mymensingh. The betel-nut (Areca Catechu) is not uncommon, but the local supply is insufficient, and the nut is largely imported. The bamboo (Bambusa Arundinacea) is common in every village. The mangoes (Mangifera Indica) of the District are of a very inferior quality, and full of insects. The best mangoes come from Pergunnah Kagmaree; but even these are not good. The tamarind tree (Tamarindus Indica) is abundant, and valuable both for fruit and as timber. The local varieties of plantains are not good. The bygoon, or fruit of the egg-plant, is common in every bazar.

34. Sunn, or thatching grass, has been noticed above as an alternative crop with jute. It is very extensively grown on the chur lands, as it does not require a good quality of soil.

35. The principal grazing grounds are in the southern part of Pergunnah Pookhurea, and in Pergunnahs Khullisjooree and Nusseroojial.

SECTION V.—COMMERCIAL MARTS; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS; FAIRS.

36. The principal commercial marts of the District are as follows :—

I.—Nussirabad, in Pergunnah Alapsing, the capital town of the District.

II.—Daponeea, in Pergunnah Alapsing, a large mart for grain.

III.—Sumbhoogunge, in Pergunnah Mymensingh, where there is a large supply of all descriptions of commodities.

IV.—Jumalpore, in Pergunnah Jaffershye, the principal town of the Jumalpore Sub-Division.

V.—Sherepoor, in Pergunnah Sherepoor, a large but somewhat decayed place.

VI.—Nalitabaree, in Pergunnah Sherepore, the most important mart in the northern part of the District.

VII.—Soobuncally, in Pergunnah Pookhuria, the principal commercial depôt of the western part of the District.

VIII.—Hosseinpoor, in Joar Hosseinpoor, a large and well-supplied bazar.

IX.—Oolookandee, or Bhyrut Bazar, in Tuppeh Kooreekhai, the largest and most important mart in the District.

X.—Kurreemgunge, in Tuppeh Hazradee, a large bazar.

XI.—Dutt's Bazar, or Biroe, in Tuppeh Run Bhowal.

XII.—Kateeadee in Tuppeh Hazradee, a place of less importance than formerly, but still a large commercial mart.

XIII.—Kaliachapra, in Tuppeh Hazradee, principally for grain.

XIV.—Kishoregunge, the Head-quarters of the Sub-Division, and a tolerably large bazar.

37. A more particular notice of these places, as well as of all the other towns and villages of importance in the District, will be found in Appendix B.

38. The places of export and import are Sooluncally, Oobookandee, and Dutt's Bazar. Cotton, betel-nuts, and chillies are imported from Tipperah, cocoanuts from the southern Districts, cattle from the west, and refined sugar, piece goods, and wheat principally from Calcutta *viâ* Naraingunge. The principal exports are rice, jute, indigo, hides, reed mats, cheese, ghee, and capsicums. Tobacco and muslin are also exported to a small extent. The importation of rum and gunja will be separately noticed under the head of "Excise."

39. Some notice may here be taken of the Garrow Hauts, locally termed "Kotes." These are held in the villages at the foot of the hills, in the northern parts of Pergunnahs Sherepoor and Shooshung. The traffic is conducted entirely on the principle of barter. The Garrows bring down from the hills cotton, honey, wax, puchapat leaf, and other articles, which they exchange for rice, salt, tobacco, brass utensils, poultry, and dogs; the last being a favorite article of food. Most of the cotton thus obtained from the hills afterwards finds its way to Nalitabaree for sale.

40. No fairs of any great celebrity are held in the District. The most noticeable is the Jhulan Fair at Kishoregunge in the month of August. This is well attended by traders from Dacca, Tipperah, and Sylhet, as well as by the merchants of the District. Considerable transactions are carried on in cloth and piece goods, hardware, spices, shoes, and miscellaneous articles. The next in importance is the Dole Fair at Hooseinpoor in the month of March, which is of the same character as the Jhulan Fair, but not quite so largely attended. A tolerably large fair is held in the month of Bysack (April) in the town of Sherepore, and one at Gobindgunge, in Pergunnah Alapsing, in the months of March and October. The fairs at Sherepoor and Gobindgunge are of only local importance, and attract few, if any, merchants and visitors from other Districts. The same may be said of the Singjanee Fair, held in the town of Jumalpore in the month of Chyet, and of the Porabaree Fair in Pergunnah Kagmary, which is held in Pous (December).

SECTION VI.—MANUFACTURES.

41. The District is not now the seat of any important manufacturing industry. In former times the muslins of Mymensingh were of considerable celebrity, those of Kishoregunge and Bajidpoor being reckoned the best. When the East India Company were a mere trading association, they had outlying cloth factories at each of these places. A cloth merchant has now turned the Kishoregunge Factory into his godown, and a Police Station stands upon the site of the factory at Bajidpoor. Muslin, however, is still manufactured in this part of this District, though not to any great extent. Sectulpatee mats are largely manufactured in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the District, where the marshes furnish an abundant supply of the reeds necessary for the purpose. Mustard oil and coarse sugar are manufactured for local consumption throughout the District, most villages having an oil or sugar mill, worked sometimes by the hand, and sometimes by bullocks. Indigo factories are numerous, and the quantity of indigo manufactured in a good season is very considerable. The manufacture usually begins about the end of May, and continues for two months or longer. The mode of manufacture is similar to that employed elsewhere, and need not be more particularly described. The indigo cultivation is in the hands of three planters—Mr. Wise of Dacca, Mr. K. S. Brodie, and Mr. Baldwin of Soobuncally. Although jute is so largely grown in the District, it is almost entirely exported in the shape of fibre, and is woven into gunnycloth elsewere. The variety of cheese known as Dacca cheese is an important article of manufacture in Pergunnahs Joanshye and Nusseroojial, where extensive plains, inundated in the rainy season, afford admirable pasture for cattle in the cold weather. For the same reason, ghee is largely produced in the same locality. Charcoal is extensively manufactured in two places in the District—at Burmee on the borders of Dacca, and in the neighbourhood of Gabtullee between Pergunnahs Pookhuree and Alapsing.

SECTION VII.—RIVERS, BEELS, AND FORESTS.

42. The two great rivers of Mymensingh are the Berhampooter and the Jumoona, the former of which intersects the entire District, and the latter forms its western boundary. The Berhampooter enters the District at its north-west corner, close to Karribaree on the borders of Goalpara, where the Garrow Hills come down to the very edge of the stream. From this point the river flows through the centre of the District as far as Toke, from which it forms the boundary separating Mymensing and Dacca as far as Bhyrub Bazar, a little below which its waters are united with those of the Megna. The days are past in which the Berhampooter was entitled to rank as one of the great rivers of India. The gradual formation of churs and bars of sand in the upper part of its bed has diverted the great volume of water into the present channel of the Jumoona. The Berhampooter is now a stream which, in Mymensingh at least, probably averages less than a quarter of a mile in width in the dry season, and which is in most places easily fordable. Two places in the District may specially be noted, in which the course of the river has considerably changed within a comparatively recent period. One of these is the tract between Jumalpoor and Pearpoor; the other lies between Kateeadee and Napitohar in the south-eastern part of the District. From my recollections of Mymensingh ten years ago, I can state with confidence that in that interval the volume of water in the Berhampootor has sensibly diminished; and it is not impossible that, in the lapse of another quarter of a century, this once great river may have dwindled away into an entirely insignificant stream. On the other hand, there is the chance that, by the shifting of the sand beds in the upper channel, the mass of water which now forms the Jumoona may be again diverted back to its old bed in the Berhampooter.

43. The diminution of water in the Berhampooter, while it has exercised an unfavorable influence on the commercial prosperity of the District, has added greatly to its agricultural capabilities. The churs formed by the river are found to be extremely well adapted to the growth of indigo and jute; and in process of time they become suited to other crops also. Even those churs which are still unfit for other cultivation are frequently covered with tamarisk bushes and sunn grass, the former of which are valuable as fuel, and the latter is universally used for thatching.

44. In the rainy season the Berhampooter is navigable for boats of the largest burden, and the current flows with great rapidity. The ferries over the Berhampooter, as well as over the other rivers of the District, will be noticed in a separate Section of this Report.

45. The extreme length of the river Jumoona in the District is 94 miles, from Dholee in Zillah Rungpoor to the borders of the Dacca District. The area of the river (as found by survey) is 64·13 square miles; but it is to be remembered that the survey measurements take place at a time of the year when the water is at the lowest. In the rainy season the Jumoona is in many places from four to six miles broad, and the current runs with such violence that the ferry boats are unable to cross. Although the river has oscillated considerably since the survey, yet it has not done so in one direction. It first swept towards the east, and washed away a number of villages on that bank of the river; it has since retired towards the west, leaving a number of churs on the eastern bank. This river is navigable for large boats throughout the year, and

in the rains it overflows a considerable portion of the low-lying lands of Pergunnahs Pookhurea, Kagmaree, and Attia.

46. The Megna is the third most important river in the District. It flows through a small part of Pergunnah Joanshye in the south-east; but it is hardly entitled to be considered as one of the rivers of Mymensingh. The Ghoraootra and Dhunoo rivers are both branches of the Megna; the former flows through Pergunnah Joanshye, and the latter through Pergunnahs Nussiroojial and Khulliajooree. The Soorma or Bheramona is a river of some magnitude, dividing Pergunnah Khulliajooree from the District of Sylhet. The Kunka river is a stream of no great width, but is navigable throughout the year for boats of considerable burden. It flows in an E. N. E. direction through Pergunnah Mymensingh, and for some distance forms the boundary between that Pergunnah and the Sylhet District.

47. The Jheenai flows in a south-westerly direction near the town of Jumalpoor, and connects the Berhampooter with the Jumoona. This river is not navigable in the dry season. The Satora river enters the District near Kowraeed in Tuppeh Run Bhowal, and joins the Berhampooter close to the village of Bagunbarry about five miles west of Nussirabad. This river also is only navigable in the rainy season. In Pergunnahs Attia and Pokhuria there are a number of channels of the river Jumoona which it would be tedious to enumerate. They are entirely fed by the volume of water in the Jumoona; and if by any chance the channel of that river were to alter, they would at once disappear.

48. On the whole, the rivers of the District cannot be said to afford any great facilities for internal communication. The Berhampooter, which is the natural central highway, is not navigable in the dry season for boats of more than 200 or 300 maunds burden, and the Jumoona and Megna only skirt the borders of the District. The Dhunoo and the Ghoraootra flow through a part of the District which is of no commercial importance. There is no regular water-carriage from the Sudder Station to any large market; and it would be well if the inhabitants of the District would accept the truth on this point, and would turn their attention to other means of communication.

49. Of beels, the only sheet of water deserving the name of a lake is the Haooda bheel in the northern part of the Mudhoopoor jungle. The eastern and south-eastern parts of the District abound in beels, containing large quantities of fish. Much of these portions of the District is under water in the rains; in the dry season the fishermen build temporary huts to live in, and remain in the neighbourhood of a beel till they have captured most of the fish, when they shift their quarters to another place. Beels are also numerous in Pergunnah Shooshung; and to the west of Nussirabad there is a chain of beels extending almost the whole distance from the Sotooa river to Gabtullee, well stocked with fish.

50. The fish of the District are not of the best quality, though the ordinary kinds are abundant. The mangoe-fish is almost unknown; the hilsa was once very common in the Berhampooter near Bagunbarry, but has become scarce of late years. Various kinds of fishing are practised. When the waters are falling an earthen embankment is made across the channel with only one outlet, across which a small net or a rush basket is placed. The hand net is used in shallow waters, the fisherman wading in the stream, and pushing the net in front of him by a handle. For deeper water, the large triangular net is used, extended on a bamboo frame, and let down over

the side of a boat, the net being raised again by a lever within the boat. The seine or draw-net is less commonly seen. Several local words connected with fishing will be found in Appendix F.

51. The only forest in the District is the great Mudhoopoor jungle, known also to the natives by the name of Gurhgujalee. The Garrow Hills are thickly wooded, but these are beyond the Mymensingh border. The Mudhoopoor jungle, however, is in the very heart of the District, and extends almost the entire distance from the city of Dacca to the Berhampooter river. Its length in the District from north to south is about forty-five miles, its greatest width is about sixteen miles, and its least width about six. Its area in the District may be taken to be about 420 square miles. The exceptional soil which is found in this jungle has been noticed above. The tract forms an elevated table-land with an average of about sixty feet above the level of the plains, and nowhere rising to a greater height than 100 feet. It is covered throughout with dense jungle, and abounds in wild animals. The saul (*shorea robusta*) is the prevailing tree, and is valuable both for timber and charcoal. The trees are felled on the spot, and floated down the khalls in the rainy season in rafts, charcoal being manufactured from the smaller branches. The open parts of the jungle are valuable as grazing grounds during the cold weather. The Mudhoopoor jungle is the most unhealthy part of the District, especially during the hot weather and rains.

SECTION VIII.—ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

52. There are three main lines of road in the District, leading from the Sudder Station to Toke, Jumalpore, and Soobuncolly respectively. The road to Toke is forty miles in length, and is continued from Toke to Dacca a further distance of fifty-four miles. It runs close to the river Berhampooter. The road to Jumalpore is thirty-two miles in length. The Soobuncolly road is forty-four miles in length, and passes through the town of Mooktagacha, and through the Mudhoopoor jungle. These three roads are unmetalled; but they are in fair condition, and are passable for wheeled carriages throughout the year. The Toke road is bridged throughout the entire distance. The Soobuncolly road has no bridges over the rivers Satora and Banar, the former of which is about six miles west of the station, and the latter runs close to the Gabtullee Police Station. These streams are of trifling depth in the cold season, and are then easily forded; in the rains they are crossed by ferries. The Banar at Gabtullee might be bridged without much difficulty; but the Satora is so wide a stream in the rainy season, that a bridge over it would involve very considerable expense. The same two streams also cross the Jumalpore road. On the Soobuncolly road the Gooja river at Mudhoopoor is crossed by a pucka bridge. The bridges over the other streams are of wood. The only bridge of any magnitude on the Jumalpore road is the wooden bridge at Ashtodhar over the Sericolly river.

53. Besides these three roads, there is a road from Jumalpore to Kurribaree in the north-west corner of the District, a distance of thirty miles. This road is in tolerably good repair. There are also roads from Jumalpore to Sherepore (nine miles), and from Jamalpore to Pingna, thirty-two miles. These roads at present require to be repaired and levelled before they would be suited for wheel traffic.

There is a bridle road from the Berhampooter to Kureemgunge *viâ* Kishoregunge, a distance of twenty-five miles. This road is unbridged, and is only fit for passengers on foot or on horse-

back. The road from Sherepore to Pearpore (sixteen miles) can hardly be said to exist, except on paper, and the same may be said of the road from the Agarosindoor Thannah to Futtehpore (fourteen miles) in the south-eastern part of the District. The only remaining road is that from the Sudder Station to Gowreepoor *vid* Soomlhoogunge, a distance of twelve miles. The eastern part of this road is in good order. The rest is at present hardly practicable for carriages, and the bridges require to be repaired.

54. The length of District roads in good condition is therefore 146 miles as follows :—

Road to Toke	...	...	...	40 miles.
Do. to Jumalpore	...	...	...	32 „
Do. to Kurribaree	...	...	...	30 „
Do. to Soobuncolly	...	...	...	44 „
				146 miles.

55. The remaining roads are said to be 108 miles in length, which gives a total of 254 miles of road in the District, exclusive of municipal and town roads.

56. There are no imperial roads in the District. All the roads mentioned above are of the "local" class, and are maintained by grants from the Amalgamated District Road Fund. For several years past, a sum of Rupees 8,000 has been annually granted for this purposes,—an amount totally insufficient to meet the requirements of the District.

57. There are only two staging bungalows in the District,—one at Guffergong, and one at Toke, both being on the main road from Mymensingh to Dacca. The bungalow at Guffergong is kept up by the Police Authorities; at the Toke bungalow a Chowkeydar is paid from the Amalgamated District Road Fund.

58. There are no canals or other communications of any kind in the District. A proposal has been made for opening a canal from Ram Gopaulpore to the Berhampooter river. The expense is estimated at Rs. 10,000, and the zemindars of Pergunnah Mymensingh have expressed their willingness to defray one-half of the cost. The proposed line of canal has never been professionally surveyed, and the advantages of opening it are questionable, as there is not sufficient water to maintain the canal in a navigable condition throughout the year.

59. It must be admitted that the District has not received from Government the consideration to which it is entitled. When it is remembered that the surplus revenue amounts to fully twelve lakhs of Rupees, it is not equitable that the amount allotted for road improvements should be confined to such a sum as Rs. 8,000. The Soobuncolly Road, which is a very important medium of communication, should be treated as an imperial road, and should be metalled, and furnished with masonry bridges throughout the entire length. To keep the other roads of the District in proper repair, an allowance should be made of at least twice as large a sum as the amount at present sanctioned.

SECTION IX.—EDUCATION.

60. The District is under the Inspector of Schools of the South-Eastern Circle, and is under the immediate supervision of two Deputy Inspectors,—one in the eastern, and one in the western part of the District.

61. A complete list of the schools in the District, with the number of pupils in each at the close of the official year 1866-67, will be found in Appendix G.

62. In the eastern division of the District there were in 1866 seventy-two schools, which are thus classified :—

Government schools	5
Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools	8
Aided Vernacular ditto	16
Aided Girls' schools	1
Vernacular Circle schools	15
Private Anglo-Vernacular schools	8
Private Vernacular ditto	13
Private Girls' schools	6
Total ...	72

These schools were attended by 2,644 pupils.

63. In the western division there were thirty-eight schools, classified as follows :—

Government Model schools	2
Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools	9
Aided Vernacular schools	13
Vernacular Circle schools	9
Private Vernacular schools	5
Total ...	38

The number of pupils attending these schools was 1,340, making a total of 110 schools in the District, attended by 3,984 pupils.

64. It appears from the above that education is more advanced in the eastern than in the western part of the District. Not only is the number of schools and pupils considerably greater in the eastern division, but that division numbers among its schools one normal school, three night schools, and seven girls' schools; whereas the western division has no similar institutions. Of the seven girls' schools, five have been opened since the beginning of the year 1866, and the measure must still be considered as an experiment. It is worthy of notice that these schools are mostly attended by girls in the higher classes of society. In the opinion of the Deputy Inspector of the Eastern Division, the prejudices against female education are dying out, and the main obstacles in the way of its diffusion are the early age at which girls are still married, and the want of competent instructors of their own sex.

65. The Government English school in the Sudder Station was first opened in November 1853, and is considered one of the best schools in Eastern Bengal. The present staff of Masters is as follows :—

	Salary Rs.		Salary Rs.
Head Master	150	Sixth Master	20
Second do.	50	Seventh do.	20
Third do.	30	Eighth do.	20
Fourth do.	25	Ninth do.	20
Fifth do.	25	Pundit do.	20

66. Of the 284 pupils attending the school during the past year, 264 were Hindoos, eighteen Mahomedans, and two of other denominations. A fee of Re. 1-4 is paid monthly by each student. The Government grant to the school during the year was Rs. 2,275, and the sum received from fees, &c., was Rs. 3,569, making a total of Rs. 5,844. The charges incurred were Rs. 4,844 on current account, and Rs. 1,000 as extraordinary charges for repairs, furniture, &c. The total monthly cost of each pupil was Rs. 2-4-6, and of this 13 annas 11 pie represents the cost to Government.

67. The school acquitted itself with great credit at the last Entrance Examination for the Calcutta University. Of thirteen candidates two only were rejected; one passed in the 1st division, six in the 2nd, and four in the 3rd. One scholarship of Rs. 14 and four scholarships of Rs. 10 were obtained by members of the school.

68. The fees paid by pupils in the other schools vary from one Rupee to four annas (and in some cases as little as 2 annas) per month. It is universally found that the great majority of the pupils are Hindoos. In the town of Nussirabad the Mahomedan population decidedly outnumbers the Hindoos; yet the return given above shows that of the boys attending the Government English school, scarcely more than 1 in 16 is a Mussulman. I am not in possession of equally accurate statistics regarding the village schools; but my experience of such schools as I have visited (at Doorgapoor, Sherepore, and elsewhere,) tends to support the opinion that the schools throughout the District are attended almost exclusively by Hindoo boys. The girls' schools are, I believe, entirely confined to Hindoos. (A remarkable exception to the general neglect of education by the Mahomedans is found in the Mahomedan Madrissa at Hybutnuggur, an institution for Arabic learning, supported by Dewan Hahee Newaj Khan, a wealthy and influential Zomindar of Tuppeh Sindha. In this school an Arabic Moulvie is retained at a salary of Rs. 25, and a Persian teacher at Rs. 7-8, and 10 of the scholars receive stipends of Rs. 2 each. The total number of pupils is 39. This institution, not being under Government inspection, is not included in the list of schools given in the Appendix, which is compiled from the returns of the Educational Department.

69. The girls' school in the Sudder Station was first opened in December, 1865, and owes its origin to the benevolence and public spirit of Baboo Ram Chunder Banerjee, at present the Head Clerk of the Magistrate's Office.

70. A school for Garrow boys was opened in the village of Balegaon in March last. The school has hitherto been fairly attended, but it is too early yet for me to attempt to say whether it is likely to be permanent. Those who are acquainted with the District will watch with much interest the progress of this attempt to extend education to this uncivilized race of men.

71. In connection with the subject of education, it may be noticed here that there is one printing press in the District, *viz.*, in the town of Nussirabad. A vernacular newspaper, called the *Biggyaponee*, is published weekly on Saturdays. Fourteen Bengali works, chiefly on educational subjects, were published at this Press during the year 1866.

SECTION X.—LOCAL LAND MEASURES.

72. The local land measures in use in the District are extremely numerous and perplexing. The simple and convenient standard of the Government beega has not been adopted

in any Pergunnah of Mymensingh. The Government beega, it is true, is in use in Pergunnah Patiladoho, but though a part of this Pergunnah is, for certain purposes, included in the District, as explained in the first section of this Report, yet the Pergunnah is never considered as forming a component part of Zillah Mymensingh.

73. The following are the local land measures in ordinary use, arranged according to the Pergunnahs in which they prevail :—

Pergunnah Alapsingh and Tuppeh Run Bhowal.

The local standard is the poorah, which is thus obtained :—1 cubit 10 fingers make one guz, 100 guz make a russee or rope, 1 russee in length by 1 in breadth makes a poorah. The sub-divisions of the poorah are these :—

4	cowries	= 1 gundah.
5	gundahs	= 1 cottah.
16	cottahs	= 1 poorah.

The poorah is equal to 3 beegahs 1½ cottahs of the Government standard; it contains 5005·562 square yards. Hence an acre is equal to 0·966 of a poorah, and the poorah contains 1·034 acres.

Pergunnah Burbazoo. | Pergunnah Attia.
" Kagmaree. | " Pookhuree.

Land in these pergunnahs is measured by the pakhee and khada. The sub-divisions are these :—

4	cowries	= 1 gundah.
7½	gundahs	= 1 pakhee.
16	pakhees	= 1 khada.

The pakhee is thus obtained :—14 cubits 14 fingers make a null or rod, 6 nulls in length by 5 in breadth (equal to 87½ cubits by 72¾ cubits) make a pakhee. The pakhee is equal to 1b. 0c. 4d. of the Government standard. The khada contains 25,524 square yards. Hence an acre is equal to 0·169 of a khada, and the khada contains 5·273 acres, or 5 acres 1 rood 3 poles.

Mymensingh. | Hooshunshye.
Singdha. | Nussiroqual.
Durzeebazoo | Khullajooree.
Roydoom. | Bowkhund.
Shoosung.

In these pergunnahs the sub-divisions are as follows :—

16	cottahs	= 1 ara.
16	aras	= 1 poora.

The ara is thus obtained :—1 cubit 6 fingers make one guz, 100 guz make one russee or rope, two russees in length by one in breadth make 1 ara. The ara is accordingly equal to 4b. 17c. 4d. of the Government standard, and the poora is equal to 78b. 12c. 10d., or to 25 acres 3 roods 12 poles.

Hazradu Tuppeh. | Kooseekhai Tuppeh.
Kashiepoor. | Toolundur.
Nowabad. | Bolorampoor.
Burraikandie | Edgha.
Hooshunpoor Joar.

Land in these pergunnahs is measured by the kanee, and 16 kanees make a droon.

The kanee is thus obtained :—1 cubit 6 fingers make one guz, 2½ guz make a russee or rope, 3 russees in length by 2½ in breadth make 1 kanee. The kanee is therefore equal to 1b. 1c. of the Government standard, and the droon is equal to 5 acres 2 roods 12 poles English.

Niklee. Joanshye. Lutteefpoor.

In these pergunnahs again the standard is the kanee, and 16 kanees make 1 droon; but the kanee is a very different measure from the Hazradee kanee given above.

The kanee is thus obtained:—1 cubit 7 fingers make 1 guz, 10 guz make one russee or rope, 12 russees in length by 10 in breadth make a kanee. This kanee is therefore equal to 3b. 3c. 6d. of the Government standard, and the droon is equal to 50b. 15c. 3d., or to 16 acres 3 roods 1 pole English measure.

Sherepore. Shagurdee.

The standard is the koor. The sub-divisions are as follows:—

20 gundas = 1 cotta.
20 cottas = 1 koor.

The koor is thus obtained:—1 cubit 6 fingers make 1 guz, 120 guz make 1 russee or rope, 1 russee in length by one in breadth makes 1 koor. The Sherepore cotta is therefore equal to 3c. 11¼d. of the Government beega, and the koor is equal to 3½ beegas or 1 acre 0 rood 25 poles English.

Jaffershye. Mokimabad.

Land in these pergunnahs is measured by the pakhee and khada, and 16 pakhees make one khada, as in Pergunnah Burbazoo; but the Jaffershye pakhee is larger than that of Burbazoo. It is obtained as follows:—17 cubits 17 fingers make one null or rod, of which 6 in length by 5 in breadth make 1 pakhee. The Jaffershye pakhee is therefore equal to 3 beegas 9 cottas of the Government standard, and the khada is equal to 23 beegas 4 cottas, or 7 acres 2 roods 25 poles.

74. It would be a great convenience to have these confusing and anomalous measures swept away, and one general standard of land measurement introduced; but so long as the legislation on the subject is merely permissive, it does not appear likely that the people will be prevailed upon to abandon their old usages.

75. It may conveniently be noticed here that an era prevails in Pergunnah Shoosung different from that in ordinary use throughout the rest of the District. The Shoosung year commences with the month of Assin, instead of with that of Bysack, and the reckoning is a year and a half in advance of the ordinary Bengali era. Thus the month of Bysack 1274, B. S., answers to Bysack 1275 of the Shoosung era; but the Shoosung year 1276 begins on the 1st Assin 1274, B. S. I have not been able to find when this era was first introduced; it is traditionally said to be of very great antiquity, and it is certainly recognized in sunnuds dating from a period anterior to the introduction of the English dominion into Bengal.

SECTION XI.—LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

76. The local diversity of weights and measures is less obtruded on the notice of a Government official than the diversity of the measures of land; but it is not less intricate and perplexing. A Collector whose experience in the trial of rent suits necessarily makes him acquainted with the respective values of the denominations by which land is measured, and who is perfectly well aware that a poora of land in Hooshunshye is very different from

a poora in Alapsing, may, nevertheless, have had no occasion to learn that nearly every pergunnah in the District has its own standard of weight, and its own method of sub-dividing the maund.

77. The local standard and measures are as follows :—

Pergunnah Mymensingh.
" Roydoom.
" Bowkhund.
Tuppeh Singdha.

Rice, oil, ghee, jute, and tobacco are sold by the seer of 84 tolahs 10 annas. Other articles are sold by the seer of 60 tolas.

The maund is thus sub-divided :—

5 seers = 1 cotta.
4 cottahs = 1 bhoota.
2 bhootas = 1 maund.
2 maunds = 1 arrah.

The sub-divisions of the maund are the same as above, and rice, jute, and tobacco are sold by the seer of 84 tolahs 10 annas. Other articles are sold, some by the seer of 80 tolas, and some by that of 60.

Hooshunshaye

Joar Hossenpoor

As in Pergunnah Hooshunshye, except that the maund is differently divided, as follows :—

10 seers = 1 addee.
2 addees = 1 cottah.
2 cottahs = 1 maund.

Pergunnah Kagmaree.

Pulses and mustard are sold by the seer of 84 tolahs 10 annas. Rice and other articles by the seer of 60 tolahs.

2½ seers = 1 chowan.
16 chowans = 1 maund.

Pergunnah Jaffershaye
" Mokimabad.

Grain and jute are sold by the seer of 84 tolahs 10 annas. Other articles by the seer of 60 tolahs.

5 seers = 1 chowan.
8 chowans = 1 maund.

Pergunnah Sagurdee.

Articles are sold in the same manner as in Jaffershaye, and the maund is sub-divided as in Mymensingh.

Pergunnah Pokhuree.

Articles are sold as in Jaffershaye, and the maund is thus sub-divided :—

10 seers = 1 dhama.
4 dhamas = 1 maund.

Pergunnah Burbaroo.
" Toolunder.

Articles are sold as in Jaffershaye, and the maund is sub-divided as follows :—

10 seers = 1 cottah.
4 cottahs = 1 maund.

Pergunnah Sherepore. Grain is sold by the seer of 82½ tolahs. Other articles by the seer of 60 tolahs.

The maund is thus sub-divided :—

5 seers	=	1 dhara.
8 dharas	=	1 maund.

Pergunnah Shoosung Ghee is sold by the seer of 90 tolahs. Other articles are sold as in Mymensingh, and the sub-divisions of the maund are the same as in that Pergunnah.

Pergunnah Attia. All articles are sold by the seer of 82 tolahs 10 annas. The sub-divisions of the maund are the same as in Pergunnah Sherepoor.

Pergunnah Nussirocjial. Ghee is sold by the seer of 90 tolahs, rice by the seer of 84 tolahs 10 annas. Other articles, some by the seer of 80 tolahs, and some by that of 60. The maund is sub-divided as in Pergunnah Mymensingh.

Pergunnah Khulkajooree. Ghee and oil are sold by the seer of 90 tolahs. Other articles, some by the seer of 84 tolahs 10 annas, and some by that of 80. The sub-divisions of the maund are the same as in Pergunnah Mymensingh.

Tuppeh Hazradee Rice, oil, and ghee are sold by the seer of 84 tolahs 10 annas. Other articles by the seer of 60 tolahs.

The weights are as follows :—

7 seers (of 84 tolahs)	=	1 cottah.
4 cottahs	=	1 arree.
4 arrees	=	1 arrah.
16 arrahs	=	1 poorah.

Pergunnah Joanahye. Articles are sold as in Tuppeh Hazradee, but the weights are different, as follows :—

4 seers (of 84 tolahs)	=	1 poorah.
4 poorahs	=	1 cottah.
20 cottahs	=	1 bis.

Tuppeh Run Bhowal All articles are sold by the seer of 82 tolahs, and 40 seers make 1 maund.

78. It would seem that such diversities as these must be a serious obstacle to traffic, and must practically render all dealings impossible between inhabitants of different parts of the District. But this is not found to be the case; and the experience of other countries will show that the effect of such variations as these is much less than might be anticipated.

There is probably no country in which provincial standards of weight and measure are more numerous and more diverse than they are in England; but this is not found to be any real hindrance to commercial activity. At the same time, there can be no doubt that these varying local standards are indefensible upon any principle of reason or convenience; that any influence they exercise upon trade is an injurious one; and that it would be a great advantage to have them all superseded in favor of one general imperial standard. Whether the country is ripe for the introduction of coercive legislation on the subject, is a question upon which I need not enter here.

79. The weights and measures in ordinary use are of the rudest and most imperfect construction. A pair of scales is made of two shallow platters of twisted cane connected by strings with a rod, and seldom or never presenting an accurate balance. The weights are sometimes merely pieces of brick, but generally stones, which have no pretence to more than approximate accuracy. Oil and other liquids are generally measured in a hollow bamboo, sometimes in a wooden measure, manufactured in either case according to the judgment or conscience of the seller. It is true that complaints of the use of fraudulent weights and measures are almost unknown; but this is probably because the people in such cases have recourse to the patriarchal justice of the zemindar, rather than to the action of the Courts. I observe that the Bengal Social Science Association have taken up the subject of the want of a fixed authoritative standard of weights and measures, and there is perhaps no department of native life in which their influence could be more usefully exercised.

SECTION XII.—LANDED TENURES.

80. The forms of land tenure known in Mymensingh are, *first*, Zemindary; *second*, Talookdary; *third*, Izara or farm; *fourth*, Jote or chuck; and *fifth*, Burga.

1*st*.—A zemindary tenure is one created by the perpetual settlement, and in which the proprietor pays his revenue direct to the Government.

2*nd*.—Talookdary. Talukdaree tenures are of several kinds, as (*a*) kharijah talook, which has been separated from a zemindary, and in which the talookdar pays his rent directly to Government. A kharijah talook is distinguished from a zemindary by the fact that in Mymensingh a zemindary is always a pergunnah, or a share of a pergunnah.

(*b*).—Shikmee talooks, created by the zemindar, to whom the rent is paid. These are sometimes held at a fixed rental, and sometimes are liable to enhancement.

(*c*).—Dikhlee, a system of tenure peculiar to Tuppeh Hazradee, in which a kharija or shikmee talookdar sells a specific portion of the lands of his talook.

(*d*).—Mistak, a form of tenure only met with in Pergunnah Joanshye, but differing little from a shikmee talook.

(*e*).—Meeras Pottai talook, a tenure created by a zemindar or superior talookdar, who receives a sum of money as a fine, and grants the tenure at a fixed rental in perpetuity.

(*f*).—Putnee talooks, as described in Regulation VIII of 1819. These are very rare in Mymensingh. I have never met with an instance, but I understand that a few exist.

3*rd*.—Izara. Hardly any of the Mymensingh zemindars manage their own property. Such lands as are not granted away in under-tenures are almost universally let in farm. A separate farm is commonly given for each village, and the leases are short, hardly ever exceeding five years. This practice of granting farming leases for short terms is undoubtedly a great cause of the litigation and backwardness of the District. The farmer has no object in making improvements, and, in general, he has no capital to do so; his aim is to make the most he can out of the village during his short tenure of it. The state of things is best when the farm is given to the village mondal, who is somewhat restrained by the force of local opinion from acts of oppression and extortion. But the farmer is often one of the zemindar's amlah, who probably sublets the village to some unscrupulous dependent of his own; and then the unfortunate ryots are fleeced in every possible way.

4*th*.—Jote or chuck is a ryotee tenure by which land is held for cultivation for a term of years at a special rent. It is said that a jote is sometimes granted in perpetuity; but I have never known an undisputed instance of this; and it may safely be said that the great majority of leases purporting to grant jotes in perpetuity are forgeries. Sometimes the rent is not specified at first; but there is a stipulation that the land shall be measured, and that the tenant shall then pay according to the village rate. I have known several cases of leases without specification of term; but this is not to be confounded with a lease in perpetuity. It is very difficult to say whether, in the majority of cases, leases are really granted or not to the cultivators. Landlords have found out that the Courts lay great stress on a tenant's kubooliyat; and so they generally have a kubooliyat to produce; but this document is equally generally repudiated by the tenant, who denies that he ever executed it. As far as I can judge, I should say that leases are now more common than they were; but they are still rather the exception than the rule in Mymensingh.

5*th*.—Burga tenure. In this tenure the occupant of the land (generally a jotedar or petty talookdar) makes over the land to another person, on condition of receiving one-half of the crop at harvest time. The system is, in fact, the same as that of metayer cultivation, common in the north of Italy and in many other parts of Europe. The burgadar (the person who takes the burga tenure) is sometimes also supplied with seed by the original tenant, or the expenses of cultivation are shared between them. A peculiar kind of burga is also occasionally met with, in which only one-third, instead of one-half, of the crop is delivered. This is locally known by the name of "tebhaga." Burga agreements are always oral, and are a fertile source of litigation of a very unsatisfactory character. Each of the parties has three or four witnesses to swear to his side of the story, and often no other evidence is attainable. It would, I think, be a good thing to provide a special limitation for suits under alleged burga agreements. A term of six months after the time when the crop should have been delivered would be an ample allowance.

81. The "howla," which is a common tenure in Tipperah and Sylhet, is not known in Mymensingh. Service lands are rare. Some instances are said to exist in Pergunnahs Mymensingh and Shoosung, but I believe they are not admitted by the zemindars. The usual kinds of lands granted for religious purposes (brahmatter, debutter, and peerpal) are found throughout the District.

82. The number of complaints before the Magistrate of criminal trespass, forcible ploughing up of lands, forcible cutting of crops, &c., is very great, and shows that much uncertainty exists among tenants themselves as to their actual rights and the boundaries of their holdings. The first step towards an improvement in this respect would be the abolition of those absurd and unintelligible papers known as zemindary chittas, and the introduction of a proper system of khusrah measurement. The Bengal ryot is not so lawless a character; and I believe it will be found in most cases of alleged criminal trespass that both parties were acting in good faith, each believing himself to be entitled to the land. If, however, holdings were properly measured and recorded, this would be impossible; and I do not see why the Legislature, which requires that a lease shall be given to the cultivator, should not also require that the lease shall contain a distinct specification of the lands to which it refers. Such a provision would be a benefit to both the tenant and the landlord.

SECTION XIII.—RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

83. In attempting to estimate the average rates of rent paid for the several qualities of land in different parts of the District, the inconvenience of local land measures is felt at once. In order to make the comparison, the local measures must be reduced to a common standard; and even when this is done, the difficulties in the way of arriving at the truth are very great. A Collector's knowledge on the subject is probably correct so far as it goes; but the examples upon which his opinions are based are too few in number to allow of a trustworthy induction being made from them.

84. I am aware that there is a widely-diffused notion that there exist what are called pergunnah rates, according to which the rental of land is regulated by its situation within this or that pergunnah, entirely irrespective of the qualities of the land itself. If this theory were a true one, the enquiry would be greatly simplified; for it would be only necessary to ascertain the customary rates of each pergunnah; and on such a question common fame might properly be followed. My own experience, however, has led me to the conclusion that (at least in those Districts of Eastern Bengal with which I am acquainted) these "pergunnah rates" have no existence whatever. I do not of course mean that the rates of rent are not different in different pergunnahs; but the difference, in my belief, depends altogether upon the qualities of the soil and other natural advantages. When lands of similar quality lying close to the common boundary of two pergunnahs are compared together, it will be found that they are assessed at the same average rates. This will often be disguised in Mymensingh by the difference of the local standards; the rate on one side of the boundary may be Rs. 5 per poorah, and on the other side Rs. 2 per kanee, and yet there may be no real difference between the two.

85. Of course the comparative fertility of soil is not the only element in determining the rate of assessment, though it is the principal one. All natural advantages are to be taken into account: vicinity of roads and other means of communication, healthfulness of situation, good water, good markets for produce, &c. I believe that different rates depend entirely on the comparative possession of these and other similar advantages, and that they are not in any way determined by the fact of lands nominally belonging to this or that pergunnah. I should therefore think it an absurdity to say that the rate of homestead lands

is so much in Pergunnah Alapsing and so much in Pergunnah Kagmaree. Lands with the same advantages will bear the same rental in each pergunnah; and to bring the name of the pergunnah into the question at all, seems to me to involve the introduction of an element of error and confusion, as it implies that all the homestead lands in the same pergunnah possess the same advantages, which is notoriously contrary to the fact.

86. The average rates of assessment in Mymensingh may be taken to be as follows:—

	Per Standard Beega.
House land	... Re. 1 to Rs. 2.
Palan (compound or kitchen garden) ...	... 12 annas to Re. 1-4.
Arable land, 1st quality	... 13 „ to Rs. 2.
Ditto, 2nd quality...	... 10 „ to Re. 1-4.
Ditto, 3rd quality...	... 5 „ to 9 annas.
Sugarcane land	... Re. 1-12 to Rs. 3.
Pawn gardens...	... Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8.
Thatching grass and indigo lands... ...	... 4 annas to 8 annas.

87. I do not put forward this statement as more than an approximation to the average rates. I have known instances of lands (in the villages of Pergunnah Alapsing close to the station) in which the rates are a good deal higher than this. On the other hand, in newly-formed chur lands even the lowest of these rates sometimes cannot be obtained; and I have not taken these exceptional extremes into account. But, as far as the information at my command will enable me to judge, the above are the rates at which land is commonly let in the District.

88. I may add that I greatly doubt whether it would be possible, even with the most careful enquiries, to ascertain accurately the average rental of land. All the statistics I have ever seen on the subject have omitted to notice one important element of variation. I mean the different tastes and characters of landlords. On one zemindar's estate the rents may be nominally high; but it is well known that the area entered in the zemindary papers is much below the truth, and the ryot is willing to pay a high rent for a nominal holding of 50 beegas, as he knows that he will really get 70 beegas for his money. The neighbouring zemindar follows a totally different plan. He has his lands accurately measured, and lets them at a low rate. It is clear that any comparison between the average rates of assessment on these two estates would be fallacious; and if the estates were otherwise of similar quality, but situated in different pergunnahs, they would probably be pointed to as a striking confirmation of the theory of pergunnah rates. The delusion might last till the first zemindar died, and his successor had a new measurement of the lands made, when it would be found that the rents would speedily fall to the level of those in the neighbouring estate.

89. To return to the subject of the District rates of assessment. It will be observed that the highest rates are levied upon sugarcane lands and pawn gardens. Of course these rates do not affect profits, but they furnish an exception to the general law of political economy, that rent does not form an element of the cost of production. When rents are levied, as these are

with a reference to the produce of land, there can be no doubt that they serve to raise the price of the commodity to the consumer; in fact, they are an indirect tax paid to the landlord by those who consume sugar and pawn. It is of course the greater profit arising from the cultivation which enables the landlord to exact the higher rent. The lowest rates are paid for lands used for the production of thatching grass and indigo, because land will grow these crops which will grow nothing else.

90. It may be noted that in some parts of the District (as, for example, in Pergunnah Joanshye) it is not the practice to reckon house-land according to the area, but at a contract rate in each separate instance. There is no reason, however, for thinking that the result is materially different from what it would be on the more usual system of calculating by the area of the land.

91. The two extremes of the District, as regards fertility of soil and other natural advantages, are Pergunnah Joanshye and the northern part of Pergunnah Alapsing, the former being the least favored, and the latter the most favored locality. Next to Alapsing, the lands of Juffershye, and of some parts of Pookhureea, are the most valuable.

92. A custom exists in some places of imposing a double rate upon lands which produce two crops in the year. Not only is this done, but the tenant is entered in the zemindary accounts as holding twice the area of land which is actually in his possession, the land being reckoned twice over, and a separate rental assessed for each of the two annual crops. This is locally known by the name of "rungwaree jumma." The only instances of this, which I have met with, have been in Pergunnah Hooseynshaye; but the practice may prevail in other parts of the District also. It is proper to add that, in the cases which have come to my knowledge, the double rental was merely sufficient to raise the assessment to the amount of rent paid elsewhere for similar descriptions of land.

SECTION XIV.—DISTRICT REVENUE ROLL.

93. There are in all 6,081 estates borne on the Revenue Roll of the District, and paying rent directly to Government. The yearly revenue of these estates is Rupees 8,45,186. The estates may be classified as follows:—

	Government Revenue.	No. of Estates.	Annual Rental.
			Rs.
1	Under 1 Rupee	289	158
2	1 Rupee, and less than 10 Rupees	2,102	10,241
3	10 Rupees „ „ 50 „	2,169	50,080
4	50 „ „ „ 100 „	655	46,268
5	100 „ „ „ 500 „	681	1,40,349
6	500 „ „ „ 1,000 „	79	56,304
7	1,000 „ and upwards	106	5,41,791
		6,081	8,45,186

The estate which bears the highest rent is the 10 annas share of Pergunnah Pookhureea Johanshye, No. 122 on the roll, and its annual rent is Rupees 45,840.

94. Of these estates the proprietary right in sixty-three estates, with a rental of Rupees 15,670, is possessed by Government. Out of these fifty-seven estates, bearing a rental of Rupees 15,475, have been let in farm for various periods, and in the remaining six estates, with a rental of Rupees 195, the rents are collected directly from the tenants through tehsildars, who are remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. on their collections.

95. The lakheraj estates registered in the Collector's books are 169 in number, of the following classes :—

1. Confirmed after enquiry as valid lakheraj	40
2. Released without enquiry as being under 50 beegas	83
3. Released as being below 100 beegas in a permanently settled estate ...	7
4. Redeemed by payment of ten times the annual revenue	20
5. Sold by auction rent-free at an upset price of ten times the revenue ...	19
*Total ...	169

96. The number of resumed estates is 586, and a revenue of Rupees 79,733 has been assessed upon them.

SECTION XV.—EXCISE.

97. The excise revenue in Mymensingh is raised entirely from the following articles, no others being consumed :—

1. Country spirits.
2. Rum manufactured in India on the English method.
3. Imported wines and liquors.
4. Maddut.
5. Chandu.
6. Gunjah.
7. Opium.

98. The sudder distillery system is in force throughout the District, and was introduced on the 1st August, 1862. There are five sudder distilleries, *viz.*, at Nassirabad, Kandioora, Kagmaree, Jamalpoor, and Kishoregunge. The distillery at Kishoregunge has been very recently removed to that town from Bajidpoor, at which it was previously situated. The establishment and monthly cost of the sudder distilleries is as follows :—

Nassirabad.		Kagmaree.	
1 Darogah	Rs. 40	1 Darogah	Rs. 35
1 Moburir	„ 15	8 Peons	„ 40
10 Peons	„ 50	Stationery	„ 1½
Stationery	„ 2		
Total Rs. ...	107	Total Rs. ...	76½

KANDIOORA.

1 Darogah	... ...	Rs. 30
1 Mohurir	... ...	„ 15
8 Peons ...	... ...	„ 40
Stationery	... ...	„ 1½
Total Rs.	...	86½

JUMALPORE.

1 Darogah	... ...	Rs. 35
1 Mohurrir	... ...	„ 15
8 Peons ...	... ...	„ 40
Stationery	... ...	„ 2
Total Rs.	...	92

KISHOREGUNGE.

1 Mohurrir	... ...	Rs. 15
6 Peons ...	... ...	„ 30
Stationery	... ...	„ 1
Total Rs.	...	46

It will be observed that there is no Darogah at Kishoregunge, that distillery being considered merely as an outlying branch of the distillery at Kandioora.

99. Besides the above expenditure, amounting to Rupees 408 per month, an outlay of about Rupees 80 per month is incurred during the four months of the rainy season, for the hire of boats to enable the Darogahs to move about their jurisdictions when the country is not practicable for travelling by land.

100. Detailed statistics of the Excise receipts of the District are given in Appendix E. It may be mentioned here that the gross Excise revenue is from Rupees 1,40,000 to 1,50,000 per annum, and that more than half of this sum is made up of receipts from gunjah. The amount derived from imported wines is so small as to be scarcely worth notice. The receipts from rum and country spirits are very nearly the same. The receipts from opium are three times as great as the receipts from rum, and those from gunjah are more than twice as much as the receipts from opium.

101. Rum is imported from Calcutta under passes issued by the Excise Collector. Of the three kinds of gunjah, the "flat" kind only is consumed in Mymensingh, and the imports are almost entirely from the Rajshahye District, gunjah not being grown in Mymensingh. Of 957 maunds of gunjah imported in 1866-67, 944 maunds were imported from Rajshahye, three maunds from Pubna, five from Dacca, and five from Tipperah. A comparison of the Excise Returns of the last five years shows that in Mymensingh the people are gradually abandoning the use of country spirits and gunjah in favor of rum and opium. In estimating the revenue from opium, it is to be remembered that the selling price is Rupees 22 per seer, and that the cost price to the department is calculated at Rupees 7-4, the difference between the two being the net profit on the drug. The gunjah golahs in the District are thirty-five in number, of which there are three at Nassirabad, six at Kandioora, six at Kagmaree, fourteen at Jumalpore, and six at Kishoregunge.

SECTION XVI.—JUDICIAL SUB-DIVISIONS.

102. There have hitherto been only two Sub-Divisions in the District,—at Jumalpore and Kishoregunge. The work at Jumalpore has always been heavy, and since the transfer of Thannah Attia to the Mymensingh District, the Jumalpore Sub-Division has included about two-fifths of the entire District, and has become entirely unmanageable. Proposals for the creation of new Sub-Divisions were made several years ago, and the following scheme has now been sanctioned by Government, under orders dated the 20th March, 1867.

103. There will be five Sub-Divisions in all, in which the Thannahs entered opposite to each will respectively be included.

1*st*.—Mymensingh or Sudder Sub-Division	Thannahs Mymensingh, Phoolpoor, Guffergong, and Madargunge.
2*nd*.—Jumalpore	Thannahs Jumalpore, Sherepore, and Dewangunge.
3*rd*.—Attia	Thannahs Attia, Mudhoopore, and Pingna.
4*th*.—Netrokonah	Thannahs Netrokonah and Shoosung.
5*th*.—Kishoregunge	Thannahs Kishoregunge, Agasosindoor, Nicklee, and Bazitpoor.

Of the outposts or subordinate Police Stations, Gabtullee and Mooktagacha will be included in the Sudder Sub-Division; Pearpoor, Nalitabaree, and Nowapara in that of Jumalpore; Ellunga in that of Attia; Barrahatta and Kendowa in that of Netrokonah; and Atgaon in that of Kishoregunge.

104. No Officers have yet been appointed to the new Sub-Divisions at Attia and Netrokonah; but it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made for giving speedy effect to the orders already issued on the subject. When the new system is brought into operation, the Jumalpoor Sub-Division will comprise the north-west, and Attia the south-west part of the District; the centre will remain with the Sudder Sub-Division, the and the north-east and southeast portions will be assigned to the Netrokonah and Kishoregunge Sub-Divisions respectively. The five Sub-Divisions will be tolerably equal in area and population.

105. The following is a list of the Moonsiffees in the District, and the distance of each from the Sudder Station:—

	Miles.
Sudder Moonsiffee	
Additional Sudder Moonsiffee	
Moonsiffee of Attia	55
Do. of Bazitpore	60
Do. of Ghosegong (at Sunkanda)	13
Do. of Madargunge (at Shumbhoogunge)	3
Do. of Netrokonah	21
Do. of Nicklee	36
Do. of Jumalpore	32
Do. of Sherepore	42

The above distances are calculated not as the crow flies, but by the nearest road.

SECTION XVII.—MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

106. There are at present three Money Order Offices in the District,—one at the Sudder Station, one at Jumalpore, and one at Kishoregunge. The office in the Suddor Station was first opened in November, 1862; that at Kishorgunge in November, 1866; and that at Jumalpore in January, 1867.

107. The money order system is extremely popular, and has almost entirely superseded the practice of sending remittances by hoondees through native bankers. As far as can be judged at present, the opening of the Sub-Divisional Offices will not result in any falling off in the number of orders issued and paid in the Sudder Station Office. Indeed, there seems to be no reason why the number of Money Order Offices in Bengal should not be very largely increased. At least every place which is of sufficient importance to be made the head-quarters of a Sub-Division should be able to support a Money Order Office; and it is not, or should not be, an object to make the system a source of revenue.

108. The following is the return of the Money Order Offices for 1865-66, at which time there was only one Office open in the District. It will be seen that the amount for which orders were issued is more than six times as great as that of orders paid, more than 75 per cent. of the orders issued were upon the Office at Calcutta. The smallest number of orders were issued (as might be anticipated) in October, and the largest number in April :—

No. of orders issued.	Amount for which issued.	No. of orders paid.	Amount paid.	Commmission received.
2,480	1,78,300 14 0	491	27,340 0 3	1,823 0 6

The commission entered in column 5 is the amount paid by the public upon the orders issued. The commission fees of the Money Order Agent at the Sudder Station average from Rupees 20 to 25 per month, at the rate of two annas per cent. upon all orders issued and paid.

SECTION XVIII.—MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

109. The town of Nussirabad is the only place in the District which possesses a municipality. The inhabitants applied to Government in the year 1857, praying for the extension of Act XXVI of 1850 to the town. After the usual notices and proclamations, the Act was formally introduced in July, 1858, and a Code of Rules for working the Act was framed and approved by Government. The Act at first did not work well, and in June, 1859, a number of the inhabitants applied to Government to have it suspended. The main cause of dissatisfaction was the inequality of the assessment; and this was remedied by various rules passed at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 14th July, 1859. Since then no complaints have been made, and I believe the Act is at present generally accceptable.

110. The Magistrate is ex-officio President of the Municipal Commission. The following gentlemen are at present the other Members of the Commission :—

Baboo Kallee Chunder Banerjee.
„ Kisto Chunder Sandial.
„ Kashi Kishore Roy Chowdry

111. Funds are raised under the Act by the levy of the following taxes:—

1. A tax on houses and other buildings on an average of two annas per month, and not exceeding Rupees 2, the same being paid by the occupier. Public buildings, temples, &c., are exempted, as well as empty houses.

2. A tax of two pice upon every loaded cart, and of one pice upon every loaded bullock, entering or leaving the town.

3. A tax of one anna upon every elephant entering or leaving the town, or of one anna daily upon every elephant kept within the town.

The house-tax is assessed by a punchayet of seven persons, who are the same as the punchayet for the assessment of the chowkidaree tax. The members of the punchayet are appointed by the Commissioners; but on the occurrence of a vacancy, it is usual for the remaining members of the punchayet to nominate some one, and their recommendation is generally followed.

112. The tax on carts and elephants has been for several years past farmed at Rupees 7-12 per month; and as there is no competition to obtain the farm, it is to be presumed that the receipts are not much more than this.

113. The Commissioners keep four carts and eight bullocks for municipal purposes. The permanent executive staff consists of a jemadar on Rupees 12, and ten coolies at Rupees 4 each per month, but additional coolies are employed from time to time, as may be required. The Tax Collector is remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount collected, and the Ferry Fund writer receives Rupees 5 per month for keeping the books and accounts of the municipality. A chupprassie is also employed at Rupees 4 per month.

114. The following is the annual Statement of the Municipal Fund for the year 1865-66:—

Receipts.	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance in hand	191	2	5
House tax collections ...	1,317	2	9
Tax on carts	73	14	0
Fine	0	12	0
Sale of Municipal stores ...	51	12	0
Received for hire of Municipal carts	105	5	6
	1,740	0	8
Deduct expenditure...	1,417	7	2
Balance Rs....	322	9	6

Expenditure.	Rs.	As.	P.
Clearing drains and repairing station roads ...	928	10	8
Keep of Municipal bullocks, and driver's wages ...	231	6	0
Tax Collector's Commission	131	5	6
Pay of Writer	60	0	0
Pay of Chuprassie	48	0	0
Stationery	13	5	0
Sundries	4	12	0
Total Rs. ...	1,417	7	2

115. I am not aware that any proposal has ever been made for introducing the Municipal Act into any other town in the District. The Act might, in my opinion, be introduced with advantage into Jumalpore, Shetepore, and Kishoregunge.

SECTION XIX.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

116 The only charitable institution in the District supported by Government is the Charitable Hospital in the town of Nussirabad This hospital is supplied by Government with medicines, and with the services of a Native Doctor

117. The hospital is situated on the eastern side of the town, the building and furniture are of a very humble description, and only a few patients can be accommodated at a time within the walls The institution, however, is intended more as a dispensary for out-patients than as a hospital, and in this capacity it is largely made use of The funds of the hospital (besides the aid given by Government) arise from the interest of Rupees 4,000 invested in Government securities, and from voluntary contributions The institution receives very little support from the native inhabitants The Return given below shows that the subscriptions are only Rupees 55 per month, and a large proportion of this is given by the European residents

118 The following is the Return of patients during 1865-66 —

	Remaining	Admitted	Total	Discharged cured	Released	Ceased to attend	Died	Incurable	Remaining in Hospital
In door patients	1	120	121	60	14	11	31		5
Out-door ditto	17	2 317	2,334	1 792	232	292		2	16
	18	2,437	2,455	1,852	246	303	31	2	21

It will be seen that the in-door patients average only ten per month, and the greater number of these were surgical cases Above three-fourths of the whole number of patients were discharged cured,—a result which shows the really beneficial effect of the institution, as the natives very seldom have recourse to the hospital unless they are seriously ill.

119 The cash account for the same period was as follows —

	Rs	As	P
Balance on 1st May, 1865	4,267	10	7
Government grant	816	0	0
Subscriptions collected	661	4	0
Interest	400	0	0
Total Rs	6,144	14	7

	Rs	As	P
Pay of Establishment, including Civil Surgeon's allowance	1,224	0	0
Bazar medicines	43	14	9
Diet of in-door patients	163	6	1
Miscellaneous	54	1	5
	1,385	6	3
Balance in hand on 30th April, 1866	4,759	8	4
Total Rs	6,144	14	7

120. As there appears to be a regular excess of receipts over expenditure, it would be desirable to devote some part of the balance in hand to the improvement of the building, and to obtaining a better and more plentiful supply of furniture.

121. Arrangements have lately been made for opening a Charitable Dispensary in the town of Sherepore. The preliminaries are not yet fully completed, but the proposal has been sanctioned by Government; and it is hoped that the institution will very soon be available to the inhabitants.

122. Of private charities, the only one with which I am acquainted is the Unnochatra at Shamsoonder's Akhra, in the town of Kishoregunge, at which any one who chooses to apply is provided with a meal in the evening. This dole is kept up throughout the year, and about a maund of rice is said to be daily spent in this manner.

SECTION XX.—MUNICIPAL AND VILLAGE POLICE.

123. A body of Municipal Police, paid from Local Funds, is maintained in the towns of Nussirabad, Sherepore, Kishoregunge, and Bajidpoor. An arrangement has just been carried into effect for amalgamating these with the District Police raised under Act V of 1861; and consequently in this Report (which is intended rather as a guide for the future, than as a history of the past) it appears unnecessary to give the details of a system which has now been superseded.

124. The necessary funds are levied in each town under Act XX of 1856 by a tax upon occupied houses, the assessment being made by a punchayet. The following Collecting Establishments are maintained for realizing the tax:—

1. Nussirabad—

	Tax Darogah	Rs.	15
1	Jemadar	„	8
	Stationery	„	1 or Rs. 24 per month.

2. Kishoregunge—

	Tax Darogah	Rs.	20
	Duffadar	„	8
2	Peadas	„	6 each.
	Stationery	„	1 or Rs. 41 in all.

3. Sherepore—

	Tax Darogah	Rs.	15
2	Jemadars	„	7 each.
	Stationery	„	2 or Rs. 31 in all.

In Bajidpore a Darogah was formerly entertained at Rupees 10 per month, but the amount of the collections was so small, that the Collecting Establishment was dispensed with in November, 1866.

125. Under the new arrangement, the Collecting Establishments will remain as before under the direct control of the Magistrate; but the Police will be under the direction of the

District Superintendent of Police, subject to the Magistrate's general supervision. The following will be the strength of the Town Police, and the amount of annual expenditure, exclusive of cost of collection :—

1. Nussirabad—

3 Head Constables	at Rs. 10	...	Rs. 360
7 3rd Grade Constables	at „ 7	...	„ 588
11 4th Grade do.	at „ 6	...	„ 792
			1,740
Clothing at Rs. 4 per annum...		...	Rs. 84
Rent of two guard-houses ...		...	„ 96
Contingencies		...	„ 48
	Total Rupees	...	1,968

2. Kishoregunge—

3 Head Constables	at Rs. 10	...	Rs. 360
6 3rd Grade Constables	at „ 7	...	„ 504
12 4th Grade do.	at „ 6	...	„ 864
			1,728
Clothing at Rs. 4 per annum...		...	Rs. 84
Rent of two guard-houses ...		...	„ 96
Contingencies		...	„ 48
	Total Rupees	...	1,956

3. Sherepoor—

3 Head Constables	at Rs. 10	...	Rs. 360
5 3rd Grade Constables	at „ 7	...	„ 420
16 4th Grade do.	at „ 6	...	„ 1,152
			1,932
Clothing at Rs. 4	...	...	Rs. 96
Rent of two guard-houses	...	...	„ 96
Contingencies ...	...	...	„ 48
	Total Rupees	...	2,172

4. Bajidpore—

1 3rd Grade Constable	at Rs. 7	...	Rs. 84
2 4th Grade do.	at „ 6	...	„ 144
			228
Clothing at Rs. 4	...	...	Rs. 12
	Total Rupees	...	240

Each of the towns has been divided into beats, and a constable is on duty in each beat at all hours of the day and night. Each turn of duty is of four hours' duration, and each policeman is on duty for eight hours in the twenty-four.

126. The new arrangement having only just been introduced, it is impossible at present to say how far it will prove an improvement or otherwise upon the former system. It is

considerably more expensive; but the average collections of the chowkidaree tax are more than sufficient to meet the outlay. The old chowkidars were on duty during the night only; and as their houses were close at hand, they had a constant temptation to desert their posts. In these respects, as well as in the general efficiency of the force, I believe the amalgamated police will be much more useful than their predecessors.

127. From Mr. McNeile's Report upon the village watch, it appears that village Chowkidars were first established in Mymensingh in the year 1815, by Mr. Ewer, then the Magistrate of the District. From Mr. Ewer's Report of his proceedings on the subject, it is clear that the chowkidars were appointed as Government servants, and not as dependants of the zemindars. The present number of the village watch in Mymensingh is said to be 5,580, or very nearly six watchmen to every seven square miles of the District. I believe that every one acquainted with the District will agree with me in thinking that this large force exists only on paper. The watchmen who are really employed (probably not one-fifth of the above) are a very inefficient body, and too often in league with the criminals whom it is their duty to apprehend. They are supposed to receive Rupees 4 per month each, either in money or land; but the salaries are as mythical as the men themselves; and the only chowkidars who receive their pay regularly are those who are entertained on Government estates, and are paid directly by the Collector.

SECTION XXI.—ZEMINDARY DAWK.

128. Up to the year 1862 the management of the zemindary dawk was in the hands of the District landholders, who appointed the dawk mohurrirs and runners, and the Magistrate only interfered to punish instances of neglect of duty, and to enforce payment of the salaries of the dawk subordinates, when they fell into arrear. A new system was inaugurated by the passing of Act VIII of 1862, by which the management of the dawk was transferred to the Magistrates. This Act was introduced into Mymensingh on the 1st December, 1862. A list of the dawk stations, under the new arrangement is given in Appendix H. The funds are raised by the levy of a percentage upon all estates locally situated within the District, the Government rental of which is Rupees 50 and upwards. The rate in the year 1865 amounted to 15 annas 4 pie per Rupees 100. During the years 1863-64 the village chowkidars were employed to deliver letters; but this plan was not found to work well, and a regular staff of delivery peons were entertained from the beginning of 1865. By the Government Orders No. 5819, dated 16th October, 1865, the offices of dawk mohurrirs and pound-keepers were amalgamated, and the dawk mohurrirs, with a few exceptions, have since then received half their salaries from the Pound Fund,—an arrangement which has resulted in a very considerable diminution of expense. Under the orders of Government, dated 21st August, 1865, the supervision of the executive duties connected with the zemindary dawk was made over to the District Superintendent of Police, the Magistrate still retaining a general power of management and direction. This arrangement took effect in Mymensing from the 25th October, 1865.

129. The following establishment was maintained in the District for the zemindary dawk in the year 1866 :—

Office Establishment of two mohurrirs in the Sudder Station—

18 Dawk Mohurrirs.
104 Runners.
14 Delivery Peons.

130. In the year 1866, the number of estates assessed to the tax was 1,456, paying a Government revenue of Rupees 6,73,808. The rate of tax was 15½ annas per Rupees 100, and the collections were Rupees 6,196-11-1. The balance in hand on the 31st December, 1865, was Rupees 3,965-10-8, and a further sum of Rupees 592-4-3 was received on account of other Districts and on account of fines and tax paid in advance. The total sum in hand for the year was, therefore, Rupees 10,754-10-0. From this the following disbursements were made :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	7,159	13	2
Contingencies	615	1	6
Stationery	295	9	3
Repairs of Dawk-houses	22	4	0
Total Rupees ...	8,092	11	11

Leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 2,661-14-1 at the end of the year.

131. The pay of the head mohurrir in the Sudder Station was increased in April, 1867, from Rupees 12 to Rupees 20 per month. The pay of the runners and delivery peons is still only Rupees 4 per month,—an amount below the present market value of ordinary unskilled labour. It is impossible to obtain faithful and efficient service from subordinates who are underpaid in this way; and I am strongly of opinion that the pay of the runners and peons should be raised to Rupees 5, even though this would involve an increase of the present rate of assessment.

132. Independently of the Zemindary Dawk, District Post Offices, under the Imperial Government, are maintained at the following towns in the District,—Nussirabad, Mooktagacha, Ramgopalpore, Doorgapore, Hooseynpore, Kishengunge, Bajidpore, Jumalpore, Sherepore, Soobunkally, and Attia.

SECTION XXII.—FERRIES.

133. There are seventeen public ferries in the District, which are annually farmed out by the Magistrate to the highest bidders, security being usually taken for the due payment of the revenue. The list of these ferries is as follows :—

1. *Sumboogunge or Sudder Ghât Ferry.*—Over the Berhampooter River at Nussirabad. There are three tolerably good boats on this ferry. This and ferry No. 2 were let together in the year 1866 at a rental of Rupees 3,000.

2. *Boyra Ferry.*—Over the Berhampooter, about four miles below the Sudder Station.

3. *Montolla Ferry.*—Used only in the rainy season, the stream being fordable at other times of the year. This and the following ferry were let together in 1866 for Rupees 105.

4. *Aymon Ferry.*—This ferry is also used in the rainy season only.

5. *Gabtullee Ferry.*—Over the River Banar, twenty-one miles west of the Sudder Station, and on the main road from Nussirabad to Soobunkally. It is only used in the rainy season. It was let in 1866 for Rupees 31.

6. *Bagunbarry Ferry.*—Over a channel of the River Berhampooter. It was let in 1866 for Rupees 150.

7. *Doolalpore or Kakorea.*—This ferry is over the River Megna, and is in use only from November to May, the river in the rains being too wide and rapid to allow the boats to cross. This and the two following ferries were let in 1866 in one lot for Rupees 206.

8. *Kaimarballee Ferry.*—Over the Ghoraootra River, which is a branch of the Megna. This ferry is also used in the rainy season only.

9. *Aynarghope Ferry.*—Over the Ghoraootra River. The same remarks apply.

10. *Jumalpore Ferry.*—Over the River Berhampooter, just above the Sub-Divisional Station. This ferry is used throughout the year, the river being never fordable in this place.

11. *Pearpore Ferry.*—Over the Berhampooter River, about half way between the Sudder Station and Jumalpore.

12. *Gopalpore Ferry.*—Over a small stream which crosses the main road between Mymensingh and Soobunkally, about ten miles east of the latter. This ferry is used during the rainy season only.

13. *Nobogram Ferry.*—A short distance to the west of Gopalpore. This ferry, like the last, is over a stream which crosses the Soobunkally road, and is used only in the rainy season.

14. *Kakrail Ferry.*—The same remarks apply to this ferry also.

15. *Sulimabad Ferry.*—This and the two following ferries are over the Jumoona River, and are used only in the rainy season. They have been only lately transferred to the jurisdiction of this District from that of Dacca.

16. *Alagdia Ferry.*—Also over the River Jumoona.

17. *Dowhajanee Ferry.*—Over the Jumoona. No rental could be obtained for this ferry in 1866.

134. The above are all the public ferries in the District. In most of them the boats are well enough fitted for the transport of the passengers, but there is some difficulty in getting a horse or buggy across. Sign boards, with the rates of toll, have lately been put up at all the ferries. Besides the above, there is a large number of private ferries, the particulars of which are not known. Probably the most important of these is the ferry over the Jumoona at Soobunkally, which might with advantage be made a public ferry.

SECTION XXIII.—POUNDS.

135. The number of pounds in the district is twenty-two. In eighteen of these the office of Pound-keeper is combined with that of Dawk Mohurrir, by which arrangement the services of a Pound-keeper are retained for a salary of only Rupees 5 per month. The four exceptional Stations are Nussirabad, Kishoregunge, Gabtollee, and Aushtogram, in which the duties are distinct. The salaries of the Pound-keepers amount to Rupees 119 per month, and a sum of Rupees 8 per annum is allowed for the repair of each pound. A statement of the Pound Fund Receipts for 1865-66 is given in Appendix D.

136. Animals placed in the pound are kept there for fifteen days, during which period, if claimed by the owners, they are released on payment of the fine and the expenses of their keep. At the end of fifteen days they are sold by auction, and appear usually to bring very low prices. The pound would seem to be a very popular institution, to judge by the following return for the twelve months of the year 1866 :—

No. of animals of all kinds in pound.	No. sold by auction.	Receipts from fines.	Receipts from auction sales.	Total Receipts.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
21,728	566	4,398 1 0	2,292 3 0	6,690 4 0

It appears from this that an average of about sixty animals was put in pound every day of the year, or nearly two animals in each pound of the district daily. April is the month in which the largest number of animals are impounded, and the number is smallest in August. The receipts averaged Rupees 557-8 per month.

137. The present number of pounds is, of course, entirely inadequate, being one pound to every 293¾ square miles of the district. It is not to be expected that when a ryot finds his neighbour's cattle trespassing, he will lose a day's work by carrying them off to a pound, perhaps ten miles distant. He prefers to tie the cattle up, and presently, when the owner comes to look for them, a fight takes place, ending in a complaint before the Magistrate for "rescuing trespassing cattle from custody." It is clear, nevertheless, that the pound is very largely resorted to by all who have a pound within reach, and I am strongly of opinion that the system should be extended far more widely than at present. Pound-keepers would have to be much more highly paid, in order to secure the services of a trustworthy man in each large village, but a salary of Rupees 10 per month would probably be sufficient, and there seems no reason why the pound should be turned into a source of revenue. It should be enough if the system is self-supporting, and this I believe it would be, even if the larger outlay indicated above were incurred.

SECTION XXIV.—RATES OF LABOUR.

138. The rate paid in Mymensingh for unskilled agricultural labour varies from Rupee 1-8 to Rupees 3 per month, with food. The hiring in these cases is by the year, and one year's wages are invariably paid in advance. Breaches of contract on the part of the labourers

are of extremely rare occurrence. The rates for coolies vary according to the time of year. Coolies can generally be obtained for Rupees 5 per month; but if a large number is wanted at a season when agricultural operations are active, as much as Rupees 6 or 6-8 would have to be paid. If the coolies are engaged for a month, fifteen days' pay will usually be asked for in advance; and a month's pay if they are engaged for a longer period. Coolies can be obtained in considerable numbers at most of the principal bazars. At Nussirabad there would usually be no difficulty in collecting two hundred coolies in two or three days. Cart-hire for a cart and two bullocks, including driver's wages, was reckoned till lately at eight annas per diem. In the general rise of prices which took place in 1866, cart-hire rose from eight to twelve annas a day; and it is now difficult to procure carts for less than fourteen annas. Carts cannot be had in any large numbers; at the sudder station perhaps one hundred carts might be collected in four or five days. The rates of boat-hire vary according to the tonnage and the number of the crew. The following may be taken as the usual market rates:—

Boat of	100	maunds	...	...	...	Rs. 25 per month.
„	200	„	...	...	...	„ 35 „
„	300	„	...	...	...	„ 45 „
„	400	„	...	...	...	„ 58 „
„	500	„	...	...	...	„ 70 „
„	800	„	...	...	...	„ 108 „
„	1,000	„	...	...	...	„ 135 „

Boats in any large numbers can only be had at Nussirabad, Bhyrub Bazar, and Soobuncolly. At the two latter places large boats are procurable; at Nussirabad a boat is seldom seen of more than five hundred maunds burden. Elephants are not to be had on hire; a few might be obtained from the zemindars of the district. Ponies could be had, if required, in considerable numbers; at Nussirabad probably two hundred could be collected on a week. As there is ordinarily no demand for the hire of ponies, no market rate for them can be quoted.

139. The wages of skilled mechanical labour can be only approximately given. Carpenters will earn about six annas per diem; bricklayers about Rupees 7 per month; tailors about 7 or 8 Rupees. The wages of sawyers are about Rupees 6 per month. Goldsmiths and Jewellers are usually paid by the job, and not at a monthly rate. The wages of blacksmiths are about the same as those of carpenters.

SECTION XXV.—JAIL AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

140. The Mymensingh jail is situated about a mile to the west of the station, on the south side of the main road leading from Nussirabad to Soobuncolly. A ground-rent of Rupees 125-6 per annum is paid for the jail buildings, the land not being the property of Government. The jail buildings are as follows:—

1. Criminal Jail.
2. Jailor's Quarters.
3. Jail Hospital.
4. Civil Jail.
5. Police Hospital.

141. The criminal jail is capable of containing 392 prisoners, at an allowance of 500 cubic feet per head. During the calendar year 1866, the daily average number in jail (including

those in hospital) was 431; the deaths were ; 6 escapes occurred, and 7 escaped prisoners were re-captured. The jail buildings are gener in an unsatisfactory condition, two of the three principal blocks of wards being low and d and requiring to have both the roofs and floors elevated. The expense of the necessary tions has hitherto prevented these improvements from being carried out.

142. The following are some financial statistics of the jail for the year 1865-66 :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Average cost of each prisoner	48	5	5
Net cost of each prisoner, deducting all sources of income...	43	6	3
Credits to manufacturers	4,239	6	1
Debits to manufacturers	2,057	8	10
Profits on manufactures	2,181	13	3
Jailor's percentage	233	1	0
Cost of rations for the year	12,874	2	11
Cost of clothing for the year	2,926	5	0

143. The garden attached to the jail covers an area of 26 beegahs 8 cottahs. It produced during the year 218 maunds of vegetables, valued at Rupees 219; and jute and mustard seed to the value of Rupees 245. The garden has lately been surrounded by an earthen rampart and a wide ditch.

144. The daily average of prisoners employed in manufactures in the year 1865-66 was 246. The manufactures are gunny cloth, paper, mustard oil, tiles, mats, ratan-work, twine, &c. Each manufacturing prisoner earned on an average Rupees 8-13-10.

The jail establishment and salaries are as follows :—

Jailor	Rs. 100
Naib Jailor	„ 20
1 Head Warder	„ 10
6 Warders	„ 6 each.

145. The external watch and ward of the jail is conducted by a Guard of the District Police.

146. The jail hospital establishment is as follows :—

Native Doctor	Rs. 25
Dresser	„ 10

In the year 1865-66, twelve prisoners on an average were sick in hospital every day.

SECTION XXVI.—DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS.

147. Of the domestic animals of the district there is little to be said. The local breeds of cattle are of a very inferior quality. All cattle valuable for draught purposes are imported

mostly from the western districts. The princ[illegible] marts for cattle are Teersal, in Pergunnah Alapsing; Bhyrub Bazar, in Tuppeh Kooreekha[illegible] Gowreepoor, in Pergunnah Mymensingh. A good pair of draught bullocks will frequently [illegible] fifty or sixty Rupees. In the eastern part of the district, where the grazing ground[illegible] extensive, buffaloes are largely kept both for draught and for milk. Poultry may be obtained [illegible]erable quantities at most of the large bazars; but I know of no breed deserving s[illegible]ice. The largest supply of poultry is at Shumboogunge Bazar, in Pergunnah Myme[illegible] Ducks are difficult to obtain; pigeons are kept in considerable numbers, but cannot alw[illegible] be bought in the bazars.

148. Elephants are kept by many of the principal zemindars, the finest elephants in the district belonging to Baboo Rajendro Kishore Roy, of Gowreepoor. A few of the wealthier natives keep horses, and country-bred ponies are common in every village, as the pound returns sufficiently testify. Bengali goats are plentiful, but the tall up-country breed of goat is very seldom seen. Sheep are not procurable.

149. The wild animals of Mymensingh are far more worthy of notice than the domestic breeds. The chur lands in the north-west of the district are believed to contain more tigers than any other part of India. These lands, however, are gradually coming under cultivation, and it is possible that in a few more years tigers will be comparatively scarce. Leopards are found in abundance, and the vicinity of man seems to have no deterrent effect upon them, as they are killed from time to time in the immediate neighbourhood of the station itself, and of other towns and large villages. Bears are found here and there, but are not common. Some of the varieties of deer deserve special notice. The sambur (Rusa Aristotelis) and the hog-deer (axis porcinus), which are common to all India, are abundant in the district, and in addition to these the barasinga (Bucervus Duvancelii) is found in the grassy plains at the foot of the Garrow Hills and on the north-western churs. This rare and beautiful deer is only known in Bengal in the three districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, and Rungpore. There is also the barking-deer (cervulus vaginalis), which I believe is not met with south or west of the Ganges and Berhampooter. The rhinoceros has been killed in the north-west of the district, but is very rarely seen. Elephants abound in the Garrow Hills, and occasionally descend and devastate the crops in the villages below. There are a very few wild elephants still remaining in the Mudhoopoor jungle, where also may be found the Lupus hispidus, a rare specimen of the hare tribe. Wild buffaloes were formerly very common, but have become scarce of late years, and the wild boar is much less plentiful than formerly.

150. Game birds are found in the greatest abundance in the north of the district, near the Garrow Hills. Peafowl, jungle fowl, khyar, partridge (ortygornis gularis), and several varieties of the pheasant are found in great numbers in this locality. The floriken (syphe-otides Bengalensis) is plentiful on the north-western churs. The black partridge (francolinus vulgaris) is found in the Mudhoopoor jungles, but I believe it has never been met with to the east of this limit. The sarus crane (grus Antigone), the common crane (grus cinerea), and the usual kinds of wild fowl are plentifully found in fitting places in the district. I imagine, on the whole, that the district of Mymensingh would present as attractive a field to the naturalist as any part of Bengal, and perhaps of India.

Appendix A.

LIST OF PERGUNNAHS.

1. Alapsingh.
2. Attia.
3. Bowkhund (turruf.)
4. Bullorampoor (tuppeh.)
5. Burbazoo.
6. Burrikander.
7. Durzeebazoo.
8. Hazradee (tuppeh.)
9. Hooshunshaye.
10. Hossenpoor (Joar.)
11. Idgha.
12. Jaffershaye.
13. Joanshaye.
14. Kagmaree.
15. Kashipoor.
16. Khulliajooree.
17. Kooreekhai (tuppeh.)
18. Lutteefpoor.
19. Mokimabad.
20. Mymensingh.
21. Nicklee (tuppeh.)
22. Noyabad.
23. Nusseroojial.
24. Pookhuree.
25. Roydoom.
26. Runbhowal (tuppeh.)
27. Satsikka (tuppeh.)
28. Shagurdee.
29. Sherepore.
30. Shooshung.
31. Singdha (tuppeh.)
32. Toolunder (tuppeh.)

N. B.—Pergunnahs Burrikandee, Kashipoor, and Noyabad belong locally to the Districts of Dacca and Tipperah, but the revenue is paid into the Mymensingh Treasury, and they are generally reckoned among the Pergunnahs of the District.

Pergunnah Mokimabad is almost entirely situated in the Dacca District; six villages belonging to it are found in Zillah Mymensing, of which five are locally situated within Pergunnah Jaffershaye, and one within Pergunnah Mymensingh.

The largest Pergunnah in the District is Sherepore, which contains an area of 789½ square miles.

Appendix B.

LIST OF TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

I.—Pergunnah Alapsingh.

1. *Nussirabad.*—The town of Nussirabad, sometimes called Sewra, the principal town in the district, lies in latitude 24° 44′ north, longitude 90° 23′ east. It is distant 94 miles from Dacca, and 281 from Calcutta. It is situated on the right bank of the Berhampooter river. The town, exclusive of the suburbs, covers an area of 871¼ beegahs, or 288 acres; it contains 34 pucka and 941 cutcha houses, including public offices. The population amounts to 5,882, of which somewhat less than two-thirds are Mahomedans. With the exception of one Hindu temple, there are no buildings of any antiquity or interest. The town is of no great commercial importance, the river not being navigable for large boats except in the rainy season; but the bazar is tolerably well supplied with both local and imported commodities. A large part of the town is the property of Baboo Soorjya Kant Acharjia, Zemindar of 4 annas share of Pergunnah Alapsingh. There is a ferry over the Berhampooter,

opposite to the town. The town possesses good English and Vernacular Schools, a Charitable Dispensary assisted by Government, a Municipal Committee appointed under Act XXVI of 1850, and a body of Municipal Police.

2. *Mooktagacha.*—Eleven miles west of Nussirabad, with which it is connected by a good road. There is no water-carriage in the town, and drinking water is supplied from tanks. The town contains 36 pucka and 278 cutcha houses; the population is about 1,200, of whom the great majority are Hindus. Three hauts are held here: one daily, one weekly on Thursdays, and one on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The town is noted as being the residence of most of the Hindu Zemindars of the Pergunnah; the best house is that of Baboo Soorjya Kant Acharjia.

3. *Daponeea.*—On the river Satoora, about five miles south-west of Nussirabad. The Satoora is only navigable in the rainy season, being almost dry during the hot months. The population of the town is 1,684. It is an important mart for grain, of which large quantities are kept stored in the golahs. A haut is held on Sundays and Thursdays.

4. *Boyra Bhalooka.*—On the river Berhampooter, five miles south-east of Nussirabad. The population is 1,192; and a haut is held on Mondays and Fridays. It is on the main road to Dacca.

5. *Bhabkhalee.*—On the Berhampooter, about seven miles south-east of Nussirabad, on the main road to Dacca; the population is 872. There is an indigo factory in the village, and a haut is held on Sundays and Thursdays.

6. *Kathal.*—Nine miles south-east of Nussirabad. The population is 1,625; and a haut is held twice a week, known as Kulee Bazar.

7. *Kaneeharee.*—Three miles south-east of Kathal. Population 1,535.

8. *Rampoor.*—Fourteen miles south of Nussirabad. Population 2,173.

9. *Baleepara.*—Sixteen miles south-east of Nussirabad. Population 1,779. A haut is held here on Sundays and Thursdays.

10. *Dhulla.*—One and a half miles south of Baleepara. Population 1,090. A haut, known as Khuraee Haut, is held twice a week, and there is a tolerably large daily bazar.

11. *Bayhur.*—On the river Satoora, nine miles south of Nussirabad. Population 3,206.

12. *Teersal.*—Eleven miles south of Nussirabad. Population 1,345. A cattle market of some importance is held in this village.

13. *Bargaon.*—On the borders of Runbhowal, nineteen miles south of Nussirabad. Population 2,107.

14. *Othurree.*—Fourteen miles south south-west of Nussirabad. Population 2,053.

15. *Assem Patoolee.*—Sixteen miles south-west of Nussirabad. Population 1,750. A haut is held twice a week.

16. *Gobindgunge.*—Five miles north-west of Nussirabad. This village is situated on the river Sotoca, just at the point of its junction with the Berhampooter. A haut is held here twice a week, and there are large golahs for storing grain. A fair is held in this village twice a year, in March and October. The village and indigo factory of Bygunbaree are close by.

II.—Pergunnah Attia.

17. *Attia,* the principal village of the pergunnah, is a place otherwise of no great importance, but deserves notice as being the site of a Police Thannah and of the Moonsiff's Cutcherry. Orders have lately been issued for the establishment of a new sub-division here.

III.—Pergunnah Bowkhund.

18. *Amtolla.*—Twenty-two miles north-east of Nussirabad. Population 1,922, principally Hindus. The village is the residence of a large number of wealthy cloth merchants. A haut is held twice a week. The village contains a large Hindu temple and a Zemindar's Cutcherry.

IV.—Pergunnah Burbazoo.

19. *Kuddeem Hamjanee.*—On a branch of the river Jumoona, 14 miles south of Soobuncolly. A haut, known as Patul Haut, is held on Mondays. There is a large mosque in the village, and a ferry over the Jumoona.

V.—Tuppeh Hazradee.

20. *Maejkhapun.*—Population 1,137. A large haut is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

21. *Kurreemgunge.*—Nine miles east of Kishoregunge, and about twenty-two miles from the Berhampooter river. This village is the principal bazar for the people of the low country lying to the east of the sub-division. The population is 1,646. There is a large daily bazar, and a haut is held weekly on Thursdays. The bazar is the property of the Sheikhs of Baulai.

22. *Kadeerjungle* alias *Dewangunge.*—Two miles west of Kurreemgunge. Population 895. A haut on Sundays and Wednesdays.

23. *Khidderpoor.*—On the Berhampooter river, near the southern boundary of the district. Population 900. A haut, known as Rampoor Haut, is held on Mondays and Thursdays.

24. *Abdoollahpoor.*—On the Berhampooter river. Population 4,085, almost entirely Mahomedans.

25. *Dighirpar.*—On the Ghoraootra river. Population 1,505.

26. *Chandpoor.*—On a small stream called the Punkooreea river, 13 miles east of the Berhampooter. The population is 1,315. The village is well known as the residence of many native merchants and dealers.

27. *Kootubpoor.*—On a small stream called the Singdoa river, 12 miles east of the Berhampooter. Population 1,005. A haut is held twice a week.

28. *Bongram.*—This village contains three pucka houses, and is the residence of many wealthy Hindu merchants. The population is 1,505. There are several Hindu temples in the village, and a haut, called Chowdhry Haut, is held twice a week.

29. *Moomeerdeea.*—Population 1,000. A haut, called Lukheegunge Haut, is held twice a week. The village is the residence of several rich natives, and contains three Hindu temples.

30. *Kuteeadee.*—On the Berhampooter river. Population 400. As a commercial mart, this place has lost its former great importance, owing to the drying up of the channel of the river on which it stands. It is still, however, a much frequented bazar. A haut is held on Sundays and Thursdays.

31. *Dampara.*—On a branch of the Dhunoo river. Population 1,235. A large haut is held twice a week.

32. *Agarosindoor.*—On the Berhampooter river, close to the southern border of the district. The Nicklee Thannah is located in this village. The population is 382. A haut is held on Thursdays and Fridays.

33. *Kaliachapra.*—An inland mart of some importance, eight miles east of the Berhampooter river. A haut is held on Tuesdays and Fridays, at which there is an abundant supply of grain and other country produce.

34. *Sekundernugger.*—Population 1,110. A haut is held on Mondays and Fridays.

VI.—Joar Hosseinpoor.

35. *Naraendee.*—On the Singoon river. Population 1,200.

36. *Kishoregunge.*—The head-quarters of the sub-division, 18 miles east of the Berhampooter, with which it is connected by an earthen road. The khall which leads from the river to the village is navigable only in the rains. There is a Police Thannah here, and a haut is held on Sundays and Thursdays, besides which there is a large daily bazar. The population is 1,200.

37. *Durreenugger.*—Population 500. On the Berhampooter river. The village contains a well-known Indigo Factory, the property of Mr. Wise, of Dacca.

38. *Hosseinpoor.*—On the Berhampooter river. A small village, the population being only 180, but the village site is entirely occupied by shops, and the place is a large mart for all articles of country produce. A haut is held on Sundays and Thursdays.

39. *Hybutnuggur.*—Two miles west of Kishoregunge. The village is an inconsiderable one, but a large and well-supplied haut is held in it on Sundays and Thursdays. The village is the residence of Dewan Ilahee Newaj Khan, the most influential Zemindar in this part of the district.

VII.—Pergunnah Hooshunshaye.

40. *Achargaon.*—Eleven miles east of the Berhampooter. Population 1,237.

41. *Jehangeerpoor.*—On a small stream called the Koondulee river. Population 2,047. A haut is held on Sundays and Fridays.

VIII.—Pergunnah Jaffershaye.

42. *Jumalpoor.*—The head-quarters of the Jumalpoor sub-division. The town lies in lat. 24° 56′ north, long. 90° 3′ east, on the right bank of the Berhampooter river. It is distant thirty-two miles from Nussirabad, with which it is connected by a good road. It contains a Moonsiff's Cutcherry, a Police Station, and a good School, besides the usual Sub-divisional buildings. There is a ferry over the Berhampooter. The population is 2,458. The place was formerly a military station, and the cantonments cover an area of 262 acres. The last Regiment stationed here was a wing of the 6th N. I., which mutinied at Allahabad on the 5th June, 1857. There is a large daily bazar in the town, and a haut is held on Sundays and Wednesdays.

43. *Chundra.*—On the Jheenai river, two miles north-west of Jumalpore. The village contains a well-known Indigo Factory, the property of Mr. Brodie; and a haut of some importance is held on Sundays and Thursdays for the sale of country produce. There is a ferry here over the Jheenai, which, however, is only used in the rainy season.

IX.—Pergunnah Joanshaye.

44. *Bajidpoor.*—Population 600. A village of some note, as containing a Police Station and a distillery. The latter has very recently been removed to Kishoregunge. The village possesses a force of Municipal Police under Act XX of 1856.

45. *Teeloneea.*—Population 235. The Bajidpoor Moonsiff's Cutcherry is situated in this village, and the Bajidpoor haut is held in it on Mondays and Fridays.

X.—Pergunnah Kagmaree.

46. *Pulseea.*—On a branch of the river Jumoona, ten miles south of Soobuncolly. A tolerably large haut is held here on Tuesdays.

47. *Koogdara.*—Ten miles east of the river Jumoona. There is a large haut held here twice a week, and a well-supplied daily bazar. Some small native banking establishments exist in the village.

XI.—Pergunnah Khulliajooree.

48. *Khulliajooree.*—This is the only village of any note in the pergunnah. It is situated on the river Dhunoo, which is navigable throughout the year. The Zemindars' Cutcherries are located in this village. The population is 500.

XII.—Tuppeh Koore[illegible]haee.

49. *Ghooroee.*—On the Ghoraootra river. P[illegible]2,495. This village is the residence of many rich native merchants, chiefly dealers[illegible]a muslins. It [illegible] also a large mart for dried fish.

50. *Oolookandee*, alias *Bhyrub Bazar*.—The most important commercial mart in the district. It is situated on the Berhampooter river, just at the tri-boundary junction point of the Districts of Dacca, Tipperah, and Mymensingh. A large trade is carried on between this place and Naraingunge. The population is 1,500. The village contains a Zemindar's Cutcherry, and a masonry survey pillar has been erected in it. The village is situated within the zemindary of Bhoobun Moiee Chowdhrain, of Mooktagacha. It contains a good school, and a well-supplied cattle market is held in it.

XIII.—Pergunnah Mymensingh.

51. *Satpye*, alias *Kaleegunge*.—On the Soar river. Population 675. The village is of some note, as containing the Netrokona Police Thannah and the Moonsiff's Cutcherry. There is a good bazar, and a haut is held twice a week. Orders have lately been issued for the establishment of a new Netrokona sub-division, with head-quarters in this village.

52. *Muddunpoor*.—Twenty-two miles east of Nussirabad. Population 973. A haut is held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The village contains two large mosques, one of which is known by the name of Shah Roomeer Musjid. The story is that a member of the royal family of Constantinople wandered to this village in a state of madness, and eventually recovered his health, and subjugated and converted to Mahomedanism the neighbouring tract of country. A pucka tomb to his memory exists on the west side of the village.

53. *Shumbhoogunge*.—Three miles east of Nussirabad; one of the largest marts in the district. The haut is held on Sundays and Thursdays, and all kinds of country produce, and many imported articles, are procurable. The population is 2,257. The Cutcherry of the Moonsiff of Madargunge is located in the village.

54. *Gowreepoor*.—Eleven miles east of Nussirabad. A village of some note, though the population does not exceed 150. Three hauts are held in this village: Gowreepoor Haut on Tuesdays and Saturdays, Lukheegunge Haut on Mondays and Fridays; and Thakoorbaree Haut on Sundays and Thursdays. These are marts for all kinds of country produce, cattle, and brass and copper utensils. The village contains a fine pucka house, the residence of the Hindu Zemindar, Baboo Rajendrokishore Roy.

55. *Ramgopalpoor*.—Two miles to the south of Gowreepoor, and about eleven miles from Nussirabad. A haut is held on Mondays and Fridays. The village is the residence of Baboo Kashikishore Roy, an Honorary Magistrate, and one of the great Zemindars of the neighbourhood.

56. *Shakooa*.—On a branch of the Berhampooter river. The population is 1,696, almost entirely Mahomedans. Two hauts are held in the village, each twice a week.

57. *Chur Nillakheea*.—On the Berhampooter river. Population 1,282. A haut, known as Gopaulgunge Haut, is held on Mondays and Fridays.

Tipperah Nikláe.

58. *Nj[illegible]e*.—On the No[illegible]lation 1,100, who are almost entirely Hindus. A haut is hel[illegible]vice a w[illegible]

XV.—Pergunnah Nusserooojiat.

59. *Goojadia.*—On the river Nursoonda, on the southern border of the pergunnah. The population is 2,345. A haut is held on Sundays and Thursdays, and there is a Hindu Akhra in the village.

60. *Kandeeoora.*—A small village with a population of only 190, but noticeable as being the site of Thannah Futtehpoor, *alias* Kendooa, and also of a Government Sudder Distillery.

61. *Nowapara.*—On the Patkoora river. Population 1,350, who are almost all Hindus. A large haut is held twice a week.

62. *Futheeka.*—On the Mogra river. A petty village of only 150 inhabitants, but the well-known Muddun Haut is held in it twice a week for all kinds of country produce, and especially for grain. It is the most frequented mart in this part of the district. The Mogra river is a stream of no great width, but navigable all the year for large boats.

63. *Muzufferpoor.*—Population 1,695. A large haut is held twice a week.

64. *Burseekoora.*—On the Dhunnoo river. Population 450. This village is the principal seat of the manufacture of the so-called Dacca cheese. There are extensive grazing grounds in the neighbourhood where large numbers of buffaloes are pastured.

XVI.—Pergunnah Pookhurea.

65. *Soobuncolly.*—Forty-four miles west of Nussirabad, with which it is connected by a tolerably good road. The village is on the Jumoona river, over which there is a ferry. It is one of the large marts of the district, and a considerable export and import trade is carried on. A large haut is held on Mondays and Thursdays. The village contains an Indigo Factory, the property of Mr. W. Baldwin.

66. *Mudhoopoor.*—A well-known village on the western border of the Mudhoopoor jungle. It contains two Hindu temples and several pucka houses. A haut is held on Tuesdays and Fridays. The Mudhoopoor Police Station is in this village.

XVII.—Tuppeh Runbhowal.

67. *Rowha.*—On the river Berhampooter, twenty-one miles south of Nussirabad. Population 957. A haut is held here twice a week. The village is on the main road to Dacca.

68. *Lamkaen.*—On the Berhampooter river. Population 1,409. A large haut is held twice a week for the sale of country produce and cattle.

69. *Biroe,* alias *Dutt's Bazar.*—On the Berhampooter river. This is one of the principal marts of the district, and a considerable trade is carried on with Naraingunge. The population is 940. A haut, known as Sanooa Haut, is held twice a week.

70. *Burmee.*—On the river [illegible] the Dacca District. There is an Indigo Factory in the [illegible].

XVIII.—Pergunnah Sherepoor.

71. *Ghajra.*—Seven miles north of Sherepoor. Population 625. A haut is held here twice a week, and there are two mosques in the village.

72. *Chur Gurhjureepa.*—A small village with a population of only 300, but noticeable as containing the remains of an old mud fort. The ruins of the walls are still twelve or fourteen feet in height. The fort is traditionally said to have been built by one of the independent Mahomedan Kings of Bengal.

73. *Madarpoor.*—Six miles north-west of Sherepore. Population 425. This is a village of some importance in the neighbourhood, and is the only place at which carts are procurable. A large haut is held twice a week, and there is a well-supplied daily bazar. The village contains a large sheet of water, known as Beysha beel, which abounds in wild fowl.

74. *Sherepore.*—Nine miles north of Jumalpore. The town consists of the villages of Narainpoor and Barruckpara. It lies between the rivers Shirree and Mirghee, about half a mile from the former, and one mile from the latter. There is no water carriage to the town itself, and the inhabitants are supplied with drinking water from tanks. The town contains a fine Hindu temple and thirty-seven pucka houses, but the buildings are, in general, in bad repairs, and the place has a decayed and neglected aspect. A body of Municipal Police, raised under Act XX of 1856, are employed in the town. The population is 2,550. A road, at present somewhat out of repair, connects Sherepore with Jumalpore, the river being crossed by a ferry. The town contains a Police Station, a Post Office, a Moonsiff's Cutcherry, and a good School. There is a daily bazar, and hauts are held four times a week.

75. *Naleetabaree.*—Thirteen miles north-east of Sherepore; one of the largest marts in the northern part of the District. The haut is held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A good supply of cotton, produced in the Garrow Hills, is brought to market here, as well as all kinds of country produce.

XIX.—Pergunnah Shooshung.

76. *Narainduhur.*—Eighteen miles north-east of Nussirabad. The population is 285. The village contains some old pucka buildings, and is noted as being the residence of the Muzoomdar Zemindars, who are influential proprietors in the pergunnah. A large haut is held twice a week.

77. *Poorubdehola.*—A large village with several pucka buildings and tanks. The population is 250, and a haut is held twice a week. The village contains an extensive sheet of water, called Raj-deholabeel, which is beautifully clean and limpid.

78. *Doorgapoor.*—On the Soomessury river; the principal town of the pergunnah, and site of the Shooshung Rajah's palace. The population is about 1,000. A haut is held [illegible]. The Rajbaree is an extensive, but [illegible]pidated building.

[illegible]oel.—This village [illegible], though it is locally situated [illegible]h Sherepor[illegible] Saturdays.

Appendix C.

REVENUE STATISTICS.—*(Imperial.)*

The following statistics are for the year 1865-66. The year 1866-67 was a year of only 11 months, under the new rule, by which the financial year will, in future, close on the 31st March, instead of the 30th April, and consequently the statistics of that year do not fairly represent the revenues of the District.

The District of Mymensingh is an extremely profitable one to Government. Without taking into account the proceeds of the tax on salt, the receipts regularly exceed the expenditure by a sum of from 12 to 13 lakhs of rupees per annum. This balance is generally remitted in silver four times in the year, either to Dacca or Cachar, but usually to the latter District.

	Rs.	As.	P.
I.—Land Revenue collections	8,61,822	0	0
II.—Stamps, gross receipts 2,14,599 13 0			
Deduct discount to vendors 5,579 4 0			
Net receipts	2,09,020	9	0
III.—Excise, gross receipts 1,44,965 0 0			
Deduct charges 18,269 0 0			
Net receipts	1,26,696	0	0
IV.—Salt. The average price of salt during the year was two and a half annas per seer of 80 tolahs. As the duty is not collected in the District, it is impossible to ascertain the actual receipts under this head; but it is very generally supposed that the duty is equivalent to a capitation tax of eight annas per head per annum; and if this estimate is correct, the receipts would amount to	5,98,916	8	0
V.—Fines	11,035	6	7

The other items of receipt are either those given in Appendix D, or those arising from revenue and judicial deposits. As these deposits are repayable on demand, it would seem that this cannot properly be reckoned as a source of revenue.

Appendix D.

REVENUE STATISTICS.—*(Local.)*

The following were the receipts during the financial year 1865-66:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
I.—Three per cent. deductions from Government estates ...	436	0	0
II.—One per cent. Road Assessment	80	0	0
III.—Zemindary Dawk Fund	6,212	10	10
IV.—Registration Fees	4,879	9	8
V.—Peons' Process Fund	58,438	0	0
VI.—Pound Fund	4,612	0	0
VII.—Ferry Fund	5,383	0	0
VIII.—Chowkidaree Fund	9,359	1	6
IX.—Municipal Fund	1,548	14	3

Appendix E.

STATISTICS OF EXCISE REVENUE, 1865-66.

I.—Totals of Revenue.

Collections, including sale proceeds of opium	Rs.		1,44,965
Charges, including cost of opium	„		18,269
Cost of opium to the Department	„		12,006
Percentage of charges to collections	„		4·7
Net Revenue	„		1,26,696

II.—Country Spirits.

Quantity charged with duty, 6,431 gallons.

Public Distillery Fees	Rs.	402
Still-head Duty	„	11,370
Total Revenue	Rs.	11,772

III.—Rum.

Quantity charged with duty, 2,374 gallons.

License Fees (wholesale)	Rs.	32
Ditto (retail)	„	4,472
Duty	„	7,122
Total Revenue	Rs.	11,626

IV.—Imported Wines and Liquors.

Licenses in force, 7

Revenue from license fees	Rs.	288

V.—Maddut.

Licenses in force, 10

Revenue from license fees	Rs.	1,199

VI.—Chundoo.

Licenses in force, 9

Revenue from license fees	Rs.	1,081

VII.—Gunjah.

Licenses in force, 328

Quantity charged with duty, 844 maunds 25 seers 15 chittacks.

Revenue from license fees	Rs.	14,992
Duty	„	67,572
Total Revenue	Rs.	82,564

VIII.—Opium.

Licenses in force, 123.

Quantity sold, 41 maunds and 16 seers.

Revenue (gross)	Rs.	36,432
Ditto (net)...	„	24,426

IX.—Totals of each kind.

Country Spirits	Rs.	11,772
Rum	„	11,626
Imported Wines	„	288
Maddut	„	1,199
Chundoo	„	1,081
Gunjah	„	82,564
Opium...	„	36,432
Miscellaneous	„	8
	Rs.	1,44,965

There were no remissions or balances during the year in question.

Appendix F.

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL WORDS.

অক্কা	Now.
আউদ্দ	A rope used in tying draught cattle.
আউজ	The portion of a field which is cultivated by one turn of the plough.
আঙ্গারুয়া	A draught bullock borrowed from another on promise of a like return.
আধিয়া দার	A cultivator who holds a ryot's land and gives him half the crop (metayer).
উক্ত or উদু	You.
উনিয়া	Fish traps.
কুচরা	A bundle containing seed grain.
গাইল	A wooden mortar for husking grain.
চকম	Ladder used in beating down a ploughed up field.
চল	A kind of spear.
খারকী, চেপা, ডাকা ডোর ...	Dried fish.
টাকরি	A sickness in children accompanied with convulsions.
টাইল	A large square basket containing paddy.
ঠালুয়া	A slap on the head.
তামারি	The cooking utensil known as Bahaguna.
তেচাই	The third chas or turning up of the land.
তেভাগা	A cultivator who, as burgadar, supplies the landholder with only a third of the crop.
থাউন	Pressure on the nape of the neck.
থেকান	A fall or tumble.
দাউন	(From Sanscrit দামন) a long rope to which cattle are tied at night.
দারিয়া	A bamboo with which paddy sheaves are turned about.
দুখদিয়া	A calf of two years.
বিচত	An offering of rice, plantain, &c., made to the gods on the first day of cultivation.
বেনা	A cow without horns.
মুনি or মেস্তি (মেহানতি) ...	A cooly.
পাখাল	Fallow.
পারুন	Fish trap.
ভাঁউর	An out-farm of a ryot other than that comprised in his own homestead.
ধুয়া, চিয়াটা	Chaff.
বিচরা	Palan, land adjoining a homestead.

বারা	... Near.
ভাদামিয়া লত করিয়া ...	... An idle, lazy, and indolent person.
বরা	... Fish trap
ভেদা	... A kick with the back of the foot.
বাউশূন্য	... Brain fever.
দিখলি	... A peculiar system of tenure known in Tuppeh Harradi in which a kharija or shikmee talukdar sells a specific portion of the land in his tenures, the rent being paid either through him or directly to the Government or superior Zemindar.
নিস্তাক or নিস্তাগ ...	... A form of tenure known in Pergunnah Joanshye, and partakes of the nature of a shikmee taluk.
যুড়া	... A kick with the heel.
পারা	... A heap made up of sheaves of paddy, &c.
পরাৎ	... The paddy which grows up from seed left in the field at time of harvest.
ভেকা	... Idiot.
ভুরা	. . Raft made of plantain trees.
নাইদ্দ	... A hole made by fish.
নাখুং খুঙ্গা	... Very glad.
পহরু	... The calving of a cow.
হাজি	... Rubbish of weeds where a field is ploughed up.
হোপা	... A muzzle to prevent cattle eating up the crop.
হামুরিয়া	... A cultivator who ploughs up another's field in expectation of being assisted in a similar way by him.
লঙ্গা	... Low land situated within rice fields, sometimes the site of beel or nullah dried up.
হামাল	... The second chas or turning up of the land.
হালি	... Seed.
লরকা	... Tall.
লাটিয়া	... Large.
হাছুন	... Broom.
ধুন্দা, সায়কাল ...	... Deaf
সিঙ্গা	... A sheaf.
হাতনাবরাম	... Petty theft.
মনাস	... Husband's elder sister.
জেডয়াইন	... Wife's elder sister.
মাইয়া	... Mother.
পুড়ি, হেরি ...	A female child.
আয় আবুধ, আবধ উবধ	Children.

Appendix G.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF MYMENSINGH ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1867.

		Date of Establishment.	No. of Pupils.	TOTAL.
	EAST MYMENSINGH DIVISION.			
	I.—Government Schools.			
1	Government English School	November, 1853 ...	284	
2	Mymensingh Normal School	May, 1865 ...	47	
3	Hardinge Vernacular School	November, 1846 .	204	
4	Ghosegong Model Vernacular School ...	August, 1864 .	45	
5	Naleetabaree Model Vernacular School ...	August, 1864 ...	16	
				596
	II.—Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
6	Bazitpore Anglo-Vernacular School ...	December, 1864 ...	55	
7	Doorgapore Anglo-Vernacular School ...	August, 1863 ...	55	
8	Ghosegong Night Vernacular School ...	April, 1866 ...	14	
9	Hoshunpore Anglo-Vernacular School ..	February, 1863 ...	44	
10	Junglebaree Anglo-Vernacular School ...	July, 1866 ...	49	
11	Kishoregung Anglo-Vernacular School ...	December, 1854 ...	120	
12	Naraindohur Anglo-Vernacular School ...	January, 1846	38	
13	Ramgopalpore Anglo-Vernacular School	July, 1857 ...	82	
				457
	III.—Aided Vernacular Schools.			
14	Austogram Vernacular School ...	July, 1863 ...	42	
15	BaleeparaVernacular School	November, 1866 ..	36	
16	Baraghur Vernacular School	1866 ...	38	
17	Bashaura Vernacular School	June, 1863 ...	22	
18	Bongram Vernacular School	January, 1864 ...	37	
19	Debogram Vernacular School ..	December, 1863 ...	14	
20	Ghagra Vernacular School	June, 1863 ...	13	
21	Ghagra Rajibpore Vernacular School ...	March, 1864 ...	30	
22	Gochihatta Vernacular School ...	August, 1864 ...	50	
23	Handioora Vernacular School ...	June, 1861 . .	47	
24	Longair Vernacular School	March, 1866 ...	42	
25	Monash Vernacular School	May, 1864, ...	26	
26	Mushna Vernacular School	1863 ...		Return
27	Netrokona Vernacular School... ...	June, 1864 ...	36	not
28	Bagunbarry Vernacular School ...	November, 1857 ...	43	received.
29	Saterpore Vernacular School	February, 1861 ...	21	
				497
	IV.—Aided Girls' School.			
30	Shoolakia Girls' School	February, 1866 ...	9	
				9

		Date of Establishment.	No. of Pupils.	Total.
	V.—Vernacular Circle Schools.			
31	Brahmin-coochuri	January, 1865 ...	19	
32	Jaroetollah	January, 1864 ...	32	
33	Katal	1866 ...	27	
34	Kanecharee	1866 ...	19	
35	Lahoonda...	1867 ...	26	
36	Mohinund	February, 1867 ...	23	
37	Pattoir	February, 1867 ...	33	
38	Rampoor	1867 ...	20	
39	Trishal	1867 ...	20	
40	Attarobareea	1865 ...	18	
41	Bhabkhalee	January, 1866 ...	32	
42	Bhatgaon	June, 1864 ...	18	
43	Kishoregunge	February, 1867 ...	33	
44	Ruheempoor	July, 1866 ...	27	
45	Shooteeakhalee	January, 1866 ...	20	
				367
	VI.—Private Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
46	Bagunbarry Anglo-Vernacular School ...	August, 1866 ...	53	
47	Bajitpore Night School	January, 1867 ...	8	
48	Dowakhola Anglo-Vernacular School ...	November, 1866 ...	30	
49	Govindpore Anglo-Vernacular School ...	February, 1866 ...	14	
50	Kalipore Anglo-Vernacular School ...	January, 1867 ...	32	
51	Mooktagacha Anglo-Vernacular School...	April, 1866 ...	47	
52	Mymensingh Night School	January, 1866 ...	9	
53	Netrokona Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1864 ...	10	
				203
	VII.—Private Vernacular Schools.			
54	Ajuldee Poorabariya	September, 1866 ...	34	
55	Dengoora...	1867 ...	32	
56	Dealpara	June, 1866 ...	19	
57	Gosaingunge	October, 1866 ...	38	
58	Kamar Atia	July, 1866 ...	20	
59	Muddun	1867 ...	35	
60	Mohishkura Bongram	1867 ...	33	
61	Okrashal	April, 1866 ...	40	
62	Secundernugger	May, 1866 ...	61	
63	Shunchapore	February, 1867 ...	25	
64	Bajitpore Sanscrit School	1847 ...	30	
65	Ditto Patshala	May, 1865 ...	69	
66	Baleegaon Garrow School	March, 1867 ...	16	
				452

		Date of Establishment.	No. of Pupils.	Total.
	VIII.—Private Girls' Schools.			
67	Hurridebpore Girls' School	February, 1867 ...	5	
68	Joshodul School	February, 1867 ...	8	
69	Mymensingh School	December, 1865 ...	10	
70	Mahudeopore School...	December, 1865 ...	17	
71	Sinjanee School	January, 1867 ...	16	
72	Rajeebpore School	January, 1867 ...	7	
				63
	West Mymensingh Division.			
	I.—Government Model Schools.			
1	Bongram	1864 ...	24	
2	Khupibaree	1864 ...	17	
				41
	II.—Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
3	Attia	1863 ...	29	
4	Bhurna	1863 ...	39	
5	Jamalpore	1862 ..	95	
6	Kadarpore	1864 ...	31	
7	Kaleejanee	1865 .	25	
8	Nagarpore	1863 ...	43	
9	Nyapara	1865 ...	57	
10	Shakhrail	1863 ...	93	
11	Sherepoor	1856 ...	71	
				483
	III.—Aided Vernacular Schools.			
12	Alashia	1864 ...	52	
13	Allanga	1864 ...	57	
14	Arrah	1866 ...	61	
15	Bashyle Kanchunpore	1865 ...	47	
16	Battoolee	1864 ...	16	
17	Binyar Fair	1864 ...	41	
18	Chakoond Goolabaree	1865 ...	19	
19	Dewangunge	1865 ...	23	
20	Islampoor	1863 ...	25	
21	Kalabada	1862 ...	27	
22	Pathrail	1862 ...	29	
23	Paraharee	1864 ..	29	
24	Shampoor Nyanugger	1864 ...	25	
				451
	IV.—Vernacular Girls' Schools.			
25	Bannail	1867 ...	20	
26	Deojanee	1866 ...	19	
27	Katahya	1867 ...	31	
28	Kylatee	1865 ...	24	
29	Nowla	1867 ...	41	
30	Palima	1864 ...	31	
31	Pathyla	1866 ...	18	
32	Shanjilapara	1866 ...	31	
33	Sulla	1864 ...	25	
				240

		Date of Establishment.	No. of Pupils.	Total.
	V.—Vernacular Private Schools.			
34	Akoottakoor	1866 ...	20	
35	Anoitara	1866 ...	27	
36	Bethur	1865 ...	26	
37	Bhowanigunge	1866 ...	32	
38	Shahabazpore	1866 ...	20	
				125

Appendix H.

LIST OF ZEMINDARY DAWK STATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS, YEAR 1866.

Office Establishment.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Salary of one collecting Mohurrir ...	12 0 0	
Do. one Mohurrir	10 0 0	
Stationery	4 0 0	
		26 0 0

No. 1.—Station Sudder.

1 Mohurrir	20 0 0	
13 Runners	52 0 0	
2 Dawk Manjees	6 0 0	
Stationery	3 0 0	
		81 0 0

No. 2.—Station Cutwa[illegible]

1 Mohurrir	3 0 0	
1 Delivery Peon	5 0 0	
Stationery	1 0 0	
		8 0 0

No. 3.—Station Ghosegong.

1 Mohurrir	5 0	
5 Runners	20 0	
1 Delivery Peon	4 0 0	
1 Manjee	3 0 0	
Stationery	1 0 0	
		33 0 0

No. 4.—Station Madargunge.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Mohurrir	6	0	0			
3 Runners	12	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	7	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				23	0	0

No. 5.—Station Netrokona.

1 Mohurrir	3	0	0			
11 Runners	44	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
2 Dawk Manjees	6	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				58	0	0

No. 6.—Station Kendooa.

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
3 Runners	12	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				22	0	0

No. 7.—Station Doorgapore.

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
3 Runners	12	0	0			
1 Dawk Manjee	1	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				19	0	0

No. 8.—Station Barrohatta.

4 Runners	16	0	0			
1 Dawk Manjee	3	0	0			
				19	0	0

No. 9.—Station Ramgopalpore.

2 Runners	8	0	0			
				8	0	0

No. 10.—Station Kishoregunge.

1 Mohurrir	10	0	0			
10 Runners	40	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				55	0	0

No. 11.—*Station Nicklie.*

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
3 Runners	12	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				22	0	0

No. 12.—*Station Bajitpoor.*

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
6 Runners	24	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
1 Manjee	0	8	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				34	8	0

No. 13.—*Station Guffergong.*

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
3 Runners	12	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
1 Dawk Manjee	0	8	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				22	8	0

No. 14.—*Station Atgong.*

1 Mohurrir	2	0	0			
2 Runners	8	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				11	0	0

No. 15.—*Station Jumalpore.*

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
10 Runners	40	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				50	0	0

No. 16.—*Station Dewangunge.*

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
4 Runners	16	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				26	0	0

No. 17.—*Station Sherepore.*

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
2 Runners	8	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				18	0	0

No. 18.—*Station Pingna.*

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
4 Runners	16	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				26	0	0

No. 19.—*Station Muddoopore.*

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
10 Runners	40	0	0			
1 Delivery Peon	4	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				50	0	0

No. 20.—*Station Attia.*

1 Mohurrir	5	0	0			
Stationery	1	0	0			
				6	0	0
Grand Total Rupees				618	0	0
				12	0	0
				7,416	0	0 for 12 months.
Boat-hire at the Sub-Division Kishoregunge for the rainy season	48	0	0			
Do. of Sub-Division Jamalpore for do. ...	275	0	0			
Leather bags	20	0	0			
Repairs of Post-houses	370	0	0			
Contingent	500	0	0			
Boat-hire at the station Netrokona for the rainy season	30	0	0			
Do. of the Madargunge for do.	12	0	0			
Do. of the Ghosegong for do.	24	0	0			
				1,279	0	0
Grand total of expenditure for the year				8,695	0	0

Appendix I.

NAMES OF DAWK STATIONS IN THE ORDER OF POSTAL LINES WITH DISTANCES.

				Distances in miles.
1.	Nussirabad	to	Madargunge	12
2.	Ditto	„	Netrokona	24
3.	Ditto	„	Ghosegong	24
4.	Netrokona	„	Kendwa	18
5.	Ditto	„	Barahatta	12
6.	Ditto	„	Doorapore	12
7.	Kishoregunge	„	Guffergong...	16
8.	Ditto	„	Bajitpore	25
9.	Ditto	„	Kateeadee	20
10.	Ditto	„	Nicklee	18
11.	Bajitpore	„	Atgaon	18
12.	Jamulpore	„	Sherepore	10
13.	Ditto	„	Dewangunge	26
14.	Ditto	„	Puigna	26
15.	Ditto	„	Mudhoopore	26
16.	Mudhoopore	„	Attia	28

Appendix J.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following is the List of Establishments in the several Public Offices of the District, as they stood on the 1st January, 1867 :—

I.—Civil and Sessions Courts.

Judge's Court.

	Monthly Salary. Rs.
Translator	99
Head Clerk	70
Second Clerk	30
Accountant	25
Account Mohurrir	10
Government Pleader	20
Sheristadar	100
Record-keeper	30
Nazir	75
3 Mohurrirs	20 each.
1 Mohurrir	15
3 Mohurrirs	14 each.
1 Mohurrir	12
1 Mohurrir	10
Duftry	5

Besides a staff of chuprassies, servants, and peons.

Principal Sudder Ameen's Court.

		Monthly Salary.
		Rs.
	Sherishtadar	50
	Peshkar	20
	Nazir	30
4	Mohurrirs	10 each.
	Duftry	5

The Establishment of the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen is on the same scale as the preceding.

Sudder Ameen's Court.

		Rs.
	Sherishtadar	25
4	Mohurrirs	10 each.
	Nazir	25

There are ten Moonsiffs' Courts, *viz.*, two in the Sudder Station, and eight in the interior of the District, to each of which the following Establishment is attached :—

		Rs.
	Sherishtadar	25
3	Mohurrirs	8 each.
	Nazir	20

In the Civil Court Ameen's Establishment there are—

2	1st Grade Court Ameens	70 each.
4	2nd „ „ „	50 „

Including the salaries of the gazetted Officers, Civil Court Ameens, peons, stationery allowances, and establishments, the whole cost of the staff of the Civil Courts amounts to Rs. 8,817 per month.

II.—Magistrate's Office.

		Rs.
	Head Clerk and Sherishtadar	125
	Second Clerk	25
	Record-keeper	30
2	Head Mohurrirs	20 each.
9	Mohurrirs	15 „
	Duftry	5

III.—Collector's Office.

	Head Clerk	80
	2nd Clerk	30
	3rd „	25
	4th „	20
	Court of Wards Clerk	15
	Sherishtadar	80
	Peshkar	30
	Meer Moonshee	20
	2nd Moonshee	15
	3rd „	12
4	Moonsheekhana Mohurrirs	10 each
	Court of Wards Mohurrir	20
	Treasurer	80
	Head Treasury Mohurrir	15
2	Treasury Mohurrirs	10 each
	Accountant	50
2	Account Mohurrirs	10 each
	Towjee Novis	18

		Rs.
5	Towjee Mohurrirs	10 each
	Record-keeper	35
	Naib Record-keeper	15
	Assistant Record-keeper	10
	Nazir	100
	Naib Nazir...	15
	Abkarry Sherishtadar	35
	Second Clerk, Abkarry Department	25
	Third ditto, ditto	15
	Fourth ditto, ditto	12
2	Potdars	7 each
	Duftry	7
2	Duftries	3 each
	Furrash	4
	Khalasee	5

By the orders of the Board of Revenue, conveyed in their Circular No. 3 for July, 1866, the number of Chuprassees to be entertained in the District was fixed at seventeen for the Criminal and Revenue Courts. Two of these are attached to the Sub-Division, and receive Rupees 6 as Duftry Chuprassees, the remaining fifteen receive Rupees 5 per month each. A staff of Peons, under Act V of 1863, is also entertained for the service of processes.

IV.—Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector's Offices.

There are three of these Offices in the Sudder Station, and to each of them the following Establishment is attached :—

		Rs.
	Head Mohurrir	12
	Second ,, ...	9

V.—Sub-Divisional Offices.

The Officers in charge of the Sub-Divisions of Jumalpore and Kishoregunge have the following Establishment each :—

		Rs.
	Head Clerk and Sherishtadar	35
	Second Clerk	25
	Third ,, ...	20
	Head Mohurrir	13
3	Mohurrirs	10 each
	Potdar	6

At the Jumalpore Sub-Division there is also a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector with the same Establishment as is attached to similar Offices in the Sudder Station.

VI.—Office of District Superintendent of Police.

		Rs.
	Head Clerk	60
	Head Mohurrir	15
	Second ,, ...	10
	Sweeper	5

Appendix K.

BUSINESS STATEMENTS.

The following Statements of Business for the Civil and Criminal Courts are for the calendar year 1866. The Statement for the Revenue Courts is for the official year 1865-66.

I.—Civil Courts.

	Pending at the end of 1865.	Instituted during 1866.	Received by transfer during the year.	Total on the file.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1866.
Regular suits and appeals, including Act X appeals ...	1,819	12,824	3,395	18,038	3,178	12,842	2,018
Miscellaneous suits and applications	4,236	13,294	1,784	19,314	1,985	14,593	2,786

II.—Act X Appeals to the Zillah Judge.

Pending on 1st January 1866.	Instituted during the year.	Total on the file.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1866.
42	305	347	247	100

III.—Sessions Court.

	Pending on 1st January, 1866.	Instituted during the year.	Total on the file.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1866.
Sessions Trials	15	67	82	76	6
riminal Appeals	1	164	165	164	1

IV.—Criminal Courts.

Number of crimes ascertained to have been committed, 13,436.

Persons pending trial on 1st January, 1866.	Apprehended or attending on summons during the year.	Total of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Struck off.	Pending trial at the end of 1866.
108	*4,568	4,676	1,891	2,367	170	97	151

Number of witnesses examined, 12,715.

	Pending on 1st January, 1866	Preferred during the year	Appeals rejected	Order confirmed	Order modified or reversed.	Pending at the end of 1866
Regular Appeals to the Magistrate ..	... ..	41	3	26	11	1
Miscellaneous ditto	.. ...	15	. .	11	3	1

V —Revenue Courts.

	Remaining from previous year	Instituted during the year	Total on the file	Disposed of	Pending
Total of all kinds of cases ...	1,243	7,869	9,112	7,872	1,240

Of the above total number of cases, the following are some of the principal heads —

	Remaining from previous year	Instituted during the year	Total on the file	Disposed of	Pending
Settlements	25	54	79	37	42
Partitions	20	12	32	7	25
Suits under the Rent Laws	704	3,200	3,904	3,100	804
Applications under do...	6	36	42	32	10
Executions of decree ...	315	1,471	1,786	1,547	239
Mutations	14	77	91	77	14
Appeals of all kinds to the Collector ...	14	436	450	402	48
Claims to money in deposit		601	601	600	1
Rent Law notices		1,583	1,583	1,583	.....

Appendix L.

Distribution of Police Force in each Police Station, with their Salaries, on the 1st of January, 1867.

STATION OR OUTPOST.	Inspectors.				Sub-Inspectors.				Head Constables.				Constables.				Cost.
	1st Grade.	2nd Distc.	3rd Distc.	4th Distc.	1st Grade.	2nd Distc.	3rd Distc.	4th Distc.	1st Grade.	2nd Distc.	3rd Distc.	4th Distc.	1st Grade.	2nd Distc.	3rd Distc.	4th Distc.	
Station Mymensingh	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	354
,, Phoolpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	7	183
,, Madargunge	...	...	...	...	,,	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	12	200
Outpost Gabtullee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	45
,, Mooktagacha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	43
Station Jumalpore	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	12	290
,, Sherepore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	7	172
,, Pingna	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		4	8	196
,, Dewangunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	7	4	178
Outpost Pearpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	35
,, Nultabaree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	34
,, Noapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	44
Station Kishoregunge	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	7	10	415
,, Nickloe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	9	181
,, Guffergong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	10	1	181
,, Bajitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	7	3	174
Outpost Atgaor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	55
Station Netrokona	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	9	336
,, Dhorgapoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	9	163
Outpost Barahatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	35
,, Kendooa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	163
Station Attia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	10	279
,, Mudhoopore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	7	5	139
Outpost Ellunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	35
								2									
Total	...	1	2	2	1	5	3	5	1	13	14	13	6	10	88	143	3,773 per month.

Rates of Pay.

	Pay of 1st Grade.	Pay of 2nd Grade.	Pay of 3rd Grade.	Pay of 4th Grade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspector	250	200	150	100
Sub-Inspectors	80	70	60	50
Head Constables	25	20	15	10
Constables	9	8	7	6

Appendix N.

LIST OF EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND NATIVE ZEMINDARS.

The two principal European Landholders in the District are Mr. J. P. Wise and Mr. K. S. Brodie. Neither of them, however, resides in the District. Mr. Wise is the owner of a share of Pergunnah Hooshunshaye, and of seven or eight Indigo Factories, the principal of which is Durrinugger, where a European Manager resides. Mr. Brodie has a large number of Indigo Factories in the west and north-west parts of the District. The principal one is the Bagunbarry Factory, five miles west of Nussirabad, which is under the care of a European Manager.

The Messrs. Stephen of Dacca are proprietors of a share of Pergunnah Hooshunshaye, and an eight annas share of Pergunnah Joanshye is held by Messrs. Pogose of Dacca.

Mr. W. Baldwin has an Indigo Factory at Soobuncolly on the river Jumoona. He is the only resident European Landholder in the District.

The following is the list of the most important Native Zemindars of the District, with their places of residence and principal zemindaries :—

Names of Zemindars.	Place of Residence.	Zemindary.
Rajah Rajkisto Sing ...	Doorgapore ...	Pergunnah Shooshung 14 annas.
Baboo Rajendro Kishore Roy ...	Gowrcepore ...	„ Mymensing 4 annas.
„ Kashee Kishore Roy ...	Ramgopalpore ...	Ditto 4 annas.
„ Hurriah Chunder Chowdry ...	Goluckpore ...	Ditto 1 anna 8 g. 2 k.
„ Sumbhoo Chunder Chowdry ...	Ditto ...	Tuppeh Runbhowal 8 a. 15 g.
Bama Soondery Debea Chowdrain ...	Bhowaneepore ...	Mymensing and Juffershye 1 a. 6½ g. 2 k.
Ram Chunder Chowdry ...	Bhokienuggur ...	Mymensing and Juffershye Ha. 6 g. 2 c. 2 k.
Shama Soondery Debea ...	Mooktagacha ...	Ditto Ha. 2½ gundas.
Obhoy Kanth Lahory ...	Kaleepore ...	Ditto 18¼ gundas 1 krant.
Tareeny Kanth Lahory ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 1 anna 6¼ gundas 2 kt.
Shama Kanth Lahory ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 1 anna 6¼ gundas 2 kt.
Bama Soondery Debea ...	Kaleepore ...	Mymensing and Juffershye 6½ g. 2 krants.
Brohmo Moee Debea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Bhobo Soondery Debea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 5 gundas. Burbazoo 10 gundas. Moorkeemabad.
Baboo Krishno Chunder Sandial ...	Dowhakholla ...	Mymensing and Juffershye 2¾ g. 2 krants.
„ Geerish Chunder and Govind Chunder Roy Chowdry ...	Dhankoora, Pergunnah Chunder Protab, Zillah Dacca ...	Ditto 6 gundas 8 cowries 1 krant. Nusseeroojeal 2 annas.
„ Soorjo Kanth Acharjee ...	Mooktagacha ...	Khallinjooree, Tuppeh Loleetpore, Allapsing 4 annas.
„ Chundra Bullee Debea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 4 annas. Tuppey Kooreekhye and Toolunder. Nusseeroojeal Ha. 1 anna 1½ gs. 6 teel.

Names of Zemindars.	Place of Residence.	Zemindary.
Baboos Ishan Chunder and Keshub Chunder Acharjee ...	Mooktagacha ...	Allapsing 13 g. 1 c. 1 kt. Mymensing 2½ gundas. Ditto 1 ana 6½ gundas 2 krants.
Baboo Narain Acharjee ...	Ditto ...	Nusseeroojeal 14 g. 3 c. 2 ks. 6¾ teels.
Hurro Soondery Debea ...	Ditto ...	Pergunnah Allapsing 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant.
Deeno Moee Debea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 13 g. 1 c. 1 kt.
Aluck Monee Debea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Prosono Narain and Aumerto Narain Acharjee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 1 a. 6½ g. 2 kt.
Goluck Kishore, Taroeny Kishore Acharjee, Bomola Debea, and Shookho Moee Debea Chowdrain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 1 a. 6½ g. 2 kt. Nusseeroojeal 2 as. 3¾ g. 28¾ teels.
Kashee Monee and Goluck Monee Debea Chowdrain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 1 a. 6½ g. 2 kt. Pergunnah Nusseeroojeal 2 annas 3¾ gundas 28¾ teels.
Saddatalla Khan ...	Koteea ...	Pergunnah Attea 5 as. 1½ g. 1 kt.
Jummaddeennessa Khanum ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Ha. 4½ gundas 1 krant
Khajeh Kattuck ...	Ditto ...	Khalleanjoorce
,, Abdool Guni ...	Dacca ...	Pergunnah Attea 9 as. 1½ g. 1 kt.
Jannobee Chowdrain ...	Shontosh ...	Pergunnah Cagmaree Ha. 6 as.
Dwarka Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto Ha. 5 as.
Hurro Nath Roy ...	Aolla ...	Ditto ditto 13¼a. 9 as. 1 kt.
Annund Mohun and Govind Mohun Ghose ...	Arra ...	Ditto ditto 7½a. 9 as. 1 kt. 10 cag.
Bhola Nath Roy ...	Aolla.	
Kalee Doss Neogee ...	Shakraul.	
Nobabunnessa Chowdrain ...	Attea.	
Roy Chand Roy, Shusteedhur Mozoomdar, and Mohamed Shaw Chowdry...	Dowajanee.	
Rohomoodeen Chowdry ...	Attea.	
Krishno Monee Debea ...	Gowreopore	
Sree Kanth Sein Chowdry ...	Goyhatta.	
Mohesh Chunder Mookhoopadhya ...	Oolloca.	
Afjulnessa Begum ...	Seeleemnuggur.	
Meer Muzufferallee ...	Ditto.	
Oma Tara Chowdrain ...	Maloochee, Zillah Furreedpore.	
Kally Chunder Chowdry ...	Ambarea.	
Raja Ram Nath Singh and others ...	Ghagrah.	
Raja Ram Nath Singh ...	Poorbodhalla	
Shambhoo Chunder Roy ..	Attarobaree.	
Ram Chunder Sein and others ...	Kooratee.	
Hur Chunder Chowdry ...	Sherepore	
Aunud Moee Chowdrain ...	Ditto.	
Krishno Coomar and Govind Coomar Chowdry ...	Ditto.	
Nundo Mohun Chowdry ...	Ditto.	
Hur Kishore Chowdry ...	Ditto	
Dewan Illahee Newaj Khan ...	Hybutnugger.	
,, Rohimdad Khan ...	Junglebaree	
Mohamed Akbur ...	Burhazoo.	
Ramjoy Mozoomdar ...	Naraindohur.	

Appendix O.

PRICE CURRENT FOR 1866.

Rice.—The price of rice in 1866 was exceptionally high. Though the famine did not directly affect the District, yet the stimulus given to exportation had a decided influence on prices. In September, 1866, the price of cleaned rice in ordinary use rose to Rs. 4-4 per maund: the highest point touched during the year. The average price during the year was Rs. 3 per maund; the present price (June, 1867) is Rs. 2.

Pulses, Rs. 2-10 per maund.
Wheat, Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund.
Attah, Rs. 6-8 per maund.
Cocoanut Oil, Rs. 22 to Rs. 24 per maund.
Jute, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per maund.
Cotton, Rs. 25 per maund (in small quantities).
Mustard Oil, Rs. 11-8 per maund.
Tobacco, Rs. 7-8 per maund.
Firewood, 6 annas to 8 annas per maund.
Goor, Rs. 10 per maund.
Hides, Rs. 20 per score (only a small quantity procurable).
Lime, Rs. 60 to 65 per 100 maunds.
Linseed, Rs. 3-8 per maund.
Mustard Seed, Rs. 3 per maund.
Ghee, Rs. 30 to 35 per maund.
Boot Grain, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 per maund.
Sugar (coarse), Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per maund.
Betelnuts, Rs. 8 per maund.

H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.,
Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing.

REPORT

ON THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF SYLHET.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

1. The District of Sylhet, including the plains of Jynteah, is bounded on the north by the Khasya and Jynteah Hills; on the east by the Jynteah Hills for a short distance, and then by Cachar down to Chatterchura Hill, which is the extreme south-eastern point of the district; on the south by the country inhabited by the Looshais and other independent Hill tribes, Hill Tipperah, and the District of Tipperah; and on the west by Mymensingh. It extends from East longitude 90° 58′ to 92° 38′, and from North latitude 23° 59′ to 25° 14′. The situation of the station of Sylhet being longitude 91° 54′; latitude 24° 53′; distant from Calcutta about 260 miles, and from Dacca 120 miles North-East in a direct line.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.

2. The greater part of Sylhet is a large alluvial plain, but clusters of sandy hillocks (locally called "tilas") exist here and there. This plain is intersected by a large number of rivers, water-courses, and drainage channels. The margins of these, especially in the case of the larger streams, are more elevated than the parts further inland, and many villages are situated on the banks of the rivers. Inland some portion of the country is subject to a long annual inundation; and this portion is usually covered with reeds and grass jungle. Another portion is only subject to slight or occasional inundation, and in this villages are built on the higher land, while the rest is under rice cultivation, and is very fertile.

The village sites, and all the higher lands, are covered with clumps of bamboos and palms (almost entirely areca), together with a considerable variety of trees. The hillocks mentioned above are generally covered with grass, low trees, and shrubs, the two latter are useless, excepting for fuel.

During three months or more in the year, the whole of the District, with the exception of the hillocks and the villages, some of which are artificially raised, is usually under water, and when seen from the hills, present the appearance of an inland sea. In the south of the District, however, eight ranges of hills run into the plains of Sylhet, being spurs running out from the higher ranges in Hill Tipperah. The names of these ranges proceeding from West to East are given in the margin.

1. Raghunandam or Lukhipotti.
2. Dinárpur or Sathgaon.
3. Ballishira
4. Bhanugach or Rájkándi.
5. Huregaj or Sungla
6. Patharia.
7. Duhalia or Pratabghur.
8. Sorrispur or Sideshar.

Note.—These ranges run uniformly North and South parallel to the meridian.

There is also a detached range, the Ita (or Etah) Hills, almost in the centre of the District.

All these hills are covered with dense jungle of brush wood, bamboo, low trees, and in some parts forest.

The station of Sylhet is only about 55 feet above the sea level, and large portions of the District are considerably lower.

The conformation of some of the sandy hillocks, and the presence of marine shells at the foot of the hills along the northern boundary, indicate that the sea flowed at the base of those hills at a (geologically speaking) comparatively recent period, and this is quite in accordance with the local traditions.

AREA.

3. The area of Sylhet Proper has been shown by the Revenue and Professional Surveys to be 4964·13 square miles, and the plains of Jynteah comprise 459·28 square miles, making a total of 5423·41 square miles, included in the present District of Sylhet.

There are, however, according to Mr. Davy of the Revenue Survey, 740 square miles of uninhabited country on the southern frontier, and about 1,200 square miles more may be assumed as unculturable waste, leaving about 3,000 square miles of cultivated and culturable land in Sylhet.

POPULATION.

4. The following statistics for Sylhet Proper have been given by the Professional Survey of 1860-66 :—

Hindoos.		Musulmen.		Total
Agri.	Non-Agri.	Agri.	Non-Agri.	Population.
281,976	135,100	313,695	64,501	795,272

The population of the Jynteah plains was given in 1839 as 111,355, and it has probably increased since then. The whole population of the District of Sylhet may now be fairly estimated at 1,000,000.

The different races are—

Musulmans	45	95 per cent.
Hindoos	50	
Manipuries	3	
Khasias, Tipperas, and other hill-men ...	2	
	100	

The first two are more like each other than is usual, the majority of the principal Mahomedans, and the lower class, almost without exception, being the descendants of Hindoo ancestors.

The features and appearance of the Musulmans and Hindoos present no special peculiarities, excepting that the very low caste men among the latter are very dark, and scarcely have the regular Hindoo features. The Manipuries and hillmen have decidedly Mongolian features. The former are for the most part fair, and of much more slender proportions than the latter, who are very muscular, especially the Khasias, who are shorter and more thick-set than the tribes to the South.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS

5—*a* The inhabitants of Sylhet have made much less progress in civilisation than the people of Lower Bengal The lower classes in the interior of the District, and especially the fishermen, are little more than savages One of the chief characteristics of a Sylhetti is his inordinate love of litigation There is a large amount of crime, and there are a great many false cases The criminal class is composed chiefly of Mahomedans of Hindoo descent

The Sylhettis generally are not distinguished for civility, charity, forethought, or the wish to better themselves Certain religious observances, to avert cholera and small-pox, appear to be peculiar to this District Against the former, recourse is had to "songkirton" and "nagur-kirton," (the former being a meeting in a house, and the latter a torchlight procession through the town) and also to special puja in honor of Kali When small-pox prevails, recourse is had to Shitola, who appears to be Kali in another form

DIET

b The principal articles of diet are rice, fish, and dál The Musulmans eat meat also, as do the Shákto Hindoos Betel is the chief luxury, and is consumed to an unusual extent The (Hindoo) Manipuris eat no meat, and use but little oil, but eat rice and a great deal of fish Dál and vegetables are used less among them than by the other races The Khasiahs and Tipperahs will eat almost anything, (though not quite so omnivorous as the Nagas or Kukkis) the chief food of the former being pork

MODE OF LIVING

c The houses are generally collections of small huts, with bamboo sides, and a thatch of grass In some parts, however, there are some houses substantially built of wood. There are very few pucka houses, except in the town itself, and the ordinary mud walls are unknown.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS

d The great majority of the population live by agriculture and fishing There are no manufactures of any extent, and trade is generally on a very small scale

COST OF ORDINARY LIVING

e The food, oil, and firewood of a man living by himself, in the lower class,—composing quite one-half of the population,—cost almost Rs 4 per month What may be called the intermediate class (about one-fourth) spend in food, &c., about Rs 7 or 8, and the remaining one-fourth (respectable men) about Rs 15 each per mensem The cost of clothes for the first class is perhaps Re 1, in other classes the expense of course varies with different people's means and tastes

DRESS

f The dress of the Musulmans is—for the men, pajamas, chapkan, and dhoti, and for the women, a sari or dhoti, and an urni or chadar. The poorer wear only a dhoti The men usually wear a close-fitting cap on the head

The Hindoo men wear the dhoti and chadar, the women dress much as the Musulmans, but a widow may not wear a sari

The Manipuri men dress as Hindoos, with the addition of a short jacket called "Angarrokya." The women wear a piece of the Manipuri cotton cloth "Kesh," a jacket "angár," and a chadar.

The Khasias and Jyntoahs have a peculiar dress, generally composed of two pieces of striped cloth. The latter generally have a fringe at the bottom of the cloth crossing their body and legs, and wear a black cap like that worn by Bhooteahs.

Note.—The Hindoo castes are somewhat different in order and fewer in number than elsewhere, as the following list will show:—

1. Brahmin—There are no Kulins.
2. Khatrya—There are one or two Bengali families of this caste, and most Manipuries claim to belong to it.
3. Bhatya—Beggar.
4. Acharjya—Astrologer.
5. Baidh—Physician.
6. Kaisto—Writer.
7. Gandha—Bania.
8. Kanshári—Coppersmith.
9. Gowála or Ghose.
10. Teli.
11. Napit.
12. Bároi—Pán-dealer.
13. Phul-mali—Worker in "solah."
14. Kuri—Sweetmeat-maker.
15. Kamár—Blacksmith.
16. Kumár—Potter.
17. Tatí—Weaver.
18. Halwardás—Cultivator.

18a. Kusiyári—Preparer of Gúr, rather an offset from 18 than a separate caste.

19. Sona-bornik—Goldsmith.
20. Nat—Worker in lac; also dancer.
21. Mahré—Palki-bearer.

22-26. Koibot, Málo, Thálo, and Tior—All fishermen and boatmen. They are of equal rank, but do not eat together.

26. Chhutar—Carpentor (who put up beams, &c.)
27. Dhopá, or Dhobi.
28. Jugi—Weaver (of coarse cloth).
29. Shikári or Gárowár—Boatmen.
30. Sháhu—The same as Suri, a distiller, a very low caste; but the Sylhet Shahus claim to rank with, or immediately below, Kaistos, to whom they give their daughters in marriage. Most of the richer Hindoos in Sylhet belong to this caste.
31. Sankhári—Worker in shell, a much lower caste here than elsewhere.
32. Máli or Beldar.

33. Pátni—Fishermen.
34. Ráhu.
35. Namosudra.
36. Duklá.
37. Máchi.

The last five are known as Chárála, Chandála, or Changs.

RELIGION.

6. Mahommedanism and Hinduism may be said to be the only two religions known in the District. The Mahommedans are all Sunnis, with the exception of one family, that of Ahmod Ali Khan, Zemindar of Purgunnah Longla, who are Shiahs. There are Feragis among the Musulmans who correspond with "Puritans" in some respects. The Hindoos are, as usual, divided into the two sects who specially worship Shiva or Kali, and Vishnu or Krishna respectively. Most Munipuris are both nominally and practically Hindoos; but they do not mix in any way with the Bengalis. Some, however, are Musulmans. Besides the orthodox Hindoos, there are a few Brahmoists in the Sudder Station.

The Khasiahs are said to worship the devil, but little is known of their religion, or that of the other hill tribes. They seem to have nothing corresponding to the priest or Brahmin, and have no written language, and consequently no sacred book.

SOIL.

7. Nearly all the rice land of the District is a blue clay, which becomes almost black on the borders of the bheels, apparently from the presence of crystallized saline matter. Potter's clay, of fair quality, is found near the sandy "tilas" (hillocks) north of the station and in other parts. That of the best quality is procured in the south of the District. The "tilas" just referred to rest on soft sandstone, and are chiefly composed of that material in a disintegrated form, but where fit for tea cultivation have a surface soil formed by vegetable deposit. The northern slopes of the "tilas" are less steep than the southern, retain more of the surface soil, and are more fertile. The "tilas" in other parts of the District are less known, but are apparently of a similar character.

The Revenue Surveyor notes that in the hills and elevated tracts, the surface soil is a rich vegetable mould, which is of considerable depth in heavy forest, and more superficial in grass and bamboo jungle. The sub-soil is a yellow clayey loam, more or less mixed with ferruginous clay. The strata of the hills are composed chiefly of quartz, schist, and conglomerate.

CLIMATE.

8. There are no *accurate* meteorological records in this District, nor indeed all the instruments which are specially necessary for observations. The principal characteristic of the climate is excessive humidity, especially in the northern portion of the District, the average annual rainfall being from 130 to 140 inches in the station. The thermometer never shows excessive heat, and very rarely in hottest weather rises to 90° F. The climate, however, is often oppressive, and very trying to Europeans during the rainy season, in consequence of the moistness of the atmosphere. There is no *very* cold weather; and, in fact, it may be doubted whether the thermometer ever falls much below 55° F. The mean average monthly temperature appears to be about 72° F.

PRODUCTIONS.

9. By far the most important crop of the District is rice, of which there are a great number of varieties. There are, however, four principal classes depending on the season of sowing and reaping. These are: 1, aumon, sown in March and April; 2, aous, in November, December, January (and one variety—"dumashi"—in March); 3, bora, in November; and 4, sail, sown in December and January, and transplanted in August and September. Aumon is reaped in December, January, February; aous in June, July; boro in April, May; and sail in December, January. The proportions the respective crops bear to one another may be expressed in sixteenths, as 10, 1, 3, 2. Rice lands are generally ploughed five times, and harrowed twice. Sail requires a less number of ploughings, as it is always transplanted. Supposing labor, ploughs, and bullucks to be hired, and the owner not to work himself, the cost of cultivation for one beegah of aumon dhan would be about Rupees 2-8-0. The average produce of a beegah may be taken to be six maunds, after deducting the portion of produce given to the reaper; and the market price of dhan varies from 1 Rupee to 12 annas, the former being the rate for the greater part of the year.

Mustard and linseed are grown in the dry season, chiefly on the dry part of the "Háors." The cultivation is simple and inexpensive, and must be very profitable.

Other vegetable productions are mula, a kind of radish from which an oil is extracted, hemp and jute, betel-nut, sugar-cane, and pan. Tea is indigenous in some parts of the district, and has been cultivated with some success in the low hills north of the station.

Indigenous arrowroot and tapioca have also been found.

"China," a small grain used sometimes instead of rice in the west and south-west of the District, is said to be peculiar to it, as also is "jhuri," from which lac is prepared.

There is a small quantity of limestone within the northern boundary of the District, but no other mineral production.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

10. Imports of various kinds, principally manufactured goods, are received from Calcutta, Dacca, Naraingunge, and Munshigunge; tobacco from Rungpore, *viâ* Naraingunge; lime, oranges, coal, pan, suaari, tezpat, pepper, indian-rubber, darchini (cinnamon), honey, wax, potatoes, and cotton (inferior) from the Khasia and Jynteah Hills.

Cane, bamboos, thatching grass, timber, and betel-nuts from Cachar; ponies (in no great number) from Manipur; cotton (inferior) from Hill Tipperah.

Exports are made chiefly to Calcutta, Dacca, and Naraingunge, and in a less degree to Cachar and the Khasia and Jynteah Hills.

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF COMMERCE.

11 These are shown in the subjoined tabular form. There are other bazars of some note in the District, but they are rather markets than places of commerce, the imports and exports being unimportant The principal are Bahadurpur and Nubigunge, Shahgunge (near Azmerigunge,) Balla, Motigunge, Shomsheegunge, Akailkura, Ináyatgunge, Karimgunge, Látoo, Jynteahpore, and Garchbari.

Name of Place	Imports	Exports	Remarks
Sylhet	Cotton goods hardware, earthen ware, salt, ghi fine oil, sugars, gram, kalai, wheat and other grain	Rice, cotton, hides, buffalo horns, sitalpati leaf umbrellas, cane, and basket work	Rice here includes dhan Sugars represent misri and chini.
Chattock	Cotton goods, salt, sugar, grain, ghi, and oil.	Lime and oranges	The exports here are productions of the hills Potatoes go direct from Bholagunge
Sonamgunge ..	Ditto	Lime, dried fish, and tezpat	The lime is brought down in small boats from the foot of the hills, and shipped here
Azmerigunge ..	Ditto	Rice, dried fish, fish oil, mats of "nal," bamboos	The bamboos are brought here in small rafts, sold to the mahajuns, and forwarded in larger rafts
Balagunge ..	Ditto and hardware	Rice, mustard, linseed, and goor.	
Hobbigunge .	Ditto	Rice, "lali" goor, and cotton	The fine light-coloured goor, called "lali," is said to be peculiar to the south west of this District

MANUFACTURES.

12 Fine sitalpati mats, ivory mats and fans, and the lacquer work inlaid with tali, and small pieces of blue feather (the Lushkarpur work, called Parkála or Lákota) are the special manufactures of the District, but are only made to order, and to small extent Blow-pipes and arrows, and Sylhet toys, are made in the station. There is a good deal of cane and basket-work, and a large number of palm leaf and bamboo umbrellas are made A peculiar kind of (large) hand punkha comes from Jyntoah. Shields of buffaloe hide are made to some extent, and the Manipuris manufacture a kind of cotton cloth, "kesh."

The fineness of sitalpati is measured by the number of "chiris" in a cubit.

A chiri being the length of six of the angular parts made by the interlining of the cane, the finest now made is 32 "chiri," a mat of which, 9 feet by 6, requires two months for its preparation, and costs Rupees 50.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS, BHEELS, CANALS,* &c

13 The river Barak enters the District from Cachar at Budderpore, and flows westerly for seven miles as the boundary between Sylhet and Cachar, and then divides into, *first*, the Surmah, and *second*, the Kusiara, the streams which form the main branches of the river system of Sylhet.

I —The Surmah flowing at first in a northerly direction, continues to be the boundary between Sylhet and Cachar to Chargaon about twenty miles, and then for fifteen miles flows through Jynteah, dividing Pergunnah Sátbánk from the rest of Jynteah.

In this portion of the river there is a remarkable "loop," the direct distance across being less than half a mile, while the course of the river is nearly five miles in length A little below this, the Loobah, a rather large hill stream, flows into the river immediately below the Police Station of Moolagool. Numerous khals open into the river all along its course in the rains, and those on the north or right bank pour in a considerable volume of water, but those in the left communicate for the most part with the Kusiara as well as the Surmah, and are simply outlets of the bheels and swamps between the two rivers The Station of Sylhet is on the right bank of the Surmah, about sixty-five miles below Budderpore Five miles lower down is the mouth of the Básia, by which (and various khals) and the Kusiara or Borak, is the direct route *viâ* Nobigunge and Hobigunge to Lakhai when the river is full When the river is only tolerably high, boats can still go across to Balagunge on the Kusiara, and so shorten the distance from Sylhet to Lakhai About twelve miles below the station is a long reach called "Kauria Bák," where the stream in the day season is confined in a shallow and narrow channel, and there is consequently a kind of "rapid," and five miles lower down the "A'mábree Bák" is a similar place, and is a complete bar to steamers or even very large boats proceeding further up the river in the dry season Below this, the Chengar, or Chengri Khal, joins the river, bringing down the drainage of a great part of Jynteah Chattock is thirty-four miles from Sylhet on the left bank, and is a place of some importance, as being the main centre of the lime and orange trade There is a so-called "bar" in the river at Chattuck, but it is more a "chur," and a river steamer could, probably, always pass it. Ten miles lower down is the "great loop," seven miles round, and about a quarter of a mile across. Immediately below this, the Kusimara, and twelve miles lower down the Dhamália river, flows in from the Khasia Hills Three miles lower down, on the left bank, is Sonamgunge, and eight miles below this the Pomda river joins the Surmah, which then flows in a southerly direction for thirty-eight miles to Chandpore, from which place it flows in a diminished and sinuous stream through low land in Sylhet and Mymensing until it meets the Kalni just above Azmerigunge, and with it forms the Bheramma river. Another branch of the river, however, flows south from Chandpore for eighteen miles, and under the name of the Kalni meets the Bibiana river.

II —The Kusiara, on leaving the Surmah, flows for twelve miles in a westerly direction to Korimgunge, where the Notia Khal, formed by the junction of the Purán Kusiara, and Langai,

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* There are only two short canals, which are only open during the rains, and are described in Statement XVI

meets it. For almost twenty miles the course of the river continues nearly west; then flows south and south-west to Phenchoogunge, where the Jooree river falls into it. Ten or twelve miles lower down the river passes Balagunge, and then flows on to Bahadurpore, where it divides into two branches, the Bibiana and the Barák. Two miles above Bahadurpore, the Kusiara is joined by the Mannu, a rather large river during the rains. It passes Akhailkura (not far from Nawakhali Police Station), and about thirty miles from the Kusiara receives the Dulai, a small but rapid stream, which passes the outpost of Adampur, and has its rise in the Tipperah Hills. The main branch of the river Mannu retains that name as far as it has been traced, and appears to have its source in the high land of Hill Tipperah. From Bahadurpore the Bibiana, which is here (at present) the main stream of the Kusiara, flows some forty miles to its confluence with the "Kalni," (mentioned before in the Surmah route) and under that name flows into its junction with the Surmah near Azmerigunge, where the two together form the Bheramina river. Twelve miles below Azmerigunge, the river divides into two branches. The left one passes Bitalung, rather a large place, and is for a short distance the boundary between Sylhet and Mymensingh. The right branch flows a little way through Mymensingh, and then being joined by the left one becomes the Kalnu river, which eight miles lower down (at Kauria Adampur) joins the Barák, and the two united form the Dhaleshar river.

The Barák flows from Bahadurpore twenty miles nearly west to Nobigunge, and then thirty miles south-south-west to Hobigunge, where the Kwáhi river joins it. In this part of its course the river is only navigable for the very smallest boats in the dry season. From Hobigunge the Barák flows nearly west for twenty-five miles, passes Sujátpore, and joins the Kalna at Kauria Adampur.

The Dhaleshar (Kalna and Barák) receives the Sutang river at Lakhai twelve miles from Adampur, and three miles lower down at Rampore), leaves the district of Sylhet, becomes the boundary between Mymensingh and Tipperah, and flows into the Megna. (The low tracts of land covered more or less with grass and reed jungle, almost entirely under water during the rains, but dry during the rest of the year, with the exception of numerous bheels and jheels, are called háors in this District. There is some little cultivation of bheel rice in these swamps, and during the cold weather mustard and linseed are cultivated in many parts of them.) The largest háors are :—

"Háors."

1.	Halaluki	in Pergunnah	Patharia	or about	22 miles	S. E.	from Sylhet.
2.	Gungijuri	„ „	Mándárkándi	„	30 „	S. S. W.	„
3.	Kawadigi	„ „	Shamsherngar	„	25 „	S. W.	„
4.	Senai	„ „	Laur	„	50 to 60 „	W. N. W.	„
	Tengua	„ „	Bassikúra	„			
	Ahári Kumar	„ „	Atgnon	„			
5.	Shurash	„ „	Duhalia	„	30 „	W. by N.	„
	Dekhar	„ „	Pagla	„			
	Jáwár	„ „	Lokhansiri	„			
6.	Kawapasha & Juldoba	„ „	Baniachung	„	35 „	S. W.	„
7.	Haila	„ „	Chowális	„	45 „	S. by W.	„

8.	Makalkandi Macca Habibpur Baram Benka	in Pergunnah Baniachung, or about 40 miles S. W. W. from Sylhet.						
9.	Mohai I. Kata Nalua Parua	„	A'tuajân	„	25	„	W. S. W.	„
10.	Jhinker Jhilkar	„	Ichakulas	„	16	„	N. W.	„
11.	Bar Haor	„	Mukhtarpur	„	12	„	S. E.	„
12.	Muklarpur							

The names in brackets show series of háors which, at the height of the inundation, join each other, and become very large sheets of water interspersed with jungle.

Bheels.—These are very numerous, as might be expected from the nature of the District.

The largest is the Sonbil, in Pergunnah Pratábgar, &c., about forty miles east-south-east from Sylhet, and among others of some size may be mentioned the—

Ruhilab	in Pergunnah	Pounchkaud Khala,	about	18	miles	E. by S.	from Sylhet.	
Sona Bundukchara	„	„ Buniachung	„	40	„	S. W.	„	„
Ujaijuri	in Pergunnah	Kauria	„	15	„	W.	„	„
Ch.	„	„ Lukhonsiree	„	40	„	W. N. W.		

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

14. Nothing is known with certainty concerning the ancient history of Sylhet. The first inhabitants were probably small settlements from the hills which surround it. These seem to have been converted or driven away by Hindoos, or more probably Buddhists, from Assam. In early times the District appears to have been more or less subject to the Kamroop empire, and to have had no connection with any kingdom in Lower or Western Bengal.

The native traditions concerning Sylhet under the Hindoos are extremely meagre, being confined to a fable about the extraordinary birth and magic powers of the last Hindoo King, Gohur Gobind, the only one whose name even has been preserved.

He is said to have been the son of the God of the Sea and a neglected wife of Gai Gobind, King of Jynteah.

Sylhet appears to have been conquered by a small band of Mahommedans in the reign of Shamsud Deen, (C. 1384, A.D.,) the supernatural powers of Gohur Gobind proving ineffectual against the still more extraordinary powers of the fakir, Sháh Jalál, who was the real leader of the invaders, although he subsequently made over the active management of secular affairs

to the nominal leader Sikander Ghazi. There were at this time three divisions of the present district: "Gor" (Sylhet), "Láur," and "Jaintah," and only the first of these was then conquered, the other two remaining independent.

After the death of Sháh Jalál, the District, as then constituted, was included in the kingdom of Bengal, and put in charge of a Nawab.

In the reign of Akhbar it passed with the rest of Bengal into the possession of the Mogul Emperors, and from that time was ruled by an amil (locally known as a Nawab) subordinate to the Nawab of Dacca. There was at one time a full account of the proceedings of all the amils collected from the Canungu's records, but the few copies have all been lost or destroyed, and the only trace of any of them now are the buildings ascribed to certain Nawabs. Furad Khan, who was amil at the beginning of the eighteenth century, constructed numerous bridges. The names of about forty amils can be traced from their seals, and they seem to have been constantly changed. Under the Mogul empire, "Láur" ceased to be quite independent, the Rajahs having to undertake the defence of the frontier, but not paying revenue. The last Hindoo Rajah of Láur, called Gobind, was for some cause summoned to Delhi, and there became a Mahommedan. His grandson, Abid Reza, abandoned Láur, and built the city of Baniachung in the first half of the eighteenth century.

In the time of Aliverdi Khan a tribute of forty-eight long boats was imposed on the Baniachung chief, and subsequently three-fourths of his estates were assessed. After the Dewanny had been obtained by the British Government, an officer was placed in charge of the District, and Messrs. Thackeray, Sumner, Holland, R. Lindsay, Hyndman, and Willes successively held the appointment. The measurement of the district was commenced by Mr. Willes in 1780, and the decennial settlement founded on that measurement was concluded in 1793. In Mr. Willes' time the District was divided into ten zillahs containing 164 pergunnahs (exclusive of Kusbah Sylhet), Lushkarpore, which was transferred from Dacca between 1789 and 1793 forming one, and these zillahs corresponded with the Thannahs or Police divisions.

Regular Zillah Courts were established at the same time, and Sylhet Proper assumed almost exactly its present form, the whole of the Baniachung estates being assessed, with the exception of small grants of rent-free land, and land which was unfit for cultivation.

Zillah Lushkarpore and six* pergunnahs in Rusulgunge were the only parts of the District left unsurveyed. The whole work of measurement was completed in three years, 1789-91, and was of a very rough and inaccurate description.

1. Atgáon.
2. Rándiga.
3. Basaikúra
4. Shilbarras.
5. Betal Nawára.
6. Botal Khalisa.

In the early period of the British Government, raids seem to have been frequently made by the wild hill tribes north and south of the District, and in more recent times the Kukkis have invaded the southern part of the District in April 1844, April 1847, and February 1858. The Khasias over-ran Jynteah for a few days in March 1860. The campaign against them in 1862-63 was confined to the hills.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICT AND LAND TENURES.

15. Nothing can be ascertained about the revenue of Sylhet before the time of Akhbar, and it was probably absorbed by the local officials. Tudar Mall assessed the province in 1582 at Rupees 1,67,040, and Mr. Lindsay, in 1787, reported that the revenue paid had never exceeded five lakhs of káhons, but that three lakhs more had been allotted for the purpose of keeping up a Military Establishment, referring apparently to the Baniachung or Láur division of the District. Jaffier Khan's assessment of Rupees 5,31,455 is apparently a valuation of the whole assets of the province, and the land revenue actually paid to Government seems to have been Rupees 70,016 in 1728 A.D. Mr. Holland's assessment in 1776 amounted to 800,101 káhons, having imposed a revenue of three lakhs of káhons on lands previously held rent-free for Military service. In 1782 the District was farmed out for nearly ten lakhs of káhons, but the amount could not be realised, and a few years after Mr. Lindsay concluded his settlement for 7,50,101 káhons.

From 1780 to 1790 the state of the District was deplorable, owing to a number of bad seasons, and the depredations of the Khasias, but there was a gradual improvement in the state of the revenue from 1785-89 to 1791-92, when the collection had risen to 15,81,747 káhons. 3,50,000 of this may be ascribed to additions made to the district, but the remaining 12,00,000 shows a large increase in Mr. Holland's settlement, which was in a great measure owing to the institution of a permanent settlement with the talookdars, instead of a yearly one with pergunnah chaudhries and farmers. On the completion of the decennial settlement in 1793 the revenue was 15,19,450 káhons, or Company's Rupees 3,24,149.

Under the Mogul and Bengal Governments the Canongoes appear to have been the principal revenue officials of the District, assisted by pergunnah patwarries. The pergunnah Chaudhries were held liable for the revenue, and corresponded to zemindars elsewhere. The only zemindar known by that name was the proprietor of the Baniachung estates. Under the British Government Canongoes were abolished for a time, and Wahdadars appointed over the Chaudhries, but the Cannongoes were again employed for a short time previous to the decennial settlement. When that was concluded by Mr. Willes, the Chaudhries ceased to exercise any power beyond those of other talukdars, and the Government revenue was collected by ten zillahdars, assisted by the pergunnah patwarries. This system endured for nearly thirty years, when a silver currency was substituted for cowries. The zillahdars were abolished, and arrears of revenue were realised by sale of the estates for which they were due. In 1835 the pergunnah patwarries were abolished, and zillah patwarries and mohurirs were appointed,—an arrangement which is still continued.

There are at present thirty-three different names of landed tenures, but they may be divided into three classes:—

I. Permanently settled estates—

a. The estates settled by Mr. Willes in 1793, known as "Dah-sála."

b. Hálabádi Muddime estates (for the most part) settled by Mr. Maling in 1822. These (excepting in Baniachung) were a portion of the elam land. They were only
c. brought on to the fixed toujee in 1860.

c. Baziafti Mudaimi, estates which have been resumed and permanently settled. These comprise—

1. Debotah,
2. Brahma-utter,
3. Chirághi,
4. Madad Másh,
5. Shirni,
6. Belambari,
7. Síga Mahomed Ali Khan,
8. Ghur Bandobusti,
9. Rozína,
10. Dár-as-shufa,
11. Tankhwáh,
12. Nancar Kánúngu,
13. Khánabári,
14. Húr or Hoor, and
15. Izad estates.

d. Khas Mudáimi, Khas Mehals of which Government has sold the proprietary right.

II. Temporarily settled estates—

a. Elam estates, consisting of land excluded from the decennial settlement as not being cultivated. The elam mouzahwari was prepared in 1802-5, but the only portions settled before 1835 were the Halabadi mehals mentioned above.

b. Nancar Patwargiri, land granted to the pergunnah Patwarries, and resumed on their abolition in 1833.

c. Khas Mu'ádi, estates bought in by Government at auction, and farmed out.

d. Char Bharat, alluvial accretions, which belong here to the State, and not to the adjoining zemindar, as his land was settled after measurement.

e. Sambar-bardásht, Hálabádi or Hálábadi, estates struck off the rent-roll in consequence of there being no assets, and subsequently re-settled temporarily.

f. Sàgwàn (one small teak plantation).

g. Ujar Line (the land bought by Government for the 17th Regiment's lines).

h. Jalkar.

i. Jangalbúri (one estate given on condition of clearing jungle, and afterwards assessed).

j. Top-khana(an estate given to the Artillerymen in the Nawab's time).

III. Rent free estates—

a. Shiddanishkor, estates which have been allowed after enquiry to be rent-free.

b. Khánabári Zemindari, land exempted from assessments as being used for dwelling-houses.

c. Khas-hál, one estate in Baniachung.

d. Kasbah Sylhet, the town and surrounding land have never been assessed.

Resumption proceedings were taken in 1842, but the case was struck off the file for no obvious reason. The claim of Government was not dismissed, and a sunund said to have been given by the King of Delhi is not now to be found, nor is it mentioned in the resumption proceedings.

e. Nancar Zemindari, a small allotment of land made to the zemindars of the large mehals.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

16. There is a considerable difference in the rates paid for the various kinds of land in different pergunnahs.

The following are the average rates in the settlements made by Government shown in these classes, as one general average would give a very imperfect idea of them:—

		High.	Middling.	Low.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
Homestead	Bhít	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0
	Do Fasila	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
	Ek Fasila	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Inferior soil	Batia...	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Inferior	Aumou	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Vegetable garden	Chara	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
Betel-nut	Supari	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Pán	Buraj	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
Sugarcane		3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Linseed...	Tisi			
Mustard	Sirsu	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 2 0
Radish	Mula			
Thatching grass	Chhan	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 2 0
Deserted homestead	Chárá Bhít	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Waste		0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Jungle		0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Binna Grass Jungle		0 4 0	0 3 0	0 0 6
Dupla „ „		0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 6

Some of the rates of Pergunnah Turuf are above the highest of these, while some of those in Pergunnahs Betal, Shilburras, and Lákáhi, are lower than any. Most of the rates admit of enhancement, and are lower than those charged by the zemindars.'

LOCAL LAND MEASURES.

17. The following is the land measurement generally known in Sylhet:—

Paramánu, Renu, Jan, Til } Small, in fact nominal, measures, with no recognized relation between them, the last two may be compared with the English "Barleycorn."

3 Kránts = 1 Kauri.
4 Kauris = 1 Gandah.
20 Gandahs = 1 Pan.
4 Pans = 1 Raik.
4 Raiks = 1 Jait.
7 Jaits = 1 Pawa.
4 Powas = 1 Kea or Kedar.
3 Kear = 1 Chauk (not generally used).
½ Chauks or 12 kear = 1 Hal or kulba.

All measurements depend upon the "nal," which is always 12 cubits long (theoretically,—in practice a half-nal is generally used), but as the cubit ranges from 16 to nearly 22 inches, the quantity of land in a jait, which is one square nal, and other denominations of superficial measure, varies considerably In the Government nal the cubit is 21¼ inches, and its length consequently is 21 feet 8¼ inches Adopting this standard, the following Table shows the equivalents of the local land measures from a "pan" upwards

Local Measure	Standard Bighs				Statute Acres					
	Bigah	Cotta	Puttica	Bess	A	R	P	Yds	F	Sq Ft
1 Pan	0	0	0	¼	0	0	0	3	2¼	29 368
4 Pans = 1 Raik	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	¼	117 474
4 Raiks = 1 Jait	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	21	2	469 9
7 Jaits = 1 Pawa	0	4	2	1	0	0	12	2	4¼	3289 3
4 Pawas = 1 Kedar or kear	0	1	18	0	0	1	8	9	8¼	13157 2
*12 Kedars = 1 Hal or kulba	10	19	1	0	3	2	19	27	7¼	157886 4

In Jynteah, however, the areas of the same denominations are larger, as there are 16 cubits in the "nal"

NUMBER OF ESTATES IN THE DISTRICT RENT-ROLL, AND THEIR REVENUES

18 On the 1st January, 1867, there were 77,870 estates in the District rent-roll paying a revenue of Rupees 4,61,455 There were 52,117 permanently settled estates, but only 464 paying a higher revenue than Rupees 100 Only 26 estates pay more than Rupees 1,000 each, while 25,023 pay less than a rupee, and 1,566 less than an anna Jynteah is considered to contain 20,225 estates, but was formerly reckoned, and might be looked upon, as one khas mehal paying a revenue of Rupees 62,220

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

19 Exclusive of Jynteah, there are 91 khas mehals on the rent-roll, but 10 of these have been sold by auction, although the sale has not yet been confirmed Of the remainder, 19 mehals pay Rupees 964 9-6 yearly, the others were brought in by Government last year, but no settlement of them has been concluded as yet

Government has also apparently the proprietary right of all temporarily settled mehals, with the exception of those known as nancar patwurgri, churbharat, and baziaft kurki The unsurveyed tracts to the south of the District, called frontier circuit, include an area of 860 square miles, and although there are various claims on certain portions of these tracts, by far the greater part is the undoubted property of Government. The tea gardens to the north and east of the station are leased out for ninety nine years, but Government is the proprietor of the land amounting to about fifteen square miles

* According to Thuillier the Sylhet nal of 12 cubits gives 1 Hal = 3 A 2 R 19 P 27 yds 7 ft. 67 88 in
but 1 Hal = 3 A 2 R 19 P 28 yds as more nearly correct as well as more simple

LAKHRAJ TENURES, AND THEIR SUPPOSED ASSETS.

20. The lakhraj tenures are—

	Mehals.	Revenue.
1. Khas mehals under 1 Rupee	215	1,030-7
2. Izad lands under 10 Rupees, or less than 100 bigahs	7	108-7
3. Allowed after proceedings under Regulation II of 1819	227	19,054
4. Exempted from proceedings under Regulation II of 1819, being less than 10 bigahs	5,363	4,362
5. Do. do. less than 100 bigahs (in Lushkerpoor only)	674	540
	6,486	25,100

These figures are only probable estimates. The assets are calculated by taking four annas as the average produce of a kear of land.

MODE OF COLLECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE. THE LATEST DATES OF PAYMENT.

21. The revenue of permanently settled estates is now collected in the regular manner, and estates in arrears are put up to sale.

The latest days of payment are—

28th September, for estates paying Rs. 50 and upwards (kist of June, July, August).
18th January „ „ „ „ 10 „ („ Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec).
18th April, all estates („ January).

There is no demand for the months from February to May inclusive.

In the case of temporarily settled estates, a list of balances due is sent to the local putwarry, with directions to release it. If the demand is not paid, the putwarry recommends the sale of the defaulter's personal property, which is accordingly attached by the Nazir, and an inventory sent to the putwarry, with an order to realise the balance by sale of the property.

Should there be no personal property forthcoming, a further local enquiry is ordered before submitting a report for the remission of the balance, or taking steps to make a fresh settlement.

RESUMPTION PROCEEDINGS.

21*a*. The number of estates which have been resumed is 4,172, with an area of 33,057 kulbas, and four kear paying a revenue of Rupees 49,041-13-1. 227 estates have been released after the institution of resumption proceedings with an estimated jumma of Rupees 19,054.

JUDICIAL SUB-DIVISIONS

22 There are no sub-divisions as yet, but three have been sanctioned The boundaries and situation of these will be most easily described by drawing four lines from Bahadurpore, twenty-two miles south by east from Sylhet

The first line will follow the Bibiana river for seven or eight miles, and then turning directly north will meet the Surmah river at Gobindgunge, and after that follow the Surmah to its junction with the Peeine, and the latter to the west boundary of Jynteah

The second line will ascend the Kusiara river to Gobindsri, and then crossing to the Surmah river will follow the south boundary of Jynteah

These two lines and the Khasia and Jynteah Hills will contain the Sudder Sub-Division, comprising the Police Stations of Parcool, Tájpur, Jynteahpore, Molagool, and Gawain Ghât out-post, the three last being in Jynteah The area of this sub-division will be about 900 square miles, and the population about 350,000

The third line will coincide with the second for two miles, and then turning first south, and afterwards south-east, follow the Manu river to a point near the north extremity of the Balisherra Hills, and then be drawn due south along the centre of the range Churamoni G T S S on the frontier of Hill Tipperah

The second and third lines and the Tipperah Hills will contain the Latu or Karimgunge Sub-Division, comprising the Police Stations of Latu, Hingájia, and Rajnagar, with an area of about 1,500 square miles, and a population of about 290,000

The fourth line will coincide with the first for about twenty-five miles, and then turn west along the Daooka and Champtee, and Surmah rivers, to the boundary of Mymensing

The third and fourth lines, Hill Tipperah and Tipperah to the south, and Mymensingh to the west, will contain the Hobigunge (Habibganj) Sub-Division, comprising the Police Stations of Lashkarpore, Nawakhali, Sankarpassa, Abidabad, (Azmerigunge) and Nobigunge, with an area of about 1,400 square miles and a population of about 450,000

The fourth and first lines, Mymensing on the west, and the Khasia Hills on the north, will contain the fourth or Sonamgunge Sub-Division, with an area of about 1,200 square miles, and a population of about 150,000

The boundaries of the sub divisions will also be those of their criminal and revenue jurisdictions As to civil cases, the Sudder Sub-Division will exactly coincide with the Munsiffy of Parcool, the Latu Sub-Division, and the Munsiffy of Phenchoogunge will have the same jurisdiction The Hobigunge Sub-Division will be almost indentical with the Lushkarpur and Nobigunge Munsiffs' jurisdiction, and the Sonamgunge one with that of the Munsiffs of Rusulgunge and Sonarogunge

POLICE STATIONS AND SUB-STATIONS

23. These are shown in the subjoined tabular form as constituted at present. The position of one or two stations will be altered when the new sub-divisions are established, and the extent of jurisdiction of most of them will be modified.

	Name of Station	Area in sq miles	Population according to the Chowkidary Register	Direct distance from head-quarters as measured on the Map	Duration of journey in the	
					Dry season	Rains
					Hours	Hours
1	Sylhet or Parcool	300	75 000			
2	Tájpore	260	75,000	13 miles S by W	6	7
3	Jynteah	125	25 000	28 „ N E	12	12
4	Gwainghat	295	32,500	16 „ N by E	8	15
5	Rusulgunge	800	100,000	16 „ N W	8	12
6	Sonamgunge	250	22,250	32 „ W N W	18	24
7	Bangsikunda	300	41,500	54 „ W	36	42
8	Látúr (Outpost)	100	8,000	42 „ W N W	30	30
9	Panduah (Outpost)		1,800	18 „ N W N	10	12
10	Lashkarpore	400	110,250	48 „ S by W	24	30
11	Adampore (Outpost)			42 „ S	18	48
12	Sankarpassa	200	66,030	51 „ S W S	25	36
13	Lakhái (Outpost)			59 „ S W	28	36
14	Abidabád	300	52,000	46 „ S W	30	30
15	Nobigunge	200	71,000	32 „ S W S	18	18
16	Nowakháli	350	58,000	26 „ S by W	18	24
17	Látu	800	150,000	32 „ E	15	24
18	Langai (Outpost)			32 „ S E	24	48
19	Chargola (Outpost)			40 „ S E	24	48
20	Hingajia	330	70,250	30 „ S E S	12	18
21	Rajnugger	360	65,000	24 „ S	12	15
22	Molagool	50	10,000	25 „ N E N	12	24
	Total	5,420	1,033,580			

EDUCATION.

24 There are three schools for boys in the town of Sylhet, and twenty-three others in the District Their names, and all the particulars relating to them, are in Statement No. XIX More than 1,000 boys are receiving education in these schools, and there is every reason to expect that the number will increase

There are only two female schools, both denominated "lower class" The school at Sylhet is an Anglo-Vernacular one, and there are ten pupils.

That at Chattok is a Vernacular one, with eleven pupils.

DISPENSARY

25 There is a Charitable Dispensary at the Sudder Station supported by local subscriptions European medicines are supplied by the Medical Store-Keeper, and Government pays Rupees 40 per mensem for a Native Doctor, and Rupees 10 for a Vaccinator

There is no other charitable institution in the District.

POLITICAL PENSIONS

26 Since the death of the ex Rajah of Jynteah, in 1862, no political pension has been paid here The pension is continued to the Rajah's heir, but he receives it in Dacca

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

27 The roads in the station are in very fair order Beyond the station there are only two roads,—one of six miles to Salutiker Bazár, which is very much out of repair, and one of about four miles to the Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company's Gardens, which requires raising in some parts, and seems not to have had sufficient water way allowed The only imperial road is the new one to Cachar, which is not yet completed There are no canals in the District, and no streams on which tolls are collected The only communication in the rains is by boat, and goods must be conveyed by water at all seasons

PUBLIC OFFICES AND BUILDINGS

28 There is a neat Church not far from the bank of the river The jail is on a convenient, if not very usual, plan, with accommodation for 462 prisoners The Jail Hospital is a separate building, about half a mile distant

The circuit house is well situated on the bank of the river, and has three centre rooms with two on each side

The Public Offices are—

1 The Judge's Office
2 The Judge's former Office
3 The Principal Sudder Ameen's Office
4 The Magistrate and Collector's Office
5 The Deputy Magistrate's and District Superintendent's Office, formerly the school-house

All the above are the property of Government

STAGING BUNGALOWS

29 Till this year there was no accommodation of this kind in the interior of the District A bungalow is now nearly ready at Chattok on the Surmah, the highest point to which steamers can come in the dry season and a smaller one is being built between Bholagunge and Punduah for the convenience of travellers proceeding to Cherrapoonjee

RATES OF LABOR

30 The usual hire of a cooly is four annas per diem, from 10 A M to 5 P M, but they frequently obtain more, and those who are paid by the job can earn as much as ten or twelve annas a day Palki bearers are paid eight annas Coolies and bearers are to be found in the largest number near the station, and in Rajnugger, but the former are pretty common every where Previous notice is necessary when a large number is required

There may be 100 elephants in the District, but probably not more than fifty could be hired, and they would have to be collected from all parts. The rate is from Rupees two to three per diem. Ponies are scarcely ever hired out. When procurable, the charge is Rupee one per diem. Boats may be procured in almost any number if sufficient notice is given. The monthly rate paid by private individuals is Rupees 32 for a boat of 100 maunds, with a manjhi and two boatmen, and the addition of Rupees 14 for each 100 maunds will give the rates up to 1,000 maunds. Boats are supplied to Government at somewhat lower rates. A small boat, with a manjhi and one boatman, costs Rupee one per diem.

LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

31. The regular Calcutta standard is generally followed. Rice and grain generally are, however, measured by the pursa, which is reckoned as four seers, though it is seven by weight. When, therefore, people complain of getting only five seers of rice for the rupee, they are really getting 8¾.

PLACES WHERE ELEPHANTS ARE CAUGHT, AND SYSTEM OF CAPTURE.

32. Wild elephants are found in several parts of Sylhet and Jynteah, and some are probably to be found wherever there is any extent of hilly country intersected by streams flowing through valleys more or less confined. They have been captured near Molagool in Jynteah, and a very fine breed is found there, but the country is difficult as well for the formation of a kheddar as for getting the animals away. In Sylhet elephants have been caught in Pergunnah Chapghat of Zillah Latu, in Pergunah Bhanugach, in the Raghunandun Hills, and in Pergunnahs Chamtolla and Mahrám, to the north-west of the District, but only in small numbers at one time. The great elephant ground is the hilly tract to the south-east of the District, watered by the Singla and Langai streams, where from 50 to 100 might be captured every year, though not without considerable expense and trouble, as it would probably be necessary to make two *(or more)* kheddars.

In this part of the District the elephants have always been captured in herds by forming regular kheddars; but in other parts single elephants are probably killed or captured occasionally. The formation of a kheddar is laborious, and rather costly. In the first place "paujálie" are sent, generally in the month of November, to ascertain the haunts of the elephants during the cold weather. The usual number of these men is 16, who are allowed 8 coolies to carry their provisions and other baggage. When they report having discovered a place where a herd may be captured, 300 garwas, 12 of whom are sirdars, are despatched to surround the place at some distance. A dufladar and a "burkandaz" is appointed over every 25 garwas, and a superintendent over the whole. These men form an extensive circle round the elephants, and keep up fires and a constant noise, the burkandazes firing muskets, the others shouting and beating drums, &c. This stage of the operations is known as "jagatbér" or patbér. Near the patbér the actual stockade (gar or gurh) is constructed, consisting of a strong wooden palisade, inside of which is a trench, 3 cubits wide and 2 deep.

Two converging fences also are thrown up from the "pather" to the narrow door-way of the stockade. When it is completed (the time occupied in construction being generally a month

or more), the elephants are driven in, but are frequently known to escape at this period of the operation.

The trained female elephants (kunkis) are then taken into the stockade, and the newly caught elephants are secured by tying them to trees. From the stockade they are brought out by the kunkis, and taken to three places in succession, in each of which they are tied up for a period not exceeding eight days. After this they are measured, and $\frac{1}{5}$ is given for the service of the kunkis up to this time. The hire of kunkis retained to take the elephants to the auction (by which they are usually sold) is Rupees three per diem. Making kheddar is expensive, whether successful or not; but in the former case it is highly profitable. The cost of each was Rupees 4,000 to 6,000 three years ago, and would probably be fully Rupees 5,000 to 7,000 now.

CATTLE AND POULTRY.

33. The cattle of the District are generally of very inferior quality, but better can be procured from Cachar and Manipur. From the latter place ponies also are brought down, some of which are said to come from Burmah. There are no breeds of poultry which call for special notice. Ducks and geese are more abundant than in many other Districts.

The most important wild animal is the elephant, several varieties of which are found here, one of these being very large, and called "bara" in consequence. There are a few tigers and wild buffalo, chiefly along the base of the Khasiah and Jynteah Hills; leopards and apes in many parts; and wild pigs in large numbers.

The barasingha and common small deer are both found, as is also the sloth.

The following are among the birds found here, some of them being supposed to be peculiar to the District.

Madurah (black pheasant), dhanesh, banmarug, bringraj, churja, hatá, tuti, machua, rákhal, (kingfisher?) murghmanohur. Wild-duck and teal frequent the low country to the west in vast numbers.

TIMBER FORESTS AND GOVERNMENT TEAK PLANTATION.

34. There is little timber of much value in the District, but there are somewhat large tracts of tree jungle on the hills of Pertabgar, Puldar, and Egarasatti, in the Langla Hills, the Satgaon, Raghunandan, and the Bulisbira Hills.

The kinds of wood most in use are kurta, jhallá, kumá, nageshar, ping, and singra. There are also jack and mango woods, jaróil (of inferior quality), ráiá, raugiráiá, mahuti, neár, chámpá, chám, tela, anarkali, katákahi, shárish, ahwal, and shingra (used for ploughs), and Tánguh. There is one small clump of teak trees, the property of Government. There are 18 trees, and the largest of them is only 22 feet high, and 11 inches in diameter.

JAIL MANUFACTURES

35 These are of no great importance, and are not likely to be so, as the difficulty and expense of procuring materials, unless prisoners are allowed to go outside the Jail, prevents manufactured articles from bringing in a fair profit if sold at the market rate

The prisoners are now, however, allowed to work in the roads, and clear away jungle

Taking a certain day (15th February, 1867,) as a specimen, the prisoners were employed in the manner shown below —

Employed in bamboo and rattan-work		60
„	Weaving cloth	37
„	Making soorkee, &c	20
„	Storing dry-earth	16
„	Gardening . .	19
„	Baking, &c	11
„	Husking dhall	3
„	Iron work	3
„	Clearing jungle, roads, &c	60
		229
Cooks, sweepers, and convict warders ...		45
In Hospital	...	14
Non-laboring prisoners		46
Old prisoners unfit for work	.	13
		347

The present prices of the articles manufactured and for sale is also shown

In 1865-66 the gross profit derived from jail manufactures was Rupees 1,234, and after deducting Rupees 462 (the deficit on the 30th April, 1865), and Rupees 77-3 paid as commission to the Jailor, the net profit was Rupees 694-13

Prices

	Rs	As	P
Colored Table Cloths 6 x 5 feet, each	8	0	0
Bathing Towels, per dozen	9	0	0
Table napkins, dusters „	3	0	0
Gunny bags, per maund .	6	4	0
Country paper, per 100 quires	10	0	0
Cane chairs, each ...	4	0	0
Stools (colored) „	3	0	0
Mats (bamboo) per 100 .	10	0	0
Common nul mat, per square foot . . .	0	0	3
Flour, per maund	7	8	0
Attah, „	5	0	0
Bran, „ . .	1	8	0
Bread, per loaf	0	2	0

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF WORSHIP.

36. The oldest and most esteemed Hindoo temples are—

1. Rúpnáth, in the hills above Jyntealipore. (This temple is greatly resorted to by people from Sylhet Proper as well as Jynteah, but is beyond the boundary of the Jynteah Plains, and in the jurisdiction of the Khasia and Jynteah Hills)
2. Pháljúr, in the Pergunnah of the same name in Jynteah, a place where human sacrifices were formerly offered, and notably the one which led to the annexation of the Jynteah Plains in 1835.
3. The Temple of Jynteah Shori at Jynteahpore.
4. Mahá-probhu, in Pergunnah Dhakadukhin.
5. Sidheswar, in Pergunnah Chápghát.
6. Nirmái Shíba, in Pergunnah Satgao.
7. Bashudeb. None of these have been abandoned, although they are all apparently of great antiquity.
8. Bithalung Akra, which, although of recent date, is probably the largest and richest Hindoo Temple in the Dacca division. The most noteworthy mosque is that in the Shah-Jalál Durga at Sylhet. There is also another of some note at Baniachung.

FAIRS.

37. No fair of any great extent or importance is held in the District. The largest is the one at the Eed-Gah close to the Stations at the time of the Mohurrum. It lasts for two days. The chief articles brought for sale are toys and cheap ornaments, indeed, little else is sold excepting these and sweetmeats.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES OBSERVED IN PUBLIC.

38. The "Nagor-Karton" mentioned before (p. 5) is the only public religious ceremony said to be peculiar to the District. There are numerous "tazias" at the time of the Mohurrum, and the Eed is duly celebrated.

The usual pújas are observed by the Hindoos, and those which are seen the most of are the Bijoya Dosami, when the idols are thrown into the water; the Janmastomi, when the Manipuri women dance in public, and the Rath Jatra.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

39. Cholera appears every year in a more or less severe form, generally at the time of the change of the monsoon, *i.e.*, during September, October, or November, and in March, April, or May. At other times there are only isolated cases. In some years small-pox has committed great ravages, and it is most destructive among the hill people living in the District.

Fevers are common, but are usually of an ordinary and rather mild type, but a very severe and somewhat peculiar one was prevalent in 1865.

Dysentery and diarrhœa are prevalent at times, but not more so than elsewhere.

A great variety and a great many cases of cutaneous diseases may be observed in Sylhet.

There are also many cases of elephantiasis.

The number of insane people is apparently larger than is usual in other Bengal Districts.

Nothing in the way of sanitary improvement has ever been attempted even in the Sudder Station.

The Station is a healthy one (as a rule), for Europeans as well as Natives, and the same remark might apply to most parts of the District.

Three Police Stations, viz., Jynteahpore, Pandua, and Láur, are very unhealthy, being situated in the low jungly country at the foot of the Jynteah and Khasia Hills.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

40. There is only one burial ground for Christians (at the Sudder Station), but there are no very remarkable tombs or inscriptions in it. The oldest remaining inscriptions which can be deciphered are of the beginning of the present or quite the end of the last century.

There seems reason to suppose that there were more European and Armenian traders sixty years ago than there are now, as there are monuments of a good many people who do not appear to have been officials.

The Mussulmans prefer certain places for burial; as for instance, the neighbourhood of the Shah Jalal Durgah, and the Eed-Gah, but have no burial ground properly marked out and attended to.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS AND OPERATIONS.

41. There are no regular banking institutions, and no persons whose trade is money lending only. Zemindars, mahajuns, vakils, mukhtars, and amlah, all who have any surplus funds, lend money frequently at usurious rates of interest. The mahajuns, who are not numerous, or of any great wealth, have correspondents in Calcutta and elsewhere who supply them with goods on credit.

ZEMINDARY DAKS AND RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

42. Nearly all the details connected with zemindari dâk are given in Statement II, Part 9, and Statement VI, Part 1. The assessment for 1867 amounts to Rupees 4,924-8, the rate being Rupees 2-10-7 per cent. on the revenue of estates paying to Government Rupees 50 and upwards. The fact that all Police Reports and letters are conveyed in boats during the rains, by runners during the dry season, and partly by both at the intermediate seasons, may account for the somewhat large cost of conveying them.

VILLAGE POLICE.

43. A special notice of Sylhet appeared in Mr. McNeile's report on this subject. The village Police is in a most unsatisfactory state. The number of Choukidars was returned as 4,348 in 1865, some of whom appear to have a salary of 12 annas, while few have more than 2 Rupees per mensem. It need scarcely be added that they do not depend upon their salary alone, and that the Choukidars consider, as a rule, that their only duty is to wait upon and assist any regular Police Officer who may visit their own village. They seem generally irregular in reporting themselves at the Police Stations, and though they sometimes voluntarily bring charges which are for the most part open to strong suspicion of being false or unfounded, they rarely give timely information in really serious cases.

MUNICIPALITIES.

44. There is no municipality, properly so called, and the town of Sylhet is the only place to which Act XX of 1856 has been extended. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Choukidari Fund for 1865-66 are shewn in Statement II, part 5.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

45. The present Police lines and parade ground are the property of Government, and were always treated as Military Cantonments from 1838 to 1866, when the last regiment stationed here was removed, but they were never formally and legally constituted as such.

The quantity of land is 212 beegahs, 15 cottahs, and 13 chittacks. What are known as the lines of the 7th Regiment, consisting of 168 beegahs, 14 cottahs, and 13 chittacks of land, were sold by Government to the Welsh Mission in 1865.

Statement No. I.

Collections of Revenue.

Nature of Revenue.	Demand.			Collections.			Balance.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	4,80,681	0	0	1,68,918	0	0	11,763	0	0
Abkaree ditto	931,07	13	6	93,103	13	6	4	0	0
Stamp Duty	1,27,796	10	0	1,27,796	10	0	. .		
Salt	. ..			. . .			.		
Waste Land . .	.			.			. .		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue	861	0	0	861	0	0	.. .		
Total Rs. .	7,02,446	07	6	6,90,679	7	6	11,767	0	0

Statement No. II.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Part 1.—*Ferry Fund.*

Name of Government Ferries.	Rent paid. Rs. A. P.
1. Koosee Ghat .	515 0 0
2. Chaum Ghat, including Kalighat and Kudumtulighat,	350 0 0
3. Shek Ghat	250 0 0
4. Akhalea Ghat	20 0 0
Total Rs.	1,135 0 0

Part 2.—*Pound Fund.*

	Rs. A P.		Rs A P.
		EXPENDITURE.	
Receipts of 21 pounds during 1865-66	1,367 1 0	Establishment	595 9 6
		Repairs, &c. . .	68 4 0
		Total Rs.	663 13 6
		Balance Rs.	703 8 6

Part 4.—Convict Labor Fund.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Profits on Jail manufactures in 1865-66	1,989	10	0

EXPENDITURE.

Part 5.—Chowkeedari Fund.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Collections in 1865-66	4,160	1	3

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Collecting Establishment ...	720	0	0
Stationery	18	0	0
Clearing jungles, &c.... .	560	10	11
Municipal Police	2,694	0	0
Total Rs.	3,992	10	11
Balance Rs.	167	6	4

Part 6.—One Per cent. Road Assessment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Collection in 1865-66	165	3	10

EXPENDITURE.

Part 7.—Three per cent. deduction from Khas Mehals.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Collection in 1865-66	11	5	0

EXPENDITURE.

Part 8.—Peon's Process Fund.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts of 1865-66	26,890	2	6

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment of Civil Court Nazir	18,144	2	0
Balance Rs. ...	8,746	0	6

Part 9.—Zemindary Dak Fund.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1064 Estates paying a Revenue of Rs. 1,85,300 were assessed at Rs. 2-8 per cent.			
The total amount collected was...	5,334	4	0
Including Rs. 701-12-0, grant of Government for Jynteah Dak.			

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	5,796	0	0
Contingencies	22	12	0
Stationery	61	4	0
Total Rs.	5,880	0	0

Deficiency met by balance of former year.

Part 10.—*Registration Fee Fund.*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts of 1865-66	4,810	13	0	Salary of the Sub-Registrar from May 1865 to January 1866, at Rs. 75 per month..	626	11	8
				Commission of the Sub-Registrar from February to April 1866, at Rs. 25 per cent.	272	0	0
				Establishment of the Registrar	413	11	4
				Establishment of the Sub-Registrar	645	0	0
				Contingencies	104	8	0
				Country Stationery	9	1	0
				Total Rs.	2,071	0	0
				Balance Rs. ...	2,239	13	6

Part 11.—*Civil Court Ameens' Fee Fund.*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts of 1865-66	4,543	9	5	Salary of the Ameens ...	4,078	12	11
				Balance Rs. ...	464	12	6

Statement No. III.

The only taxes are the Chowkeedari rate, and the Zemindary Dak rate. The former depends upon the circumstances of the individuals taxed, and varied last year from 3 pie to Rupees 2-8-0. The latter is 2½ per cent. on the revenue of all estates paying Rupees 50 and upwards.

Statement No. IV.

EXPENDITURE ON FERRY FUND ROADS.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of charges incurred in constructing the Salootee Road	15,186	0	0	Amount spent in repair of Salootee Road in 1865-66 .	514	13	0
Ditto ditto Lulee Cherra Road...	6,960	0	0	Ditto ditto of Lulee Cherra in ditto ditto	100	0	0

Statement No. V.

Government Buildings and Lands

	Name	Extent A	R	P	Remarks
1	Collector and Magistrate's office	17	2		1 7 All of masonry, and under charge of the Executive Engineer The cost of annual repairs is about Rupees 3 000
2	Old Civil Court		2	1	
3	New Civil Court and Principal Sudder Ameen's Court	4	1	13	
4	Police Office		2	16	
5	Circuit house	9	1	21	
6	Jail	15		27	
7	Jail Hospital		1	34	
8	The Lines and Parade ground	72	2	8	8 The Lines are of bamboo and straw, but there are bells of arms and a magazine of masonry There are also two small thatched bungalows with masonry walls
9	Sudder Moonsiff's Court		1	34	
10	Fenchoogunge Moonsiff's Court		3	16	9 10 Constructed of bamboo and straw, and under charge of the Civil Department
	Total	121	3	10	

Statement No. VI.

Zemindary Dawk Stations	Post Offices	Munsiffees	Stamp vending places
Parcool or Sylhet	Sylhet	Parcool	Judge s Office
Russoolgunge or Chattuck	Chattuck } experi	Phenchoogunge	Collector s Office
Bungow or Sonamgunge	Hubegunge } mental	Russoolgunge	Magistrate s Office
Laour		Nobigunge	Sudder Moonsiff's Office
Bungaikunda		Lushkerpore	Bunder bazar (Sylhet)
Abidabad or Azmirgunge		Sonamgunge	Phenchoogunge Moonsiff's Office
Lushkerpore			Russoolgunge ,, ,,
Nowakhali			Nobigunge ,, ,,
Rajnuggur			Lushkerpore ,, ,,
Tajpore	Telegraph Stations		Sonamgunge ,, ,,
Nobigunge	none		
Hingjeeah			
Gowainghat			
Jynteahpore			
Lakhai			
Molagool			
Latu			
Panduah			

Statement No. VII.

Shewing institution and disposal of Cases

1 CRIMINAL

Number of cases instituted during the year 1865 66.		Number of persons								Number of cases	
		Arrested	Committed	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Died	Escaped	Transferred	Pending	Disposed of	Pending
Heinous	332	524	80	175	247	1	2	3	16	303	29
Petty	1,302	3,140		2,554	503	1		.	82	1,240	62
Miscellaneous	5,149				..					4,727	422
Total	6,783	3,664	80	2,729	750	2	2	3	98	6,270	513

2 CIVIL.

Number of cases instituted during the year 1866		Number of cases disposed of	
Small Cause Court class, 3,791	Other cases, 2,082	Small Cause Court class, 3,891	Other cases, 2,447

3 REVENUE

Number of cases instituted during the year 1865-66, 968	Number of cases disposed of, 890

Statement No VIII

There are no separate Small Cause Courts Cases which would be decided by them are shewn in Statement No VII 2 Civil

Statement No. IX.

Statement of Distribution of Police Force in each Police Station and their Salaries, in the District of Sylhet, on the 1st of January, 1867.

	Inspectors.				Sub Inspectors.				Head Constables				Constables			Total.	Salaries			Remarks
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		Rs	A.	P	
A Division Sylhet—																				
Parkool P S		1	..		..		1				1	2	1	4	13	23	427	0	0	
Taspore P S	..	..		..		..	1			..	1	1		8	5	16	184	0	0	
Jyntespore P S				..				1				1		2	8	12	132	0	0	
Gwineghat O.-P			..	..		..				..		1	..	4	4	9	70	0	0	
B Division Chuttack—																				
Rasoolgunge P S		.		1			1			..	1	2	2	8	15	30	382	0	0	
Bongong P S.					..			1		..		2		2	10	15	156	0	0	
Banseecoondah P S		..	..					1		1				1	13	16	169	0	0	
Lour O P	..	..									1			2	4	7	59	0	0	
Panduah O.-P		..		..	..	..	..	..		..		1		2	4	7	54	0	0	
C Division Laskerpore—																				
Laskerpore P S					1		1					2	1	6	16	27	329	0	0	
Sunkerpassa P S							1				1	1	..	2	10	15	171	0	0	
Abidabad P S		..				1					2			6	6	15	120	0	0	
Nubbeegunge P S		..				..		1			1	1	..	7	5	15	166	0	0	
Noakhally P S						..		1		1	..	1		1	9	13	151	0	0	
Adampore F G	..										..	1	..		12	13	94	0	0	
Lukhye O P			..						..		..	1	1	1	4	7	55	0	0	
D Division Lattoo—																				
Latto P S		..		1		..	1				1	2	1	9	15	30	381	0	0	
Moolagool P S								1	..			2	..	2	9	14	149	0	0	
Hingajeah P S				..	..	..		1		1		1		2	10	15	156	0	0	
Rajnuggar P S			..			..		1	..		1	1	1	5	6	15	166	0	0	
Longai P S						..		..				1	1	5	9	16	123	0	0	
Chargalah F G				..		..			1	..				16	2	21	183	0	0	
Reserve		1			..	3	..		1	4	6	9	2	94	71	191	1,962	0	0	
Court				1			..	1		2	1	3	..	5	6	19	317	0	0	
Total		2		3	1	4	6	9	2	9	17	36	10	196	266	561	6,235	0	0	

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT

1 Head Writer	60
1 Head Moonshee ..	15
1 Second ditto ..	10
1 Sweeper	5
	90

Statement No. X.

ABKAREE — In 1865 66

	Rate of Tax	Consumption	Collections
	Rs As		Rs A P
Country-spirit .. .	2 8 a Gallon	1548 Gallons	2,509 0 0
Rum	3 0 „	1104 „	1,814 0 0
Imported Wines .			192 0 0
Tari	Under the		3 0 0
Putchye	monthly tax		2,974 0 0
Muddut	system		991 0 0
Chundu			48 0 0
		M S C	
Gánjáh	2 0 a seer	468 10 13	45,478 0 0
Opium	22 0 „	44 17 0	39,094 0 0
		Total Rs	93,103 0 0

There are at present four Sudder Distilleries, *first*, at the Sudder Station, *second*, at Luskerpore; *third*, at Rajnugur, *fourth*, at Bangao The last mentioned two were established in February 1866 The Bangao Distillery will not be continued, as the revenue collected therefrom is not sufficient to cover the expenses

There are altogether seventeen Ganjah Golahs, eight at the Sudder Station, five at Luskerpore, two at Rajnugur, and two at Bangao

Statement No. XI.

Tea Statistics for the District of Sylhet.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Number according to list of Tea Gardens.	Names of Tea Gardens and Proprietors.	Cultivation when commenced.	Area.			Area in acres under cultivation in			Out-turn of Tea in lbs. in			Yield of Tea seed in maunds in			Average number of local laborers employed in			Number of imported laborers in			Remarks.
			A.	R.	P.	1865	1866	estimate. 1867	1865	1866	estimate. 1867	1865	1866	estimate. 1867	1865	1866	1867	1865	1866	1867	
1	Lullee Cherra } Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company...	1857	2,117	2	32	1,000	1,000	1,000	60,516	80,000	96,000	27	...	...	120	...	400*	350	†600	100	* Including time-expired contract laborers.
	Ootergatch	1858																			† Not classified. Many of them should be counted as local laborers, as the period of the contracts has expired. The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company is in liquidation, and the imported laborers have left.
	Potee Cherra	1862																			
	Kalagool																				
	Amee Cherra	1863																			
2	Futehpur	1862	728	1	12																
3	Tecla Nugur	1863	101	0	0																
4	Malnee Cherra—Sylhet Tea Company	1860	1,911	0	0	314	325	340	16,480	20,520	28,800	21	21	16	150	29	21	120	100	65	
5	Tilaghar—East India Tea Company	1859	1,100	0	0	370	300	350	8,240	19,600	28,000	20	40	25	95	25	...	70	200	260	
6	Cherragong—Messrs. Jenings Brothers	1860	1,232	0	10	420	420	420	1,4160	23,360	48,000	60	...	...	30	15	...	150	90	250	
7	Burra Cherra— Ditto		1,055	0	0																
8	Chicknagul—G. A. Walker, Esq.	1865	1,500	0	0	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	The proprietor has left the country.
9	Lackatoorah { Messrs. C. K. Hudson & Co. ... Vonder Helten	1862	1,500	0	0	260	300	300	5,600	10,250	20,000	45	17	10	160	125	150				
11	Durrahbur—Durrahbur Tea Company	1864	900	0	0	250	430	420	800	7,440	24,000	...	1½	...	45	150	250	...	...	...	100 of these are imported laborers, the period of their contract has expired.
12	Mourapur } A. P. Sandeman, Esq.	1864	2,020	0	0	200	300	300					5	5	100	...	...	200			
13	Shabazpur		2,500	0	0																
14	Patharea A. } Davidson Brothers & Co.... ...	1863	5,015	3	35																In liquidation.
15	" B.		1,765	2	4	500	...	...	3,600	8,000	16,000	15	10	10	300						
16	Chota Dummai—D. C. Gordon, Esq.	1864	2,900	0	0	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	Not being carried on.
17	Meetingga—Messrs. Peterson and Howard	1864	2,200	0	0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
22	Jumareea—C. K. Hudson, Esq.	1862	600	0	0	75	80	80	2,800	2,960	4,800	8	4	6	50	35	45	...	...	...	
			29,046	2	13	3,644	3,145	3,210	1,12,276	1,72,130	2,65,600	196	98½	72	1,175	379	968	890	999	675	

Statement No. XII.

Distances between Stations and Sections in the Sylhet District, taken from the direct measurements.

Names of Stations, Sections, and Outposts.	1. Sunkerpass.	2. Luskerpoor.	3. Nubbeegunge.	4. Abidabad.	5. Rosoolgunge.	6. Bunseekoonda.	7. Bangoan.	8. Parkool.	9. Tazpore.	10. Rajnuggar.	11. Hingajeah.	12. Lattoo.	13. Jynteapore.	14. Moolugool.	15. Noacully.	16. Chowky Gwinghat.	17. „ Pandoon.	18. Lour.	19. Adampore.	20. Chargala.	21. Longai.	22. Lukhy.
Sylhet	51	48½	31½	46	16	54	32	..	13	24	30	24	23	25	26	17	18	42	42	40	...	59
1. Sunkerpass	...	8½	20	19	54	46½	51	...	37½	34	42	66	69	69	27	68	60	57	31	70	...	10
2. Luskerpoor	...	...	20½	25½	54	52	54	...	35½	29	38	61	65	66	23	62	60	61	23	64	...	17½
3. Nubbeegunge	...	...	...	17½	34	39	35	...	18½	22	32	50	50	59	13	49	40	42	29	49	...	27
4. Abidabad	...	...	...	...	43	26½	36	...	35	38½	51	68	64	69	30½	63	49½	39	43½	74	...	18½
5. Rosoolgunge	...	...	...	...	. .	42	17	...	22	36	34	39	26	40	35	20	7½	26½	53	57	...	59½
6. Bunseekoonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	..	48	59	67	79	65	80	51½	63	48	23	67	92	...	42½
7. Bangoan	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	32½	47	52	55½	49	57	46½	38	22	10	61	73	...	53½
8. Parkool (Sadder)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tazpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	23	32	38	40	13½	30	27	42	31½	44	...	45½
10. Rajnugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	32½	46	45	8	42	40½	56	17½	42	...	44
11. Hingajea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	32	45	40	16	40	48	70	20	25	...	55
12. Lattoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	39½	28	37	65	46	20	...	76
13. Jynteapoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14	52	10	24	58	63	44	...	86
14. Moolagool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	21	37	70	60	31	...	88
15. Noacolly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	41	51	19	41	...	36
16. Chowky Gwinghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	50	60	45	...	80
17. „ Pandoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½	58	58	..	66
18. Lour...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	88	...	58
19. Adampoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	40½
20. Chargala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
21. Longai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Lukhy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement No XIII

Salary List of Sanctioned Establishment as it stood on the 1st January, 1867

Name of Officers	Designation of Office	Salary		
		Rs	A	P
F J Cockburn, Esq	Judge	2,500	0	0
Bhooputy Roy	Principal Sudder Ameen	400	0	0
Baboo Peary Lall Banerjee	Sudder Moonsiff	150	0	0
,, Ramcoomar Paul	Moonsiff of Phenchoogunge	150	0	0
,, Kisto Chunder Chatterjee	Ditto of Sonamgunge	150	0	0
,, Koylash Chunder Dustichur	Ditto of Nubeegunge	150	0	0
,, Kasseenauth Doss	Ditto of Lushkerpore	150	0	0
,, Ramchunder Dhur	Ditto of Russoolgunge	150	0	0
,, Kistochunder Dass	Head Clerk	70	0	0
,, Bykunto Nath Bol	Translator	80	0	0
Mothooranath Gooho	Second Clerk	15	0	0
Ram Coomar Roy	Accountant	25	0	0
Prosuno Chunder Doss ..	Assistant ditto	8	0	0
Baboo Grish Chunder Doss	Serishtadar	100	0	0
Hurgovind Bol	Meer Moonshee	25	0	0
Gopeechurn Doss ...	Officiating Moonshee	20	0	0
Dabeechurn Surmah	Do	20	0	0
Ramgunga Sein	Do	20	0	0
Radha Churn Doss	Do	20	0	0
Zoheerudin Ahmed	Officiating Government Pleader	20	0	0
Koylash Chunder Gooho	Mohurrir	15	0	0
Mohesh Chunder Bol	Decree Writer	12	0	0
Poiankishore Day	Mohurri	12	0	0
Bungochunder Doss	Do	12	0	0
Rajgovind Doss	Do	12	0	0
Gopee Churn	Do	12	0	0
Shorut Chunder Nag	Do	10	0	0
Brojo Nath Doss	Do	10	0	0
Gobindhone Doss	Do.	10	0	0
Tarineychurn Roy	Nazir	75	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameen's Office				
Baboo Ram Coomar Roy	Serishtadar	50	0	0
Ramkanie Roy	Peshkar	20	0	0
Mansoor Allee	Nazir	30	0	0
	4 Mohurrirs at Rs 10	40	0	0
Sudder Moonsiffy				
Doolgovind Dub	Serishtadar	25	0	0
Hossein Nowaz	Nazir	20	0	0
	3 Mohurrirs at Rs 8	24	0	0
Phenchoogunge				
Doolgovind Goopto	Serishtadar	25	0	0
Ramchunder Bose	Nazir	20	0	0
	3 Mohurrirs at Rs 8	24	0	0

Salary List of Sanctioned Establishment as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

Name of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Salary. Rs.	A.	P.
Sonamgunge.				
Mahomed Hazeer	Serishtadar	25	0	0
Thakoordhun Dass	Nazir	20	0	0
	3 Mohurrirs at Rs. 8 each ...	24	0	0
Nobeegunge.				
Gopaul Kissen Shome	Serishtadar	25	0	0
Joogulchurn Dass	Nazir	20	0	0
	3 Mohurrirs at Rs. 8 ...	24	0	0
Lushkerpore.				
Sheeb Churn Surmah	Serishtadar	25	0	0
Juggurnath Deb	Nazir	20	0	0
	3 Mohurrirs at Rs. 8 ...	24	0	0
Russoolgunge.				
Buddynath Deb	Serishtadar	25	0	0
Krisnopersad Aditto	Nazir	20	0	0
	3 Mohurrirs at Rs. 8 ...	24	0	0
Civil Court Ameens.				
Gooroo Churn Mozoomdar	.....	70	0	0
Adeenath Dhur	.....	50	0	0
	Total ...	5,077	0	0
Collectorate.				
T. Walton, Esq.	Collector and Magistrate ...	1,500	0	0
W. Kemble, Esq.	Assistant Collector & Magistrate	500	0	0
Deputation allowance as Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector ...	.....	200	0	0
Baboo Kalinath Ghose	Dy. Collector and Magistrate . .	300	0	0
„ Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjeeah ...	Ditto ditto ...	200	0	0
Moulvi Dilawar Ali	Ditto ditto ...	100	0	0
W. K. Clementson, Esq., from 26th to 3rd January, 1867, at Rs. 400 per month ...	Ditto ditto ...	77	0	0
Baboo Judoonundun Roy	Officiating Head Clerk .	100	6	8
Tarakissore Deb from 1st to 12th, and Kissore Chunder Doss from 14th to 31st ...	Officiating 2nd Clerk ...	30	0	0
Radha Churn Doss	3rd ditto ...	25	0	0
Ramdoyal Gooho	4th ditto .	25	0	0
Mr. S. Michael	5th ditto .	25	0	0
Shorut Chunder Deb	6th ditto . .	20	0	0
Baboo Shoroop Chunder Dass	Serishtadar	100	0	0
Nobo Kanto Ghose	Peshkar	35	0	0
Lokenath Chand	Moonshee	20	0	0
Radha Govind Doss	Ditto	20	0	0
Gour Kissore Dutt	Ditto	15	0	0

Salary List of Sanctioned Establishment as it stood on the 1st January, 1867 —(Continued)

Names of Officers	Designation of Office	Salary		
		Rs	A	P
Neemye Churn	Head Mohurrir	12	0	0
	11 Mohurrirs at Rs 10	100	0	0
Gour Kissore Dass	Accountant	60	0	0
Kanto Govind Shome ...	Moonshee	16	0	
Gouree Lochun Deb	Do	15	0	0
Ram Lochun Goopto	Do	15	0	0
	3 Mohurrirs at Rs 10	30	0	0
Bharutty Churn Kur	Patwarry	20	0	0
Hur Kissore Sein	Do	20	0	0
Brojonath	Do	20	0	0
Sheeb Chunder	Do	20	0	0
Shoroop Chundr	Do	20	0	0
Ram Kissore	Do	20	0	0
Joogul Kissore	Do	20	0	0
Kebul Kishno	Do	20	0	0
Hurry Churn	Do	20	0	0
Dhononjoy	Do	20	0	0
Radha Govind	Do	20	0	0
Chunder Nath	Mohurrir	7	0	0
Tarini Churn	Do	7	0	0
	21 Mohurrirs at Rs 7	147	0	0
	36 peons at Rs 3 ..	108	0	0
Mahomed Ali from 1st to 8th January 1867	Peon	3	0	0
Hurdoyal Sing	Towjee Novis	30	0	0
	23 Mohurrirs at Rs 10	230	0	0
	13 Mohurrirs at Rs 8	104	0	0
Lokenath Surmah	Officiating Treasurer	100	0	0
Roopnarain	Mohurrir	15	0	0
	6 Mohurrirs at Rs 10	60	0	0
Boishnub Churn	Poddar	10	0	0
Kishno Churn	Do	7	0	0
	3 Poddars at Rs 7	21	0	0
Brojomohun Surmah	Record-Keeper	35	0	0
Motee Loll	Naeb, do	15	0	0
	2 Mohurrirs at Rs 10	20	0	0
Mahomed Tukee	Chupprassee	5	0	0
Mohamed Fozul	Do	5	0	0
Anunto Singh	Forash	4	0	0
Nobye	Khalashee	5	0	0
Mahomed Azim	Duftry	4	0	0
	3 Duftries at R 3-8	10	8	0
Nussuroollah	Bookbinder	3	8	0
	Sweeper	4	0	0
	Total	4,730	6	8
Magistrate's Office				
Baboo Kalinauth Roy	Head Clerk	100	0	0
Rukinimohun Kur	Second do	25	0	0
Syud Amber Ali	Record-Keeper	30	0	0

Salary List of Sanctioned Establishment as it stood on the 1st January, 1867.—(Continued.)

Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Salary.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Denonanth Ead	Head Mohurrir	20	0	0
Joynarain Goopto	Do.	20	0	0
Doorgachurn Dey	Do.	15	0	0
Golokemohun Dutt	Do.	15	0	0
Bharutchunder Kur from 1st to 17th January 1867	Do.	8	3	6
Gour Kissore Dey from 18th to 31st January 1867	Officiating Mohurrir ...	0	12	6
Gopee Churn Surmah	Mohurrir	15	0	0
Boiddo Nath Bormow from 7th to 16th January	Officiating Mohurrir ...	4	13	6
	Duftry	4	0	0
	10 Chupprasses at Rs. 5 each ...	50	0	0
	Sweeper	4	0	0
	Executioner	4	0	0
Abkarry.	Total ...	321	13	6
Ram Mohun Dutt	Clerk and Serishtadar ...	35	0	0
Gour Chunder Dass	Mohurrir	15	0	0
Gope Govind Dass	Do.	10	0	0
	Two Chupprassees at Rs. 5 ...	10	0	0
	Stationery	1	0	0
Mofussil Establishment.				
Doorgaprosad Dhur	Darogah	30	0	0
Hurry Churn Dass	Do.	30	0	0
Chunder Kissore Sein	Do.	25	0	0
Sheeb Churn Deb	Do.	25	0	0
Nobeen Chunder Dass	Mohurrir	18	0	0
Ram Soonder Dey	Do.	18	0	0
Ram Coomar Biswas	Do.	15	0	0
Golock Chunder Dutt	Do.	15	0	0
Sorut Chunder Mojoomdar	Do.	15	0	0
Rada Nauth Dass	Do.	15	0	0
Police.	Total ...	277	0	0
H. L. Jones, Esq.	District Supdt., 5th Grade ...	500	0	0
W. W. Daly, Esq.	Assistant do., 2nd ,, ...	300	0	0
J. B. Good, Esq.	Do. Do., 3rd , ...	250	0	0
District Office Establishment.				
Baboo Doorga Dass Dutt	Head Writer	60	0	0
Abdoo Rojack	,, Moonshee	15	0	0
Shawa Churn Ghose	2nd do.	10	0	0
	Sweeper	5	0	0

Salary List of Sanctioned Establishment as it stood on the 1st January, 1867 —(Continued)

Names of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Salary		
		Rs	A.	P
Hospital Establishment				
Sadhoo Doobey	Native Doctor	20	0	0
	1 Compounder	6	0	0
	1 Sweeper	5	0	0
	1 Bheesty ...	5	0	0
	Bazaar Medicines	4	0	0
Executive Police Force				
	2 Inspectors, 2nd Grade, at Rs 200	400	0	0
	3 do 4th Grade, at Rs 100	300	0	0
	1 Sub-Inspector, 1st Grade	80	0	0
	4 do 2nd Grade, at Rs 70	280	0	0
	6 Sub-Inspectors, 3rd Grade, at Rs 60	360	0	0
	9 Sub-Inspectors, 4th Grade, at Rs 50	443	12	2
	2 Head Constables, 1st Grade, at Rs 25 each	50	0	0
	9 Head Constables, 2nd Grade, at Rs 20 each	180	0	0
	17 Head Constables, 3rd Grade, at Rs 15 each	257	14	5
	36 Head Constables, 4th Grade, at Rs 10 each	354	1	0
	10 Constables, 1st Grade, at Rs 9 each	90	0	0
	196 Constables, 2nd Grade, at Rs 8 each	1,564	0	0
	264 Constables, 3rd Grade, at Rs 8 each	2,093	14	7
	Total	6,633	10	2
Judge's Office .		5,077	0	0
Collector's Office (with Abkarry)		5,007	6	8
Magistrate's Office		321	13	6
Police Office		6,333	10	2
	Grand Total	16,739	14	4

Statement No. XIV.

I.—European Residents.		
F. J. Cockburn, Esq.	Judge	Sylhet.
T. Walton, Esq.	Magistrate and Collector ...	
W. Kemble, Esq.	Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	
R. Brown, Esq.	Civil Assistant Surgeon ...	
W. K. Clementson, Esq.	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector	
H. L. Jones, Esq.	District Superintendent of Police	
J. B. Good, Esq.	Assistant ditto	
Revd. F. Hinde	Chaplain	Sylhet, Cherapoonjee, & Cachar.
„ W. Pryse	Missionary	Sylhet.
C. Vonder Hellen, Esq.	Tea planter	„
C. K. Hudson, Esq.	Ditto and Manager for H. Inglis and Co.	Chattuck and Cheerapoonjee.
R. C. Bell, Esq.	Tea planter	Teela Nagur.
C. B. Jennings, Esq.	„	Cherasgoo.
D. B. Jennings, Esq.	„	„
A. Woodroffe, Esq.	„	Tilaghur.
S. Turnbull, Esq.	„	Malini Cherra.
Foley, Esq.	„	Darrabhur.
Foley, Esq.	„	„
Foley, Esq.	„	„
J. Davidson, Junior, Esq.	„	Patharia.
H. Hunter, Esq.	„	„
G. Barry, Esq.	„	Morapore.
A. P. Sandeman, Esq.	„	Shabazpore.
And there are	several Assistants on some of the	gardens.
II.—Principal Native Zemindars.		
Moulvi Abu Mahomed Abdool Kadir ...	.....	Sylhet.
„ Ali Ahmed Khan	.....	Sungla.
Syud Bukh Mojudar	.....	Sylhet.
Nasrut Boza	.....	Raniashung.
Baboo Grish Chunder Das	.....	Sylhet.
„ Surjumoni Surmah	.....	„
„ Hurgovind Chowdry	.....	Turuf.
Ghulumjeelani Chowdry	.....	Chapghat.
Nawab Ali Chowdry	.....	Zaffarghar.
Mahomed Hushim Chowdry	.....	Sillurras.
Abdul Summud Chowdry	.....	Betal.
III.—Principal Merchants.		
Abdul Mohab	Bunder Bazar	Sylhet.
Brindabun Chundra Shaha	„	„
Gayadin Dhobi	„	„
Kanai Loll	„	„
Gobind Churn Shah	„	„
Brijonath Shah	„	„
Howard and David	„	„
Elias Nyanee	„	„
Ramdas Kundu	Kazi Bazar...	„
Umrit Loll	„	„
Goburdhan Baboo	.....	Chattuck.
Bungsibudan Sha	.....	„
Lilchand Sha	.....	Sonamgunge.
Bholanath Sha	.....	„
Tarachand Sha	.....	„
Gohuri Pershad Rai	.....	Azmirgunge.
Madhub Rai	.....	„
Surji Moni Rai	.....	„
Ram Jai Rai	.....	„
Dinabundu Kunda	.....	Balagunge.
Radha Mohun Shah	.....	„
Ram Shuru Bania	.....	„

Statement No. XV.

Price Current of rates obtaining in the Bazar at Sylhet during the year 1865-66

Note—The printed form supplied monthly to the Commissariat Department has been followed with some additions The prices of most articles have risen since 1865 66

Nomenclature	Number or quantity on which the rates are computed	Rs	A	P	Nomenclature	Number or quantity on which the rates are computed	Rs	A	P
Almonds	per maund	12	8	0	Firewood	per maund	0	4	0
Alum	„	10	0	0	Flour	„	8	12	0
Aniseed	„	7	8	0	Fowls, large	per score	5	0	0
Antimony	„	12	8	0	Fowls, small, 8 oz	„	2	0	0
Arrowroot	„	15	0	0	Fodder, green	per maund	0	2	6
Barley, country	„	2	8	0	„ dry	„	0	3	6
Baskets, common	each	0	0	9	Garlic	„	4	8	0
Bhoosah	per maund	1	2	0	Ghee, cow	„	26	0	0
Brass utensils	„	52	8	0	„ buffalo	„	20	0	0
Bael fruit	„	2	8	0	Ginger	„	2	0	0
Beef	„	7	8	0	Gram	„	4	8	0
Bread	„	12	8	0	Grass, dry (Hay)	„	0	4	0
Butter	„	40	0	0	Grass, green	„	0	3	0
Camphor	„	65	0	0	Gur	„	5	8	0
Candles Wax	„	56	0	0	Gum, country	„	18	0	0
Cardamums	„	215	0	0	Hides, Bullock	each	1	2	0
Caraway seeds	„	14	0	0	„ Buffaloe	„	1	12	0
Chiretta	„	14	0	0	Honey	per maund	9	0	0
Cattle, horned, for slaughter, grass fed	each	14	0	0	„ orange	„	15	0	0
Sheep, grass fed	„	2	8	0	Jute	„	2	4	0
Chillies	per maund	9	0	0	Kalai	„	2	0	0
Chunám	„	0	7	0	Kaladana	„	18	0	0
Cinnamon	„	42	0	0	Kut Kaiinga	„	4	8	0
Cotton	„	18	0	0	Kalai Dall	„	3	6	0
Chira, ground rice	„	3	12	0	Leaves, plantain	per doz	0	1	0
Charcoal	„	0	12	0	Limes	per score	0	2	0
Cloth	per yard	0	12	0	Linseed	per maund	4	12	0
Cloves	per maund	18	0	0	Milk, cow	„	3	8	0
Coffee	„	40	0	0	Mung	„	4	0	0
Copper utensils	„	55	0	0	Mustard seed	„	3	8	0
Corianderseed	„	2	4	0	Mutton	„	10	0	0
Cubebs	„	80	0	0	Nutmegs	„	55	0	0
Cumminseed	„	14	0	0	Nails	„	20	0	0
Châttíes	each	0	1	0	Oil, castor	„	15	0	0
Dall, khasari	per maund	1	14	0	Oil cakes	„	1	2	0
Do, chana	„	7	4	0	„ mustard	„	14	8	0
Do, musari	„	3	8	0	„ cocoanut	„	20	0	0
Do, arhal	„	6	0	0	„ linseed	„	22	0	0
Do, mung	„	6	0	0	„ matiya	„	15	0	0
Eggs	per score	0	4	0	Ottah or wheat flour	„	0	12	0
					Onions, green	„	2	4	0

Price Current of rates obtaining in the Bazar at Sylhet during the year 1865-66.—(Continued.)

Nomenclature.	Number or quantity on which the rates are computed.	Rs.	A.	P.	Nomenclature.	Number or quantity on which the rates are computed.	Rs.	A.	P.
Onions, dry ...	per maund	3	4	0	Sukkar ...	per maund	7	8	0
Paddy ...	„	1	2	0	Sugar, crystallized ...	„	25	0	0
Peas, country ...	„	2	4	0	Sugar, soft ...	„	12	8	0
Pepper, black ...	„	14	0	0	Sugarcane ...	„	1	2	0
„ long, red ...	„	18	0	0	Satu, chana ...	„	6	8	0
Phials, country ...	per doz	0	10	0	Tamarind ...	„	4	8	0
Potatoes ...	per maund	3	8	0	Tape ...	per 100 yds	11	0	0
Raisins ...	„	25	8	0	Tea ...	per maund	100	0	0
Rice, Table ...	„	2	8	0	Tobacco, eating ...	„	10	0	0
„ Putchery ...	„	2	0	0	„ smoking ...				
Rosin ...	„	18	0	0	Tow ...	„	14	0	0
Sago ...	„	8	4	0	Turpentine ...	„	50	0	0
Salt ...	„	4	12	0	Turmeric ...	„	7	4	0
Salamoniac ...	„	2	4	0	Thread ...	„	40	0	0
Saucepans ...	„	14	0	0	Vinegar, country ...	per dozen	2	12	0
Saltpetre ...	„	20	0	0	Vegetable ...	per maund	0	15	0
Salt, black ...	„	14	0	0	Vinegar, Europe ...	per bottle	1	8	0
Suet, Patnái ...	„	11	4	0	Wax, white ...	per maund	44	0	0
Soap, Bar ...	„	45	0	0	„ yellow ...				
„ country ...	„	10	0	0	Wheat ...	„	4	12	0
Soojee ...	„	13	0	0	White Metal ...	„	62	8	0
Satu, gram ...	„	4	8	0	Utensils ...				
Straw, paddy ...	„	0	4	0					

Statement No. XVI.

Works of Public Utility.

Moulvie's Khal.—Excavated by Moulvie Abdul Rahim about thirty years ago. It is about two miles long, and cost only about Rs. 200 at that time. It affords direct communication from June to September between the Surmah near Ghulalgunge and Rusiara River.

Amcruddin's Khal.—About three miles in length, connecting the Buri Borak and Itakhola Rivers, shortens the journey to Dacca, &c., by one and a half days from June to September.

Of late years the only work of public utility construcled by a private individual is a bridge in Pergunnah Tarif, built by Shaistamea Chowdry, at a cost of Rupees 2,366.

Statement No. XVII.

Is blank, as there is no Press in the District.

Statement No. XVIII.

Glossary of Local Terms.

Local term.	Pure Bengali.	English expression.
Arobá	Ahe	Exclamation.
Abáydiyá	Eidige	On this side.
A'bdiyá	Bálak	Boy.
A'itrá	A'sitchhen	He is coming.
A'iyár, áirám	A'sitechho	I am coming.
Itá	Eisákal	These things.
Ibáy	Eidige	On this side.
Imnedíyá	Do.	Do.
Ubá	Dandáymán	Standing.
Ubáy	Eidige	On that side.
Urhá	Tukri	Basket.
Uri	Chhim	Bean.
Ebáy	Eidige	On this side.
Erá	Ihrá	These persons.
Audekha	Eidekha	See here.
Kitá	Ki	What.
Kitárkine	Kijanye	For what purpose.
Kubhái	Kothóy	Where.
Kine	Kena	Why.
Kholai	Máchh dhawaner Pátra	Basket for washing fish.
Kháijunák	Alpa Jotsná	Slight moonlight.
Galadser	Tinpáwá	Three quarters of a seer.
Galibhái	Bhrátár mitra	Brother's namesake.
Gáil	Udukhal	A wooden instrument used in cleansing rice from its husk.
Chadu	Nirbodh	Silly.
Chukumbodhái	Do.	Do.
Cháo	Dekho.	See.
Chorkatá	Chhipla.	Unsteady.
Chátá	Maliká.	Earthen lamp.
Chharáni	Páo prasáran	Expanding the legs.
Chhiyá	Mosal	Rice pounder.
Jamghat	Samároha	Concourse.
Jiyárkara	Jigyánsákara	Ask.
Jhelá	Strilok	Woman.
Jherjheri	Alpajalergaman	Slow motion of water.
Tiki	Kessiká	The long piece of hair on the cover of the head.

Glossary of Local Terms.—(Continued.)

Local terms.	Pure Bengali.	English expression.
Tekar	Angulibanka kariyá àghát	A kind of blow.
Téiyá	Sital	Cold.
Tháiyá	Thásiyá	Pressing forcibly.
Dagákháorá	Puna puna alpa áhári	Eating often a small quantity.
Dhál	Jalaplában	Inundation.
Dhál Sthán	Nimna sthan	A slope.
Dhik	A'sray	A prop.
Tomáin	Tomará	You (plural).
Tukáon	Anyesan	To search.
Tita	Bhijá	Wet.
Thubtháb	Jamá Karan	To collect in one place.
Thubáiyá la-o	Kuráiyá la-o	Pick up.
Damdeoyá	Banchaná	To deceive.
Dádi	Bhrátá	Brother.
Dádá	Pitámaha	Grandfather.
Dádái	Pitámahi	Grandmother.
Dhorná	Nadir uchcha pár	The highest bank of the river.
Náthá	Manda	Bad.
Nodá	Abodh	Senseless.
Páthára	Madhye diyá	In the middle part.
Putáil	Sil	A curry-stone.
Pek ·	Kádá	Mud.
Pátá	Laṛá	A flat stone.
Phatikáchánd	Phulbábu	A fop.
Puri	Báliká	Daughter.
Phatáriyá	Hatál	Immediately.
Patángi	Tukri	Basket.
Pungá	Járaj	Bastard.
Phur	Chhidra	A hole.
Phidrat	Dukha	Misery.
Pharpharú	Sukná	Dry.
Bilbili Karan	Bhayátur	Fearful.
Bangná	Pilsuj	Candlestick.
Bhamá	Nirbodh	Silly.
Bhaká	Do.	Do.
Bhaidá	Dimba	Eggs.
Marmará	Sukná	Dry.
Mát	Kathá	Speech.
Mekur	Birhél·	Cat.

Glossary of Local Terms.—(Continued.)

Local terms.	Pure Bengali.	English expression.
Muijám	Madhyam	Middling.
Murámáriyá	Pákdiyá	Turning the face.
Lage	Sange	With.
Laráni	Daur	Running.
Lay	Dhire	Slowly.
Laflafi	Sigra sigra	Quickly.
Lákán	Tulaya	Like this.
Hudáhudi	Nirarthak	For nothing.
Hurain	Sanmáryani	Broom.
Ho	Ai	That.
Habáy	Aidige	In that direction.
Hukain	Suska Matsa	Dry fish.
Hái	Sámi	Husband.
Háchi	Háchi	Pat.
Háji	Sáji	Basket.
Hádá	Sádá	Raw tobacco.

Note—The chief dialectic peculiarities of the District are in the terminations of verbs

Present—A'mi khá-irám; khá iár, khá-itram for khái.
Tumi khá-ira, khá-iráy, khá itra for kháo.
He khá-er, khá in khá-itra for kháe.

Past—A'mi ichhil'im. khá ichhil'im.
Tumi khá-ilây; khá-ichhilây
He khà-ila; khá-ichhilá

Future—A'mi khá-imu; khá itám.
Tumi khá-ibây.
He khá-itá

Giyá is always the sign of the imperative mood; as, já-ogiyá, khá ogiyá, huta-giyá, &c
In the potential mood, instead of *kha-ite pare*, they say khá ibár pári or khá itam pári.
The word háriyá (for sariyá) is invariably used after a participle, as, khá-iyá-háriyá, já-iya-háriyá, de-khiyá-hariyá.
Ni is always the sign of an interrogation, as, já-ibáyni, khá-ibáyni, pá-ibayni, &c.

Statement No. XIX.

Schools in the District of Sylhet.

No. of Schools.	Names of Places and Schools.	Nature of School.	Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Schools.	Vernacular Elementary Schools.	No. of Boys on Register.	Aided or unaided by the State.	Remarks.
1	Sheikghat Mission School (Town of Sylhet)	School preparing for Matriculation	Anglo-Vernacular	.....	107	Aided...	Established in 1850, and sending up Scholars yearly for Matriculation.
2	Noya Sorok Branch School (ditto)	Middle Class ...	Ditto ...	.....	207	Ditto...	Established in 1852 as a branch of the previous one.
3	Lama Bazar Munipoori School (ditto)	Lower „ ...	Ditto ...	.....	27	Ditto...	Established in 1865 by Local Committee, P. I. at Sylhet.
4	Akhalia School	Ditto ...	.....	Vernacular...	23	Ditto...	Established by Sylhet Mission in 1864.
5	Nawab Talab School (Town of Sylhet)...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	49	Ditto...	Established by Local Committee, P. I.
6	Rash Behari's School (ditto)...	Middle Class ...	Ditto ...	.....	127	Ditto...	
7	Chattuck School	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	40	Ditto...	
8	Echakoloah School	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	20	Unaided	
9	Dibburgunge	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	17	Aided...	
10	Jelalpore	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	30	Unaided	
11	Bhatpara	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	.....	70	Aided...	
12	Ditto	Lower Class ...	.....	Vernacular...	25	Unaided	
13	Elashpore	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	26	Ditto...	
14	Boorunga	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	16	Ditto...	
15	Keshubpore	Middle Class ...	Ditto ...	.....	40	Ditto...	
16	Bithelung	Lower „ ...	Ditto ...	.....	22	Ditto...	
17	Khomia	Middle „ ...	.....	Ditto ...	30	Aided...	
18	Borobaree	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	30	Unaided	
19	Juldhoop	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	20	Ditto...	
20	Gheela Cherra (also called Bada Dooalia)..	Lower Class ...	.....	Ditto ...	14	Ditto...	
21	Bhattara	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	16	Ditto...	
22	Barumchal...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	12	Ditto...	
23	Lushkerpore	Middle Class ...	Ditto ...	.....	120	Aided...	
24	Hubeegunge	Lower „ ...	.....	Ditto ...	25	Unaided	
25	Korab	Middle „ ...	Ditto ...	.....	55	Ditto...	
26	Bramindhoora	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	29	Model V. School.	Wholly supported by Government.
					1,106		
	Female Schools.						
	Sheikghat (Town of Sylhet)	Lower Class ...	Anglo-Vernacular	.....	10		Wholly supported by the Sylhet Mission and Subscribers in Town.
	Chattuck Girls' School	Ditto ...	.....	Vernacular...	11		Supported partly by Sylhet Mission and partly by Baboo Chundra Nath Dass, a respectable Zemindar in the locality.

The above are all the Schools at present existing in the Zillah of Sylhet. But a taste for knowledge has now been created, and an increase in the number of schools may be expected from year to year.

REPORT

ON THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF CACHAR.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

1. The District of Cachar is situated east of District Sylhet, and on the extreme Eastern Frontier of Bengal. It lies between the parallels of 24° and 25° 80′ North Latitude, and the Meridians of 92° 30′ and 93° 15′ East Longitude.

Boundaries.—North, Naga Hills of Assam. South, Looshai Hill country. East, Munipoor. West, Sylhet and Jynteah.

It is said to be bounded on the north by the watershed between the Berhampooter and Barrock Rivers; but the position of this boundary has not yet been ascertained to define the limits between Cachar and the newly-formed District of the Naga Hills of Assam.

On the south the limit of the District is undefined, but on Lieutenant Fisher's map of 1822, it is shown by a line drawn due east from Chatterchoora Hill* to the mouth of the Topai River, where it joins the Barrock River.

On the east the Jheerie, Barrock, and Tepai Rivers form a natural boundary common to Munipoor.

On the west the Soorispore or Siddashur Hills, and the Barrock River, form the boundary common to Sylhet, and on the north-west the boundary is defined by masonry pillars erected for the definition of the boundary line between Cachar and Jynteah, settled under orders of the Government of Bengal.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.

2. The aspect of Cachar is singularly diversified and beautiful. The Burrail Hills, which connect the north Munipoorie range on the east, with the Cossiah Hills on the west, form a wall varying in height from 2,500 to 6,000 feet along the north of the District.

From the foot of the Burrail Hills several ranges of small hills extend southward to the River Barrock, which flows from east to west, dividing the District into two parts.

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* Chatterchoora, called by the hill people "Kolalyon," meaning kulsee-shaped, defines the south-eastern limit of District Sylhet. It is a hill 2,069 feet high, situated in North Latitude 20° 15′ 18″·8, and East Longitude 92° 28′ 31″·9.

South of the Barrock again low ranges extend into the unexplored forest that lies between Tipperah and Burrail.

These latter ranges evidently form part of the same system to which the hills to the north belong; for in all cases the hill on the river bank, which ends a northern range, is exactly opposite to the hill with which the corresponding range to the south of the Barrock begins.

The principal range to the north of the Barrock is the Hoorung, which varies in height from 700 to 1,000 feet. To the south the highest hills are the Bhobuns, some of which are 2,000 feet high, the Soorispore range varying from 600 to 1,000 feet, and the Tellain Hills, the highest of which is about 300 feet in height.

All these ranges are covered with dense forest, or with high grass jungle, except where clearances have been made for the cultivation of Tea, or for the Jume cultivation of the hill tribes. Such clearances, however, seem very small when compared with the great extent of hill country still unreclaimed.

The valleys between the hills are of alluvial formation, and much of the plain land of the District is uncultivated marsh, under several feet of water during the rains, and covered in the dry season with forests of gigantic reeds. To the extreme south, the land above inundation level is for the most part forest. Of late, however, there has been a considerable extension of rice cultivation in this direction.

To the north of the Barrock almost all the arable plain lands are cultivated. South of the river also there is a great area under cultivation, principally the lands near the banks of streams, and those lying immediately under the ranges of hills.

There is thus a constantsuccession of changes in the character of the country, and the rich vegetation and beautiful forms of the hills, the surprising fertility of the cultivated lands, the great size and beauty of the bamboos and fruit trees that surround the cottages of the people, and even the wild and primæval appearance of the great marshes, give a richness and picturesque variety to the scenery of Cachar, which is generally wanting to the monotonous plains of East Bengal.

AREA.

3. Cachar is about 100 miles in length north and south, and 50 miles in breadth east and west, giving an approximate area of 5,000 square miles.

The portion of the District settled on villages, or taken up for Tea grants, lies between the parallels of 24° and 25° North Latitude, and the Meridians of 92° 30′ and 93° 15′ East Longitude, and, estimated from the Thakbust or Demarcation Records, contains a gross area of about 1,500 square miles.

POPULATION.

4. It is not easy to estimate, with even tolerable exactness, the population of Cachar.

In 1855, Major Verner, who was then Superintendent of the District, took a rough census of the people, the result of which gave a total of 85,000 inhabitants.

There can be no doubt that the population of the plains has increased very much since then. Still the returns of the Thakbust for the years 1863-65 show only 17,026 homesteads in the District, of which 8,960 belonged to Hindoos, and 8,066 to Mussulmans.

Taking five as the average number of occupants of each house, the total population, according to this estimate, amounts to 85,130.

These Demarcation Returns are nearly in accordance with the numbering of houses made for the payment of the Village Police, for which 18,432 houses are assessed, showing a population of 92,160 Bengalis and Munipoories.

To these must be added the laborers employed by, and living on, Tea Gardens. I consider that there cannot now be less than 30,000 of these laborers.

No census has been taken of the various hill tribes inhabiting the District, but their number may be roughly estimated at 30,000, namely, 10,000 Kookies, 8,000 Nagas, 1,000 Mackirs, 10,000 Cacharies, and 1,000 Cossiah and Assamese.

The total population on these estimates would be 152,000.

Major Stewart, however, estimated the population at 220,000, of whom 50,000 are Hindu Bengalis, 25,000 Hindu Munipoories, 80,000 Mussulman Bengalis, 5,000 Mussulman Munipoories, 30,000 people of various hill tribes, and 30,000 Hindustanies, principally imported laborers in Tea Gardens.

The European population of the District number about two hundred.

CHARACTER, &c., OF THE PEOPLE.

5. The Bengalis, whether Hindus or Mussulmans, differ very little from people of the same class in Sylhet, from which District the greater number of them have immigrated within the last hundred years.

The Hindus, for the most part, belong to the castes commonly found among the agricultural populations of East Bengal.

There are a few Brahmins, the purity of whose caste is generally doubtful, and some families of Dutts and Debs, &c., but the majority of the Hindus are Patnies, Naths, Chungs, or Mallies. The people of these castes differ considerably in appearance from those of the higher castes. They are, for the most part, darker in complexion, taller, and of a sturdier make; they have high cheek bones, broad, flat faces, and small eyes. It has been supposed that they are of Mongolian origin, as they have a decidedly Tartar cast of features, and possibly they may be descended from races that inhabited India before the Aryan conquests.

The principal occupation of all the inhabitants of Cachar, with the exception of the Court Amlah, the Clerks and Mohurrirs of Tea Gardens, and a few petty traders, is agriculture.

But, in addition to the cultivation of their fields, people of the Patnie caste employ themselves in fishing, while a small quantity of coarse cloth is manufactured for sale by the Naths or Jogies.

The diet of the Brahmins of Cachar, and generally of people of the higher castes, does not, in any respect, differ from that of people of similar castes throughout Bengal.

Until lately, members of the lower castes had no objection to most kinds of animal food, except beef. Within the last few years, however, large numbers of the Patnies, Charal, Nath, and Mallie castes have joined a sect of Veshnuvites, who strictly forbid the use of flesh of any kind, and the food of these people now consists of milk, rice, fish, and fruits.

The average cost of living of a lower class Hindu family, consisting of five-members, may be estimated at Rupees 5 a month. For a respectable family of the same number it is scarcely less than Rupees 20.

The usual dress of the Hindus consists of the dhotie or cloth tied round the loins, and the chadder,—a long narrow cloth, which is sometimes thrown over the shoulders, and sometimes tied round the waist or round the head according to the fancy or the convenience of the wearer. During the rains all the poorer sort of people wear, tied on their heads, two wide mushroom-shaped umbrellas, made of leaves. The people of Cachar, however, are not bigotted conservatives in the matter of dress, and many grotesque and amusing costumes are frequently met with. I have seen respectable Hindus and Mussulmans riding about in jackboots and red flannel shirts, with courier bags slung from their shoulders, and more than one ryot following his plough dressed in a dhotie and tweed shooting jacket.

Women always wear a long cloth covering the whole body.

The Mussulman Bengalis of Cachar are, for the most part, the descendants of settlers from Sylhet, and they resemble very closely the Mussulman inhabitants of that District. Their principal occupation is husbandry, but they are also employed in the extensive timber trade of the District.

Both Hindus and Mussulmans are excessively litigious, and are always ready to resent any encroachment on their rights. They are very much attached to their land, and the greater number of criminal cases brought in the District arise out of disputes about proprietary rights. Serious crimes against the person or property are comparatively rare, and there are no professional criminals among the Bengalis of Cachar.

There is, however, a large class, especially among the Mussulmans, of small proprietors who have held their lands since the time of the Cachari Rajahs, and who assume titles which they assert were then conferred upon them. These people and their families think it unbecoming to work for hire, as they are entirely dependent on their land for existence. Their attachment to it amounts to a passion, and their desire to increase their possessions leads them into many crimes. Every dispute, in which people of this class are concerned, yields a plentiful crop of false charges, of perjury, and perhaps of forgery.

After the Bengalis, the Munipoories are the most numerous and important race inhabiting Cachar. They are both Hindus and Mussulmans, and have either themselves immigrated from the neighbouring state of Munipoor, or are the descendants of settlers who have come to Cachar within the last fifty years. They claim one of the heroes of the Mahábhárat as the founder of their race; but it is clear that they are not of Aryan descent. Their origin is ascribed by tradition to the union of two powerful tribes,—one Naga and the other Kookie,—which had for a long time contended for the possession of the fertile valley of Munipoor. Although their features are of a Chinese type, both men and women are frequently very good-looking when young. They are tall and well made, of a fair complexion, and their faces have generally a wild and intelligent expression. Their character, however, belies the pleasant look of their faces, for they are false, cunning, and treacherous, at least in their dealings with people who are not of their own race.

On the other hand, they seem to behave with great honesty to one another, and the fidelity to their leaders is very remarkable.

The Munipoories became Hindus about one hundred years ago, when Ghorib Nawaz, the founder of the family of the present Rajah, was converted by a wandering Sunnasi, who then discovered the purity of the origin of the Munipoorie people. As, however, they had fallen away from the orthodox faith and practice, he caused the Rajah and his principal adherents to make expiation and to bathe with certain ceremonies in a river which flows near the capital; after which he declared that the whole people were received back into the Khettri caste, to which they had formerly belonged. This conversion, and a similar occurrence among the Cacharies mentioned below, are curious instances of a kind of fiction which probably was in more common use in the earlier ages of Hinduism, and without which, perhaps, it could not have relaxed its rigid principles, nor received within its pale the indigenous races of India as they were conquered.

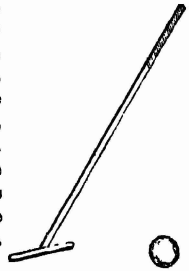
The Munipoories of Cachar are a purely agricultural population, and for many years acted as the pioneers of cultivation in the District. The first settlers obtained grants of jungle land which were rent-free for a thousand days, and afterwards liable to pay revenue.

The Munipoories used to clear off the jungle, and cultivate the land until the first demand for revenue was made. They then threw up the holding, and took up another piece of jungle. The land which they had abandoned after having made it valuable was of course immediately taken up by Bengalis. The Munipoories, however, after some time discovered that their system was not profitable; they settled permanently on their grants, and have formed some of the most flourishing villages in Cachar.

The Munipoorie women are far more industrious than the men. The latter plough and sow their field, and reap the produce. The women husk the rice, and take the surplus to market, as well as the products of gardens cultivated by themselves. They do all the work required in the house which the men think it effeminate to meddle in, although they do not hesitate to accept the help of women in their field-work. All the clothes worn by Munipoories are manufactured solely by women. Notwithstanding the usefulness and industry of women such as these, it is said that a Munipoorie will not hesitate to sell his wife if he has no other means

of buying a pony in the place of one lost. I have never known an instance of this, and I hope it is an untrue libel; but it must be allowed that, among the Munipoories of Cachar, the relations of the sexes are very loose, and productive of great immorality. This may, in part, be owing to the prevalence of the Gandharva form of marriage, for the legalizing of which the Hindu law declares "reciprocal amorous agreement" to be alone necessary. This is the only sort of marriage which is now in use among the Cachar Munipoories, but I have found traces of the existence within the late period of the Rakshasee form, in which the bride was carried off with a show of force, or sometimes stolen from her father's house.

The Munipoories are admirable horsemen and passionately fond of riding. Indeed, they evidently look upon their own national game of Hockey on horseback as the only really serious business of life. This game has been very well described by Major Stewart in his valuable account of Cachar, and as the book is now out of print, and as Hockey has of late years become a subject of interest to many people through India, I may here quote Major Stewart's description. "A flat turfy piece of ground, 400 yards in length by 200 in breadth, is required. The ponies ought to be small, swift for their size, and have as obedient mouths as possible. The club consists of a rattan as thick as an ordinary sized walking stick, and five feet in length, at the lower extremity of which is attached, at an angle of about 45°, a cylindrical piece of hard oakwood, one foot in length, and an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter, as in the figure. The whole weighs about one pound one ounce. The ball is a globe cut out of the light bulbous root of the bamboo, and is from three to four inches in diameter. The suppleness of the cane, the weight of the club, and the elasticity of the ball are such that a well delivered stroke will lift the latter about a hundred yards.



"Two sides are formed, from five to seven a side being the best number. The ball is thrown up in the centre of the ground, and each party endeavours to drive it to opposite extremities. It is really beautiful to see the game played by men expert in the exercise, and by ponies well trained, for the animals in the course of time acquire a perfect knowledge at the play, and enter into the excitement of it as well as the riders.

"The club is held in the right hand, the reins in the left. All the skill of horsemanship and dexterity in the use of the club are called into full play, nor is the latter by any means a small matter. The ball has to be driven in one given direction, whatever may be the point of the compass towards which your horse's head may be turned, and at whatever rate you may be going. There are eight distinct strokes in the game, the first six corresponding in a measure to the first six cuts in cavalry broadsword exercise. The first and fourth drive the ball backwards or forwards respectively, when it lies to the left of your horse. The second and third do the same, when it lies to the right of your horse. The fifth and sixth drive it to left or right, when it lies directly in front of the horse, and the seventh and eighth, having no corresponding cuts in broadsword exercise, drive the ball to right or left, when it lies to the rear of the horse. But, as in combat, many cuts are delivered at other than the inclinations

taught in the rudiments of fencing, so in the game of Kăng jai or Hockey upon horseback, the judgment is called upon to decide on the proper angle at which a stroke shall be delivered, in order to elude an adversary, or play into the hands of an ally. Nor is driving the ball alone the whole of the game. Considerable skill is required in baulking your antagonist; in interposing your horse when he is about to strike; in hooking on your club to his; in guarding the ball from his stroke with your club, as in fencing you would your own person from his sword."

The national dish of the Munipoories is a kind of salad, called ginchu, made of plaintain leaves, dried fish, dhal, and chillies chopped up together. This is universally eaten with rice, and forms their principal food. I have tried it, but do not think it would be generally approved of.

The cost of living among Munipoories is rather less than it is among Bengalis. The usual dress of the men consists of a dhotee and short jacket, called "fooritho;" but even more eccentric costume may be seen among the Munipoories than among the Bengalis of Cachar. The dress of the woman is a coloured cloth tied tightly under the shoulders just above the breasts, fitting closely to the body and legs, and reaching nearly to the feet.

The Cacharies were at one time rulers of the entire District, and the family of the old Rajahs belonged to this tribe. They have, however, been gradually driven northward, and are now chiefly found in Assam and the hilly regions of North Cachar.

Like the Munipoories, the Cacharies claim to be of pure Hindu blood; but there can be little doubt that their origin is the same as that of the other hill tribe inhabiting this frontier. Their features are of the Mongolian type, but they are not so good-looking as the Munipoories; their skin is darker, and they are not so well made. Many Cacharies, especially among those dwelling in the plains, can scarcely be distinguished from Hindoos of the lower castes. I have more than once seen the Officers of my Court mistake a Cacharie witness for a Patnie or a Chung.

There is a very marked distinction between the families of this tribe, who dwell in the plains, and the Purbuttias or Hill Cacharies. The former, who were more under the influence of the Rajahs than the hill people, adopted with greater readiness, and followed more steadily, the Hindu teachings and practices that found favor at Court, and they now live very much in the same manner as the Hindu families around them. The greater number of them either possess by right, or have assumed, the title of Burman, which seems in early times to have been confined to the hereditary official aristocracy of the tribe. It is now, however, so common, that it is applied generally to all Cacharie dwellers of the plains to distinguish them from the Purbuttias.

The Burmans are now divided into forty "sympongs" or families. The family of Ha-tsung-toa, to which the Rajahs belonged, was considered to be the forty-first, but it is now extinct. Men only are counted in the "sympongs."

There are corresponding divisions among women, called Joloo, and daughters always belong to their mother's Joloo. There does not seem to be any restraint on inter-marriage between the different families, as a man belonging to any sympong can marry a woman

belonging to any Joloo. I have, however, heard it said by some among the old Cacharies that a man cannot marry a woman belonging to his mother's Joloo.

The customs of marriage and inheritance which now obtain among the Burmans are generally the same as those current among the Hindoos of the District.

The Cacharies seem to have greater facilities for divorce, and there do not appear to be any hindrances to the re-marriage of either divorced wives or widows. Adoption is said to be practically unknown among them.

Agriculture is almost the sole occupation of the Burman Cacharies at the present time. They had their lands on the same terms as the other inhabitants of the plains, and have the same system of cultivation.

The Purbuttia Cacharies are sturdier and stronger in make than the Burmans, and in appearance and customs have a considerable resemblance to the tribes that surround them. They profess the Hindu religion, but the principal objects of their worship are spirits, who are supposed to have authority over the powers of nature.

They have no Brahmins among them, and the priestly functions are performed by the elders of their villages, called Oojais. The most interesting of their religious ceremonies is one, called Luckmi, which seems to commemorate and to symbolize the earliest attempt of the race to elevate themselves from the condition of the wild beasts who shared with them the jungles they inhabited.

These ceremonies are also performed by the Nagas with some points of difference; and as the form prevalent among the Nagas, which is called Genna, is evidently the original of the Luckmi Poojah, I will give a brief description of it.

In the early spring, after the Nagas have cut down the jungle from the lands which they intend to cultivate during the year, they shut themselves up in their villages for two days, and extinguish all the fires. It is not known what they do while shut up, for they allow no one to enter the village, and do not hesitate to kill any intruders. They say, however, that they spend the time in fasting and prayer. After this they throw open the barriers that they had put up round the village, and kill and eat a buffaloe or a cow, which they cook with fire obtained by rubbing together two dry pieces of wood. After they have eaten, they go in procession with torches lit from the fire they have made, and burn the jungle that had been previously cut down.

The Cacharies generally substitute a pig for the cow, which they never kill, and I have not been able to learn whether they actually burn the jungle with the fire obtained from rubbing the sticks together; but the ceremonies of the Luckmi festival are clearly connected with the cultivation of their Jumes.

Marriage among the Purbuttia Cacharies seems to be a purely civil contract, and a price is usually paid for the bride. On the marriage night the relations of the bride and bridegroom kill a fowl, and anxiously consult its entrails for information about the future of the couple, and the fertility of the bride.

Polygamy is allowed among them, but it is not common, and polyandry is unknown.

The Cacharies have no respect for animal life, and until the time of the later Rajahs, even the cow was not held sacred.

The dress of the Cacharies is the same as that of the Hindoos, and so is the food of Burmans and average cost of their living.

The Purbuttias eat most kinds of animal food, but pork is their favorite meat.

It is impossible to estimate what the cost of living is among any of the hill tribes.

There is a very full and accurate account of the Kookies and Nagas contained in the Notes on Northern Cachar by Major Stewart, who has an almost unrivalled knowledge of the manners and customs of these tribes; but I cannot do more here than notice the leading facts collected by him.

The Kookies are sub-divided into numerous clans, differing from each other in dialect, religion, customs, and forms of Government.

All these clans, however, may be classed under two heads, old and new. The former were driven about seventy years ago by more powerful tribes from the hills to the south into Cachar. The new Kookies have been settled in the District for about twenty years.

The new Kookies do not differ much from the old in physical appearance. They are of low stature, but very muscular, with short legs and comparatively long arms. Their faces are nearly as broad as they are long, with high cheek bones, small almond-shaped eyes, and wide, flat noses.

The Kookies are a sturdy and active race, industrious in their habits, and, though brave, of a peaceable disposition.

The old Kookies have no hereditary chief, but a kind of headman, called Ghahim, is elected by the people of each village. His duties, however, are principally connected with religion, and all disputes are decided by a Punchayat of the elders of the village, who take for their trouble one-fourth of the fine which they impose on the losing party.

The new Kookies are divided into numerous petty states, each of which has its own Rajah, who rules over one or more villages, within which his power is never contested, although, of course, it is not recognized by our Government.

The revenue of these Rajahs is paid partly in kind and partly in labor. Each able-bodied Kookie gives his chief about two maunds of rice every year. One of the young from each litter of pigs reared in a village is also given to the Rajah, who, in addition, receives a quarter of every animal killed in hunting, and one tusk of every elephant taken, by the tribe. The entire population are bound to work four days in every year for the Rajah, while a certain proportion of the people of the village are told off for his service throughout the year.

When a village moves from one site to another, the first thing done is to build and fortify the Rajah's dwelling, which is a great hornlike structure made of bamboo and mats. It is sometimes 120 feet long by 50 broad, and is raised on a platform six or seven feet high.

The Rajah is assisted by several muntries or councillors, who are exempt from taxation and from forced labor.

Like the Purbuttia Cacharies, the Kookies change the sites of their villages about once in three years. Of late, however, there seems to have been a change in this respect, principally among new Kookies who have settled on Tea Gardens, and I know of some villages which have been in the same spot for several years.

Among both old and new Kookies, payment is made to the father of a woman on her marriage. When a man is unable to pay the price fixed for his bride, he generally binds himself to work for the father for a certain period, at the end of which the marriage takes place.

There is no strictly religious ceremony connected with marriage, but certain rites are performed among the old Kookies by the Ghahim of the village, and among the new by Thempoo, a kind of medicine man who speaks a language known only to the initiated, and who is supposed to be able to induce the gods to take away the diseases which they send in their anger.

The old Kookies bury the bodies of their dead, but the new Kookies burn them.

Both the old and new Kookies weave cloths of various descriptions, as well as a kind of rug made of lumps of raw cotton woven into a coarse cloth, and knotted tightly between the woofs.

The diet of the Kookies is principally rice, but they are very fond of animal food, especially the flesh of tigers, elephants, and dogs. They, as well as the Nagas, have an extreme dislike to milk, butter, and ghee; but it is found that Kookies, after having lived for some time in the plains, gradually acquire a liking for these articles.

The Kookies distil a strong spirit from rice, but their favorite drink is the oil of tobacco. This is extracted by the women, who smoke through tubes filled with water, which retains the juice of the tobacco.

The dress of the Kookies commonly consists of a coarse cloth tied round the waist, and hanging down in front as far as the knee. Those who have lived much in the plains, however, have adopted the dhoti. The women wear a cloth tied loosely round the breasts, and hanging something like a tunic half-way to the knee. Young women wear colored, elderly women white cloths.

Major Stewart is of opinion that the Nagas are descended from the earliest inhabitants of the District. His principal reason for this conjecture was the attachment shown by Nagas for the sites on which their villages stand, which offers a marked contrast to the migratory habits of most other tribes. Major Stewart also thought that the features of people belonging to the Naga tribe showed less distinct marks of Mongolian origin than those of any of the race which inhabit the hills of Cachar.

I do not feel competent to express an opinion on this point, but I think it is certain that in many respects the Nagas are the rudest of all the tribes on the frontier.

The name Naga is not recognized by themselves, but seems to have been applied to them by the Bengalis of the plains, being, it is generally supposed, a corruption of the word "nanga," naked. The word, however, has been derived by some from "Nag," a snake, and said to allude to the treacherous character of the people.

The name assumed by the Nagas themselves, and by which they are known amongst the surrounding hill tribes is "Kwaphee."

The Nagas are frequently possessed of great strength, but they are much more slender in body than the Kookies and the people of the other hill tribes. They are more symmetrical in make, and their appearance is suggestive of greater activity. I believe, however, that of the two tribes, the Kookies, especially when young, are the more agile.

In feature the Nagas resemble the Cacharies, and in a less degree the low caste Hindoos of Sylhet and Cachar.

The Nagas are said by Major Stewart to have no form of internal Government. In each village one of the inhabitants is chosen as spokesman in the dealings of the village with outsiders. This position gives him a certain influence with, but no authority over, his own people. Disputes about property, &c., are referred by the parties to arbitrators chosen by themselves. Notwithstanding the total absence of constituted authority, Major Stewart, who lived for months in Naga villages, never heard an angry word used by one Naga to another, and never saw a blow struck. He ascribes this to the length to which the passion of revenge is carried by the Nagas. A Naga, he says, considers himself bound to wash out the slightest insult or injury with blood, and all his relatives are equally bound to take up the quarrel, which probably lasts till the family of either the injurer or the injured has been exterminated. Thus the consequences that may result from the slightest quarrel are so fearful, that every Naga is ever on the watch to avoid giving any cause of offence.

The religion of the Nagas seems to be fetish worship of the lowest type. They believe in the existence of beings who have power to do them good when pleased, and to annoy and injure them when displeased, and they accordingly try to propitiate these beings. At the same time they do not appear to think that their gods have any supernatural powers of knowing what is going on, and they use various devices to cheat them into believing that the offerings made to them are more valuable than they really are.

The chief amusement of the Nagas is dancing, of which they are extremely fond. Some of their dances are very picturesque, particularly a wild war dance, in which the men, in their war-dress, and fully armed, act all the circumstances of a battle.

The dances which men and women perform together, though apparently dramatic, are not very graceful or varied, but the figures of one of the dances in which unmarried girls dance by themselves are marked by a kind of savage grace. The step in all the women's dances has some resemblance to that of the Mazurka.

Marriage is not a religious ceremony among the Nagas, and courtship is carried on by dancing. The youths of each village live in a large house together till they reach the age when they are allowed to marry, and are able to set up houses on their own account. When a young Naga is so entitled to marry, he studies the agility and strength displayed by the maidens at the village dances, but he does not seem to consider good looks as an attraction. When he has found a girl sufficiently active and strong, he enquires about her price; and if he can give the number of cows, pigs, or fowls, or the quantity of liquor demanded by the family of the girl, he makes a great feast for all the people of his village, and takes his bride home to a house which has been built by the villagers.

The houses of the Nagas are built after a fashion peculiar to themselves. One gable end fronts the street, and is raised considerably from the ground; that to the rear slopes almost down to the earth, as do eaves on either side. The houses contain two rooms, in one of which the Nagas sleep; the one in front is occupied by them during the day, and is shared with the pigs and fowls of the family. Immediately in front of each house is the burial place of the dead, who are buried in coffins made of the hollow trunks of trees, and a large stone placed over them to mark the spot.

The mode of cultivation in use among the Nagas, as well as the other hill tribes, is described below. Cloth is woven by the Naga women.

Rice is the staple food of the Nagas, but nothing that has once been alive comes amiss to them. They have been known to pick up and eat the half-rotten bodies of lizards, snakes, monkeys, and rats found lying in the jungles, and I have myself seen them eat with infinite relish grasshoppers, carpenter insects, and ground crickets.

The dress of the Nagas consists of a triangular piece of cloth tied round the waist and hanging in front, leaving the back almost bare, and I have been informed that the costume of some Naga tribes is even slighter than this, being simply the *fibula* of the Romans. I have remarked, however, that Nagas of villages near the plains have of late become very unwilling to appear in their customary dress before Europeans or Bengalis, and they are now seldom seen in the plains without a dhoti tied over the triangular "khes." The women wear a wrapper extending from below the navel to the knee, and unmarried girls wear another cloth tied over the breasts.

The Meekers resemble the Cossiahs in most respects, except that they are a singularly cowardly race. As the Cossiahs have been already described in the account of the Sylhet District, nothing need here be said of either tribe.

For a different reason, I consider that an account of the important element in the Cachar population, which is formed by the laborers in tea gardens, would be out of place here. They cannot be considered as permanent inhabitants of the District, and as there are among them natives of almost every part of Eastern India, a complete account of their manners and customs would comprise a dissertation on almost all the races of Hindostan.

RELIGION.

6. The Hindoos of the District are divided into two great sects. The Burman Cacharies and the greater number of Bengalis are devoted worshippers of Kali and the deities with whom she is connected. The remainder of the Hindoo Bengalis and the Munipoories are Veshnuvites.

The Mussulmans of Cachar are all of the Sunni sect. Of late, the Ferazi movement has spread from the Districts to the west, and made considerable progress here.

The religious systems of the various hill tribes have been noticed above.

SOIL.

7. The soil of the plains is an alluvial deposit of sand and of mixed sand and clay, and in the demarcation returns is divided into three classes, namely, baloca or sandy, matyal or mutyan, which is a rich clay soil, and doruaha or dorus, a mixture of sand and clay.

In the hills and elevated tracts, the surface soil is a rich vegetable mould, which is six or eight feet in depth in heavy forest, and more superficial in grass and bamboo jungle. The sub-soil is a yellow clayey loam, more or less mixed with ferruginous clay. The strata of the hills are composed chiefly of quartz, schist, and conglomerate.

CLIMATE.

8. The climate of Cachar is, on the whole, not unlike that of East Bengal, but the constant evaporation from the forests, with which the hill ranges are covered, and from the great marshes, keeps the atmosphere highly charged with moisture through the greater part of the year, and consequently the temperature is generally lower in Cachar than it is at the same seasons in the Districts to the West.

The year may with tolerable accuracy be divided into two seasons—the cold and the rainy. The latter may be said to commence in the beginning of April, and to last to the middle of October, in which month the rainfall is comparatively slight. There is still less rain in November. In December, January, and February there are occasional showers, but the weather is generally very dry and cold. During these months a mist often rises soon after sunset, and frequently does not disappear until 10 or 11 next day.

These fogs are sometimes very dense, and yield ample moisture for the growth of vegetation. About the end of February, stormy weather sets in, and continues through the months of March, April, and May. At first the storms are sudden, and accompanied with great electrical disturbance. There are frequently heavy falls of hailstones, varying from the size of a bullet to that of a hen's egg. There is, however, comparatively little rain at first. In April and May the thunder and hail storms are less violent, but there is frequently a much heavier rainfall. The frequency of the storms keeps the weather very cool during these months. In June and July there is less wind, but a great increase in the rainfall. In July the temperature reaches its highest point, and sometimes, when there is no rain, the

heat is very great for several days in succession. On the other hand, during the greater part of June and July, there is a constant downpour of rain, and the sun often is not seen for days; while rain like this lasts the weather is cool, and the nights are always pleasant till the beginning of August. From the end of July, however, to the middle of October, the climate of Cachar is very unpleasant. The rainfall is then comparatively slight, while the whole country is saturated with moisture, which, under the influence of the fierce rays of the sun, evaporates in the form of a steamy vapour. The nights at this time of year are intolerably hot and oppressive. Towards the middle of October the weather gets less disagreeable, and the cold weather may be said to begin in November.

There is a remarkable uniformity in the direction of the currents of air, which throughout the year are almost always North-East in the forenoon, and South-West in the afternoon.

The minimum heat marked by the thermometer is 40° F. in December and January. The maximum is 95° F. in July.

The mean average heat during the four months from November to February is 66° F. For the entire year it is about 76°4″

The following table shows the approximate rainfall for each month of the year:—

	Inches.
January	0·50
February	1·50
March	6·00
April	9·00
May	15·00
June	23·00
July	26·00
August	17·00
September	10·00
October	7·00
November	3·00
December	2·00
Total ...	120·00

PRODUCTIONS, MINERALS, &c.

9. Very little is known about the minerals of Cachar. There is a tradition that the Sunni, which falls in the Borak between Silchar and Luckipoor, used to wash down gold dust from the hills to the south, but none has been found within the memory of any man now alive.

Discoveries of what were thought to be strata of coal have been made from time to time, but they have invariably turned out to be either liquite or anthrocite.

There is a spring of petroleum on the banks of the Larung,—a stream which flows from the hills of North Cachar. I have collected some of the oil from this spring. It does not give

promise of a very great yield, and its situation in the heart of the northern hills must prove a great obstacle to its being successfully worked. A petroleum well was discovered lately on an estate belonging to the Mutual Tea Company, near the Borak river. The oil obtained from it has been tasted by a chemist in Calcutta. It does not seem to be of a high quality, but I believe that large quantities may be obtained from the spring.

Agriculture.—Agriculture in Cachar may be treated under three heads: the plough or kheti cultivation of the plains; the jume or hoe cultivation of the hill forests; and tea cultivation.

There are three crops grown of rice, which is the principal product of the plains, namely, the ous, sail or amun, and asra or ekfosli. Of these the earliest is the ous, which is sown with the first showers of April. The greater part of this crop consists of the kinds of rice called doomai and murali. A small quantity of rice called khasalo is also grown.

The land chosen for the ous dhan is for the most part of an inferior description, and above inundation level.

The doomai and murali are sown broadcast after the land has been ploughed, but the khasalo is planted out from nurseries where the seed has been sown.

From twenty-five to thirty seers of dhan are required to sow one acre with doomai or murali, and the average yield of the acre is about twelve maunds.

Twenty-five seers of khasalo dhan give seedlings sufficient to plant out one acre of ground, the yield of which would be about twenty maunds.

Although the yield of the khasalo dhan is so much greater than that of the doomai and murali, the labor of planting out the former causes it to be sparingly cultivated.

In ordinary years the ous crop is reaped in August, but when the April rains are delayed, the crop is in many places not sown till May, and then is reaped in September.

The asra dhan is sown broadcast about the same time as the ous; but it is not reaped until December and January. About thirty-seven seers of seed are required to sow one acre of asra, which yields on an average thirty maunds of dhan.

Both the ous and asra crops are very insignificant, when compared with the sail or amun, which is by far the most important crop cultivated in the plains of Cachar.

There are more than twenty-five kinds of sail dhan. The best among these are called hurinarain and kallijeeran.

The kinds of which greatest quantities are sown are the dolmag, haltimara, and khoiaree.

The sail dhan is sown in seedling beds, called *ghárrás*, which are generally situated on high land. These seedling beds on an average occupy an area equal to one-fifth of the land to be planted out from them.

The beds are ploughed up ten or twelve times before the seed is thrown in.

Twenty-five seers of seed will yield plants enough to fill an acre of land. This seed is sown in June and July. After sowing it, the cultivator begins to plough the land into which it is to be transplanted.

The plough is generally drawn by a buffalo or by a pair of bullocks, and is ruder than even the plough in ordinary use through East Bengal.

The land is turned up ten times with this plough before the seedlings are planted out in it. The same piece of land is never ploughed twice in the same day, and frequently two or more days are allowed to intervene between successive ploughings. This is done in order to allow the up-turned ground to cool, and the weeds to wither.

In July and August the land is ready for the seedlings, which are taken from the chárrás, and planted out on wet days, if possible. If there should be no rain, the fields are irrigated by throwing water from the ditches, with rude wicker shovels into drains leading to the field in which irrigation is required.

The rice is cut in December and January. The yield of the sail crops varies very much in Cachar, and it is said to have decreased greatly of late years.

In lands which have been lately cleared from jungle, the yield in favorable years is as great as forty maunds to the acre, but the average yield of all the lands in the District is certainly not more than twenty-five maunds an acre.

The following is a rough estimate of the cost of cultivating an acre of land with sail rice. Of course it is only an approximation, as there are no means of obtaining accurate figures.

The cost of ploughing the nursery is estimated at very much more than the proportion it ought to bear to the cost of ploughing the rice land. This is on account of the greater care with which the latter is ploughed, and the difficulties caused by the nature of the ground.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Cost of ploughing the nursery twelve times, at the rate of 5 annas each time	3	12	0
2.	Cost of twenty-five seers of dhan for seed	0	15	0
3.	Cost of ploughing the dhan khet ten times, at the rate of 10 annas each	6	4	0
4.	Cost of transplanting the dhan, fifteen men, at 2 annas	1	14	0
5.	Cost of reaping, ten men, at 4 annas each	2	8	0
6.	Cost of thrashing the dhan	2	8	0
	Total Rupees ...	17	13	0

If the yield per acre were forty maunds, this calculation would give a little more than 7 annas as the cost of production of each maund. But if twenty-five maunds be taken as the average yield, the cost of production would be 11 annas and 5 pie per maund, and yet dhan is now being sold at the rate of 10 annas and 8 pie per maund.

It must be remembered, however, that the cost of the labor is calculated at the rates paid in the District, and that the cultivators work on their fields for a smaller profit than would

tempt them to become hired laborers. The dhan sold is the surplus which remains after the wants of the producers have been supplied; and as in the most instances the only labor employed has been that of the producers and their families, they consider the money obtained by selling the surplus as clear gain.

One maund of dhan, when husked, gives 16 seers of rice, after the huskers have received 25 per cent. of the dhan as the price of their labor.

The cost of producing a maund of rice would therefore be Rupee 1-12-6 per maund.

The average price of rice during the last five years has been Rupees 2-8 per maund. Thus we find another anomaly in the fact that nearly six annas is lost by the producers on every maund of unhusked dhan which is sold.

The Munnipoories, who have a considerable aptitude for trade, take advantage of this, and buy from the Bengali cultivators large quantities of paddy, which they husk, and sell the rice to the imported laborers in Tea Gardens.

Next to rice the most important of Cachar-crops is sursu or mustard, which is grown sometimes in the chárrás or rice seedling beds during the cold weather, but chiefly in lands from which forest jungle has been cleared.

The chárrá sursu requires considerable cultivation, and its yield is small compared with the kheel or jungle crops.

The ground for the chárrá crops has to be ploughed eight or nine times, and harrowed as often, before it is fit to receive the seed. It is also manured with cowdung and ashes. The seed is sown in the month of November, and the pods are gathered in February and March.

There are two kinds of mustard seed grown in chárrá lands. These are called dhupi and siala. The oil yielded by the latter is of no value, and the plant is chiefly used for food. The kind called dhupi is chiefly grown. Twenty seers of seed are required to sow one acre, and the yield is about five maunds.

The kheel crop requires very little cultivation. The reed or forest jungle is cut down and burnt, and the seed thrown among the ashes after the land has been ploughed a couple of times. The crop requires no further attention until the seed is fit to be gathered. The mustard chiefly grown in the kheel cultivation is called minari, but the dhupi is also grown.

Fifteen seers of seed are sufficient to sow an acre, the yield of which is sometimes fifteen maunds.

The cost of cultivating an acre of chárrá sursu may be estimated at Rupees 12, and the value of the crop at about the same.

The profits derived by the cultivation from the kheel sursu are very much greater.

Linseed is grown during the cold weather on lands that have been under water in the rainy season.

The land is ploughed three or four times, but is not manured.

About fifteen seers are sown to the acre, which yields about five maunds of seed. Linseed sells at the rate of about Rupees 2 per maund.

Kullai is sown in September, and gathered in November. It is chiefly grown on chárrá lands, which are ploughed three times, and then sown with about fifteen seers of seed to the acre. The yield is about three maunds per acre. The price of kullai is Rupees 2-8 the maund, and the cost of production is about Rupee 1-12.

Sugarcane is grown to some extent in the north of the District, as well as in south Hilakandy. Knots of the cane are put into nurseries during March and April. They are allowed to remain in the nurseries until they germinate, and are then transplanted to beds which have been ploughed several times and manured. These beds are manured and weeded every month until the trees grow to their full size.

When the plants are about two months old, they require to be propped, and they are cut down in January or February.

The cost of cultivating the sugar plant is about Rupees 60 per acre. An acre of sugarcane yields about ten maunds of molasses, which is sold at the rate of Rupees 7-8 per maund.

Hemp is grown in a few places on the banks of rivers in Cachar. It is of two kinds—ous and sail. The ous is sown in April, and reaped in August. The sail crop is sown in November, and reaped in March. The seed is sown broadcast in ground which has been very slightly prepared for its reception.

Small quantities of jute are grown on chárrá lands. The ground is ploughed four or five times, and the seed put in during the month of April. The jute is ready for cutting in August.

Chillies and various culinary herbs are grown in the homesteads of the people for home consumption.

The principal fruit trees grown in Cachar are the supari palm, the plantain, the pineapple, the mangoe, the jack, and the bel trees. There are few cocoanut trees found in the District.

There are great varieties of cucumbers, pumpkins, melons, and other vegetables of similar classes. Many of these are of a very high quality.

Jume cultivation.—The system of agriculture which is called jumo is, I believe, peculiar to the tribes who inhabit the hills on the North-East Frontier of Bengal.

There are several points of difference in the way in which the various tribes jume, but I can only give here a general description of the system as it obtains among the Cachari Mekirs, without entering into minute details where it differs from that practised by other tribes.

The Cacharies and Nagas invariably choose bamboo jungles for their jumes. The Kookies jume on land from which they have cleared timber forest, and the Mekirs occupy both sorts of land promiscuously.

In January and February the jungle covering the hill chosen for jume is cut down, and allowed to lie on the ground until it becomes thoroughly dry.

In March the cut timber or bamboo is fired. When it has been thoroughly burnt down, the cultivator makes little holes, about six inches apart, in the ground with a kind of small dibble, called a kuar or tucha. In each of these holes a few grains of seed are thrown, and then the hole is filled with earth. Only one kind of seed is put into each hole, but different kinds of crops are grown in the same plot. Nothing more is done to the crop until it is ripe.

The principal crops grown the first year are a very fine rice, of a kind called mijara, and Indian corn. Cotton, as well as chillies, potatoes, &c., are also sown, but in small quantities.

The rice is cut in November.

In the following year a different system is followed. The stalks of the previous year's dhán are first burnt off in February; the land is then carefully cleared and slightly scratched with the kuar, and rice and sesamum seeds, mixed together, are sown broadcast. After a few days Indian corn and cotton, mixed with earth, are sown in the same land, if possible, before the early showers of spring.

The land is then kept carefully weeded until August, when the rice, which is a different sort from that sown in the previous year, is ripe for harvest. After the dhán has been cut, the sesamum grows up, and ripens in November.

The cotton is not collected until December. Besides this chief crop of mixed rice, cotton and sesamum, indigo, pumpkins, cucumbers, potatoes, chillies, and several vegetables peculiar to the hills are grown in separate plots, and tobacco and sugarcane in the land immediately adjoining the poonjies or villages.

In the third year the land is cultivated in the same way as in the second. It is generally abandoned after the third year, unless it has proved unusually fertile, when it is sometimes cultivated for another year.

Bamboo land, after it has been left fallow for five or six years, is again thought fit for jume, but timber forest is left untouched for a longer period.

It is impossible to make even a tolerably accurate calculation of the relative cost and value of the products of jume cultivation. But I give a few of the statements made to me by the people of the District, without vouching for their accuracy.

It is said that a man in the prime of life can, with some assistance from his wife, cut the jungle, and cultivate three acres of land.

The seed required to sow an acre of land in the first year is about twenty-one seers of dhán, and the yield in very good season is about thirty maunds to the acre.

The jume cultivation is, however, entirely dependent on the weather, and too much or too little rain does it irreparable injury.

In the second and third year the seed required for each acre of jume is twenty-one seers of rice, six seers of cotton, and four seers of sesamum. And a good yield would be about thirty maunds of dhán, four maunds of cotton, and a little more than two maunds of sesamum.

The value of the dhán may be taken at ten annas the maund; the price obtained by the producers for their cotton averages Rupees 3 per maund, and they get about Rupee 1-4 for their sesamum. These prices are very much below the bazaar rates; but much of the produce of the hill tribes is purchased by Bengali bepáries, who go to the poonjies to buy.

The total amount of cotton produced in the year has been roughly estimated at 30,000 maunds. Of this about 10,000 maunds are consumed by the cultivators themselves, and about 20,000 maunds sold for Rupees 60,000 to the Bengali bepáries, who re-sell it in the bazaars.

Tea Cultivation.—In February, 1855, a native of the District discovered some indigenous tea plants growing in the Cachar jungles. He informed Major Verner, who was then Superintendent, of his discovery. The fact was reported to Government in July, and about that month Mr. Williamson, of Assam, applied for forest land for the purpose of cultivating tea. In January, 1856, the Assam rules for the grant of waste lands were introduced into Cachar, and numerous applications for land were made by persons desirous of opening out tea gardens.

In the cold weather of 1855 Mr. Williamson and two other gentlemen commenced operations on three grants of forest lands. In 1856-57 there were more than twelve gardens opened, with an aggregate cultivation of about 3,000 acres. Towards the end of 1857 it was found that the supply of local labor was not sufficient to meet the wants of the increasing gardens, and laborers began to be imported from other Districts. In the season of 1858 the amount of tea produced in Cachar was 1,000 muds or 80,000 lbs.

In 1861 there were thirty-six opened gardens in Cachar, which yielded 3,400 maunds of tea. The number of laborers imported to Cachar during that year was 5,000, and sums amounting to Rupees 2,50,000 were sent up for the purposes of tea planting through the Treasury of this District. From this year we may date the commencement of the eagerness to extend opened gardens and to open new ones for purposes of speculation, which has had so ruinous an effect on tea planting in Cachar.

During the year 1862 great extensions were made in the thirty-six grants which had been commenced during the previous six seasons, and thirty-five grants were opened. The labor which could be obtained in the District failed completely to meet the demands now made on it. Exorbitant rates for clearing jungles were paid in advance to local laborers, who were frequently tempted to take advances from several employers at once, and of course failed to complete the work for which they had contracted; and before an order for the completion of the work could be obtained from the Courts, in many instances, the best part of the season was lost, and the prospects of the garden materially injured.

The demand for imported laborers brought into existence a class of men called *cooly contractors*, who engaged laborers in Calcutta, and sent them up to work on the gardens of Cachar, charging the planters a fixed rate for each cooly that left Calcutta. Of course the sole aims of these people were to send up coolies at the least possible expense, and to extract the greatest amount possible from the employers.

The result of this system was a mortality on the voyage up, which was generally described at the time as "rivalling the horrors of the middle passage."

The Government was forced to interfere, and in 1863 an Act to regulate the transport of native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This Act, which to some extent improved the conditions under which laborers were brought up, greatly increased the power which the contractors had of forcing employers to pay extravagantly for the laborers sent to Cachar.

The laborers too after they arrived in Cachar showed great dissatisfaction with their position. The mortality on many of the newly-opened gardens was very great. The pressure that was put on the managers of gardens to make their area as extensive as possible, left few of them time or means to do anything for the health or well-being of the coolies. In many cases the insufficient supply of men fit to undertake the management of the numerous gardens that were being opened, necessitated the employment of men whose character and previous occupations rendered them entirely unfit for the work they were sent to do. The result of these and other causes was that the imported laborers deserted their gardens in crowds, and in many instances died in the jungles; sometimes got out of the District, and frequently, after being imprisoned for breach of contract, refused to return to their employers.

The price of tea seed, which rose enormously in consequence of the extraordinary demand for it, was another element in the ever-increasing cost of making gardens.

While there were these great and growing difficulties, and expenses arising from the extension of tea cultivation beyond the capacities of the District, there was another cause at work which had very much to do with the failure of so many gardens which has since taken place.

Large Companies were continually being formed from one or more of the gardens which had been opened out in the District. The original owners received enormous prices for their estates; in some instances five and six times what the gardens had cost. Many of the original owners sold only genuine tea gardens which they had opened out, and stocked with plant to the best of their ability; but this was not always the case.

It has more than once happened, within my own experience, that a very much larger area of tea gardens was sold than was actually under plant. The seller had therefore to make up this area before he made over the estate. To effect this, the jungle was cut from the required area, as much of the timber, bamboos, &c., as could be cleared off in a short time was removed, and young tea plants, purchased from any one who could be induced to sell them, stuck in. It could scarcely be expected that a garden made in this way should yield a profit to the purchaser.

The over-speculation in tea continued until about the end of 1864, when there were more than 110 gardens, with an aggregate area of about 30,000 acres, planted with tea in Cachar.

Early in 1865 there were signs of a reaction, and the shares of some well-known Companies began to fall about that time. It was not until 1866, however, that the crash came. The low prices obtained for tea during that year, the fact that many of the older gardens, instead of paying dividends, did not produce enough even to pay their current expenses, and the financial pressure caused by the great failures in Bombay and London, combined to lower the market value of tea property and securities. At that time properties on which large sums had been spent were sold for nominal prices. Tea securities of all kinds ceased to be negotiable, and shareholders in Tea Companies showed as much folly now in their hurry to get out of tea as they had a few years before in their eagerness to undertake the speculation.

In the one case they invested their money without knowing or seeming to care what kind of property they were purchasing; in the other they sacrificed their property without having the slightest ground for believing that it would not ultimately become valuable.

Dr. R. B. Davidson, whose wide experience in the management of tea gardens makes his authority of great weight, has favoured me with a valuable paper on the manner in which tea is cultivated and manufactured, and upon some points connected with its present condition and prospects for the future. I could not add anything to, or improve, Dr. Davidson's paper; so I give it exactly as he has written it.

"The lands selected for growth of tea in Cachar consist chiefly of blocks of small hills (tillahs) which rise abruptly from the level of the plains to an altitude of thirty or forty feet. These on the top present a flat surface of more or less extent, while the sides have an inclination of 5° to 40° or 50°. Tea is also grown in the north of the District on high plateaus found there. Here the flat top above is cultivated, the sides being usually very steep and stony. These lands are preferable to the tillahs, as there is, when under cultivation, little loss of soil from them by waste of water during the rains, this being considerable on tillah lands, and likely eventually to interfere much with the growth of the plants. The soil found on lands of both kinds is nearly alike, consisting on the top of a layer of vegetable mould from two to six inches thick, underneath which a yellowish loam intermixed with clay exists.

"In the original state the lands were covered with jungle, this in some places consisting of a heavy tree forest intermixed with bamboos; in others of bamboos only, of the variety known as moolee, and in others of various species of grasses, the chief being sunrema and bootan. To clear this off is the first necessary step in planting out a garden. This is done by cutting it down in the months of November, December, January, and February, and burning it up when sufficiently dry. The ground cleared in this way is then hoed to a depth of 5 or 6 inches, after which it is staked off in lines at the distances at which it is proposed to plant out. These vary much in different gardens; some are planted 3 feet by 3, others 4 × 4, others 5 × 4, and a large number, especially of the older gardens, 6 × 3. The distance most generally adopted is that of 4 × 4, and this would seem to have been most successful in its result. The land staked off as described is filled in with tea plants in one of

two ways. The most common is to raise the plants first in a nursery carefully formed and cared for, so as to promote the growth of the plants to the utmost, and to transplant these out in the field during the rainy season, between the months of May and August. In this way most of the gardens in the District have been formed, and the plan, if carefully carried out, is pretty certain to be successful. The transplanting is done at the beginning of the season without earth attached to the roots; but later on, this plan cannot be considered safe, and a ball of earth should be lifted with each plant, so that the roots of the seedlings may not be disturbed. The other mode is to plant out seed at stakes in November, December, or January. Four or five seeds are placed at each stake. From these the plants appear above ground in March and April; and if a success has been obtained, the cultivation of the soil, and keeping it clear of weeds, is all that has to be looked to afterwards. Seed put out in this way has not, however, as a general rule, been successful in Cachar. Where it has been so, however, the result has generally been superior to that obtained by transplanting, as the seedlings always receive more or less of a check to their growth by the latter process. The ill-success of stake planting in this District is probably owing to its having been necessary at the time gardens were being formed to import the tea seed required from Assam. In this case it reached Cachar generally in a very much deteriorated condition, and always rather too late for successful stake planting. Now, when seed can be obtained on the spot, it is probable the results would be very different.

"The plants once in, and fairly started to grow, the planter has only to keep them clean and cultivate them properly until they reach their third season, when they are considered to be ready for plucking; that is, plants put out, say, in 1864-65 are plucked in 1867. The only thing likely to injure them up to this time is the paddle cricket, an insect which burrows in the ground during the day, and comes out in the night to gather its food, for which it prefers above all things the leaves and stems of the tea plant. The insect is very small when young, but full-grown measures an inch in length, and is then able to nip off with its formidable jaws branches and stems of one-quarter inch diameter. Its ravages commence in January, and extend to July and August, and to young gardens very much damage has sometimes been occasioned. Plants of a certain size do not, however, suffer much, the nipping to which they are subjected causing no permanent injury. When these animals show in a young garden, immediate steps should be taken to dig them out of their holes and destroy them. This is the only mode by which they can be got rid of, and it is rather an expensive process.

"The plants at the close of their second season, and every cold weather afterwards, are subjected to the operation of pruning. At first this consists simply in cutting them down to a certain stated height, varying with different planters from 12 to 24 inches; but as the plants get large and old, they require also to be thinned out by the removal of the older branches, the great object in pruning being to have a bush of moderate height, say 18 to 24 inches, through which light and air can circulate freely. The plants thus pruned begin to throw out young shoots and leaves in February or March; but it is not considered judicious to commence plucking till the former have grown to a length of 4 to 6 inches at least. When this is the case, a commencement is made, and the three upper leaves plucked off when young and tender. Some planters take a fourth leaf, but this can be manufactured only into a coarse kind of tea, which at present does not pay. The leaves which are plucked are known technically as 'the plush,' and during the manufacturing season about two full plushes are obtained each month.

"The leaves are plucked chiefly by women and children, who are paid at from half to one pice per pound for what they bring in, the rate being regulated mainly by the quantity of leaf on the trees, and the corresponding greater or less trouble in picking it. The baskets of the pluckers are usually emptied twice a day to prevent injury to the leaf from beating, which is apt to occur if this be not done.

"Brought into the tea-house, the leaf is spread out then either on the ground or on raised machans.' The thinner it can be laid out in this way the better, with the view of promoting withering of the leaf as much as possible. If this process be not carried far enough in the house during the night, the leaf is put out the following morning in the sun, and kept there till it has become soft and pliable, and has entirely lost all its former crispness. It is then fit for rolling, which is the next operation to which it is subjected. This is still performed by men, no machine, though several have been invented and tried, having as yet succeeded in accomplishing the work so well as to commend itself for universal adoption.

"The rolling is done on long tables which are covered with fine mats. Along each side of these the rollers stand. Each man takes from one to two pounds of leaf at a time, and, gathering the leaves up as near as possible into a ball with his hands, spread over and pressing upon it, rolls the whole forward as far as the stretch of his arms will admit; then gathering the leaves up with a quick motion, he draws them back again in such a manner as to avoid any unrolling. This motion is repeated over and over again with occasional intervals, when the balls are broken up to prevent the leaves sticking together until the whole mass is supposed to be sufficiently rolled. The leaves have now got more or less twist upon them, and from the expression of the juice, they are wet and sticky. In this state they are allowed to remain for a couple of hours, either spread out on mats, or, as some prefer it, made up into small cones, of the size of a breakfast tea cup. At the end of this time the leaf has assumed a brownish tinge, and is considered ready for the *karai*. This is an ordinary iron pan about two feet diameter and at half-inch thick, set in pucca work, so that heat can be applied from below. It is heated up to various temperatures, according to the views of different planters; but it is not to exceed that degree at which the hand can be allowed to touch the pan a second or two without inconvenience. The leaves are put into this, and tossed about quickly in it until they become quite warm. They are then removed, and at once subjected to a further process of rolling, similar in character, but of much shorter duration than that first described. This finished, they are once more heated in the pan, and re-rolled, after which they are immediately placed on bamboo frames over charcoal fires; and when sufficiently dried in this way, the tea is considered finished. It has afterwards only to undergo the operation of sorting to fit it for the market. This is done by passing it through sieves of various sizes, the fine leaf passing through these while the coarser remains on the top. The various kinds usually prepared in this province are, in their order of excellence, orange pekoe, pekoe, pekoe souchong, souchong, and congou. Of these the pekoe and souchong kinds should form the bulk of the produce, as it is found that the rates of labor are too high to admit of competition with Chinese teas of the lower class, these requiring just as much expense and trouble to make as the fine kinds, while their value is very small indeed.

"It is calculated that the cost for manufacture, sorting, packing, and freight to Calcutta is about 3½ annas per pound; besides which has to be added the cost of cultivation and estab-

lishment, which varies much according to the size, yield, and other circumstances of the concern ; but on an average yielding garden, these items would bring up the cost of the tea to fully 8 annas per pound. The profits of the ground lie, therefore, between this and the rate he may obtain for his produce, and as at present 10 annas per pound all round is considered a good price, it will be evident that the margin is very small. The market, however, for Indian teas will, it is to be hoped, improve, and a rise of a few annas per pound would make a great difference in the prospects of tea-planting. As yet, little attention has been paid to the probable result of the use of manures on tea lands, planters having hitherto relied entirely on the unaided efforts of Nature to produce the requisite yield of leaf.

" It would seem, however, that something in addition to these is required, if a reasonable profit is to be realized out of the enterprise, and the next few years will, in all probability, see the introduction of manures on a large scale on all tea-bearing properties. The results of some small experiment which have been made tend to show that outlay in this direction, conjoined with increased and more careful cultivation, would place tea growing most undoubtedly among the list of profitable speculations. At present the yield of tea per acre in Cachar is very difficult to estimate, as very few gardens have been accurately surveyed ; and not only are the returns of produce, which have been hitherto noted, vitiated by the uncertainty as to the actual extent of land from which it has been gathered, but the degree of fineness at which the leaf has been plucked varying at almost every garden, a generally correct average can scarcely be made. The following may, however, be taken as an approximation of the actual quantity of tea of fair quality which has been hitherto obtained, *viz.* :—

" From plants in their third season	...	...	... 80 lbs.
" " " fourth "	...	...	... 140 "
" " " fifth "	...	...	... 210 "
" " " sixth and upwards	...		... 240 "

" Many gardens, however, yield larger returns than this, and I have little doubt but that eventually plantations which are thoroughly filled in with plant, and have good soil to work upon, can, by the employment of proper means, be made to yield 400 pounds per acre. Many instances are known of small patches of plant yielding as much as 600 pounds per acre ; and as this large crop can only be due to comparative richness and adaptation of soil for tea-growing purposes, it is clearly within the powers of agricultural chemistry to supply the material in the shape of manure for the growth of the smaller quantity which is here counted upon.

" As an illustration of what can be done in this way, tea planters should look to the history of the kindred speculation of coffee-planting in Ceylon, which, from a similar position to that now occupied in the public mind by tea cultivation, in a few years rose to be regarded as a most profitable investment."

There are at present 119 gardens actually open. These belong to thirty-two Companies and twenty-two private persons.

The area actually under tea plantation is about 27,787 acres.

The out-turn of 1866-67 is 29,17,840 lbs, and that for the present year is estimated at 38,00,000 lbs.

The number of imported laborers employed on the gardens of Cachar is 19,006, to which may be added about 10,000 time-expired and local laborers.

The amount spent in Cachar in opening and cultivating tea gardens from 1856 to the end of 1866 may be estimated at Rupees 92,00,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

10. Cloth of European manufacture is imported from Calcutta; country made stuffs from Dacca and Sylhet.

Salt, dhal, kallai, cocoanuts, ghee, oil, in fact almost all articles of food except rice are imported from Naraingunge, from which place also hemp and brass and earthen vessels are brought. Pan, betelnut, and dried fish are imported from Sylhet. Ponies, cows, buffaloes, and Munipuri cloths are received from Munipur, while gongs, said to be made in Burmah, are brought down by the hill tribes for sale.

The principal export is tea. The amount of this article exported to Calcutta during last year was 29,17,840 pounds. The probable export of this year is estimated at 38,00,000 pounds. Large quantities of paddy used to be shipped to Naraingunge by return cooly boats, but the amount has decreased greatly within the last two years. Timber is exported principally to Azmireegunge in Sylhet. About 10,000 maunds of cotton are annually sent to Naraingunge, to which place large quantities of bees' wax also are exported.

Bamboos and thatching grass were formerly sent in large quantities to Sylhet, but during the last two or three years the bamboos throughout the greater part of the District have flowered, yielded seed, and died. Some years will elapse before they are re-placed by a new growth of bamboo. The death of the bamboo forests has injuriously affected the export of thatching grass, which is usually floated down the river Borak on rafts made of bamboo. The once considerable trade of ivory has also decreased. There is an inconsiderable quantity of cloth worked by Munipuries, Nagas, and Kookies exported from the District.

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF COMMERCE.

11. There is no place of great commercial importance in Cachar. The largest bazaar is Silchar or Janigunge, which supplies the District with spirits and intoxicating drugs, and where the principal cloth merchants have their shops. The other considerable bazaars are Burkhola and Udharbund, to which the hill people bring cotton and wax, which they exchange for salt and iron tools; Luckhipur, where, in addition to the traffic in cotton and wax, there is a considerable trade with Munipur in dry fish and betelnut; Sonai, which is the head-quarter for the timber trade; Sealtekh, Joynuggur, Buroibarry, and Bundukmarah. In many tea gardens bazaars are held weekly for the imported laborers employed on the estates.

MANUFACTURES.

12. There are few manufactures of importance carried on in the plains. Coarse cloths, as mentioned above, are manufactured by people of the Jogi class; but these are chiefly used by themselves and the poorer people of other castes.

The raw materials for a piece of this cloth, one and a half yard long, and one yard wide, costs the manufacturer about a Rupee; when manufactured, it is sold for about Rupees 2-4.

The kheshes worn by the Munipuri women are manufactured by themselves. A khesh is a piece of coloured cloth about two and a half yards long, and one and one-fourth yard wide. The raw material is one seer of cotton, which costs ten annas. The loom and the spinning wheel are made by the people themselves, and so is the colour used for dying.

Two seers of this colour are required to dye one khesh, and it is valued at five annas a seer. The cost of raw materials may be estimated at Rupee 1-4.

The khesh when made varies in price from Rupees 3 to Rupees 5, according to the beauty of the colour, but Rupees 3 may be taken as the real value of the article, anything higher being a fancy price, dependent not on the cost of producing the article, but upon an almost accidental superiority in colour.

It takes five days to make a khesh of this size, so that the maker may be said to earn six annas a day, which sum is partly the price of the labor of making the khesh, and partly that of the labor formerly expended in making the loom and spinning wheel.

In addition to their coloured cloths, the Munipuri women weave a kind of fine net for mosquito curtains. The price of a set of these curtains of large size and coloured is about Rupees 4. The amount of cotton required for them is two seers, worth Rupee 1-4, and half a seer of dying stuff, value about two annas, is used.

Fine curtains of this kind are not generally made in this District, but are brought in from Munipur. The coarser sorts are made here.

The purries or rugs manufactured by the Kookies vary very much in value, which depends on the weight of cotton contained in each. A purry, two and a half yards long, and containing 14 seers, sells for Rs. 20, as the value of the cotton is Rs. 8-12-0, the price of the labor employed is Rs. 11-4-0.

A rug worth Rs. 20 takes twenty days in making. The reward of the labor employed is therefore nine annas a day.

The loom is made by the Kookies themselves, and its value in labor is about Rs. 20.

There is a pretty considerable manufacture of brass vessels carried on by Munipuris near Kattigorah. The brass used by them is brought from Sylhet; it costs twelve annas per seer, and is sold, when manufactured, at the rate of Rupee 1-8 the seer. The brass vessels made by Munipuris are much valued in Cachar on account of their durability.

The boxes used for exporting tea are made in the District by sawyers who have come from the Districts to the west. The value of the wood and nails used in making a box large enough to contain one maund of tea is about Rupee 1. The box, when made, is sold for Rupee 1-8.

There is no other manufacture worthy of notice.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS, BHILS, CANALS, &c.

13. The principal river in Cachar is the Borak, which is said to have its source in the country of the Augami Nagas to the north-west of Munipur. It appears to flow in a southerly direction till it meets the Lipai at the south of Munipur. It then makes a sudden bend, and flows due north for thirty-five miles to the mouth of the Jheerie on the Munipur frontier. From this point it turns towards the west, in which direction it flows with a very winding course till it reaches Bhangah in Sylhet, where it divides itself into two streams,—the one called Surma, and the other Kooshiara.

Among the streams falling into the Borak, one of the most important is the Dhullessur, which rises in the unknown country to the south, and flows northward, watering the fertile valley of Hailakandy. About twenty five miles from its mouth, the Dhullessur has left its old bed and the whole of the drainage to the south of this point is carried to the Borak by a new channel, called the Kattakhal. There is a tradition that this change was caused by one of the old Rajahs of Cachar, who is said to have thrown a bund across the old bed of the Dhullessur, and so forced the waters to cut out a new course for themselves. However this may be, it is certain that the old bed of the river is filled up for about one mile from the commencement of the Kattakhal, and this portion is now covered with heavy timber forests. North of this bund, however, the drainage of the hills and bhils falls into the old bed of the river, and thus forms a new stream, which is still called the Dhullessur, and which falls into the Borak at Sealtekh Bazaar.

The remaining large streams are the Gogra or Ballessury, which drains the great Chatta bhil; the Sonai, said to be so called from its golden sands; the Lipai; the Jheerie; the Jatingah; and the Madura.

The largest bhil in the District is the Chatta, which may be more properly described as a collection of small bhils connected with a greater one for the centre of the whole system. The total area is about twenty square miles.

The Chatta bhil is almost dry in the cold weather, and becomes a forest of tall reed and grass jungle, occasionally varied by low hills covered with trees and by treacherous pools, in which the water is concealed under sheets of red and green mosses.

In the rainy season the bhil takes the appearance of a considerable lake, and the hills become islands, with which the surface of the water is studded.

Chains of hills surround the lake sometimes with richly wooded slopes coming down to the water edge; sometimes with the side covered with rows of tea plants, and the tops crowned with the garden buildings. The difference between this beautiful lake and the strange primæval jungle that takes its place in the cold weather is striking.

The remaining large bhils are the Bakri Howar, the Monocherra, and Koia bhils in the Hailakandy valley, the Bowalia bhil lying between the Sonai river and the Bhubon Hills, and the Kurkurria on the north of the Borak.

There are no canals of any importance.

FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WITH A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY UNDER NATIVE DYNASTIES.

14. The early history of Cachar is very little known. There do not appear to be any written records of the acts of the Rajahs, and the traditions that still exist among the people have got mixed up and overlaid with fables invented by the Brahminical flatterers of the last two Rajahs, and it is now almost impossible to separate the true Cachari story from the pseudo-Hinduism that has grown over it.

Captain Fisher, the 1st Superintendent of Cachar, who applied great industry and sagacity to an examination of the races he found on this frontier, thought that there was a great Cachari kingdom about a thousand years ago, which comprised Assam, Rungpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, and Cachar, and that its seat was at Kamrup, in Assam. He considers that the Cachari sovereigns were expelled from Kamrup before the year 1200, A. D., by the Rajahs of Cooch Behar; that the elder branch then was driven to Hirumbho or Cachar, where it maintained itself in independence till the murder of Govind Chunder in 1830, while a younger branch settled in Hill Tipperah, and founded the family, of which the present Rajah of Tipperah is the representative.

In proof of these suppositions, Captain Fisher brings forward the existence, even in his time, of many poor and proud families of Cacharies who disclaimed to labour for their subsistence, and who looked to official employment alone as a becoming source of livelihood; the number of offices attached to the Court of the Rajah of Cachar, and the nature of these offices, which was entirely inconsistent with the poverty and insignificance of the Rajahs in later times, but which seemed to point to a period when their predecessors enjoyed great power, and ruled over a wealthy kingdom. I have great hesitation in expressing my dissent from any conclusion formed by so acute and careful an observance by Captain Fisher, but I cannot help thinking that his arguments in this matter are insufficient.

There is really nothing to show that the Cachari Government existed in the form in whiche he found it for two hundred years before his time. The forms of Government, the language, the customs, and even the physical appearance of all the surrounding hill tribes, are subject to perpetual change, and there is a remarkable instance among the new Kookies of the growth, within in a few years, of a system of Government as complex, and as unsuited to the condition of the people among whom it obtains, as that which Captain Fisher describes among the Cacharies.

I am inclined to think that the Cachari Rajahs were simply the heads of a tribe in north Cachar, which became more powerful than their neighbours about the time of the decline of the Mahomedan power in Sylhet, and who were brought into contact with the Hindoos of that district, whom they allowed to settle in the plain lands that they did not require, for the people of their own tribe, who confined themselves to jume cultivation on the hills.

It would seem that this settlement began about the time of Rajah Kirtee Chundra, who lived in the end of the seventeenth century. From his time the idea of Hinduism made a steady progress among the people who surrounded the Rajahs. In 1790, Krishna Chundra and his

brother Govind Chundra made a public profession of Brahminism. They were both placed with certain ceremonies in the body of a large copper image of a cow, and thence produced as reclaimed Hindus by Bengali Brahmins, who assigned them a place as Chettries of the Raj Bungshi tribe. The Brahmins then drew up a genealogical tree, in which the origin of the house was traced to Bhim Singh, a hero of the Mohabharat, through a series of ancestors, most of whom were as fabulous as the early Scottish Kings, whose portraits are preserved at Holyrood.

The Brahmins, however, were careful to embody in this genealogy the names of any of the former chiefs of the tribe of whom tradition had preserved the memory. Among these the most prominent was Nirbhoi Narain, who seems to have been the chieftain who founded the family, and introduced order and religious notions among the tribe.

He is said to have invented the worship of Ron Chundi, an angry female divinity or demon who is preserved in the form, it is believed, of a sword in the dwelling of the widow of the late Rajah.

The safety of the District is supposed to depend on the presence and good-will of Ron Chundi, and this belief is held by the Bengali inhabitants of the District, as well as by the Cacharies.

There is no means of fixing the date of Nirbhoi Narain's reign, but I am inclined to think that it was not earlier than the latter half of the seventeenth century.

His successors appear to have been engaged in perpetual contests with the neighbouring chiefs of Jyntcah, but there is nothing worthy of note told by tradition of these contests.

In 1762, a detachment of five companies, commanded by Mr. Verelst, marched from Chittagong, under the Tipperah Hills, through the southern part of Sylhet into Cachar, where they remained nearly a year, encamping at Kaspur, then the capital and residence of Rajah Hurris Chundra.

This party had been sent under a treaty concluded with the Chief of Chittagong to restore Rajah Joy Singh of Munipur, who had been expelled from his country by the Burmese.

They were prevented, by the difficulty of the country, from proceeding further than Kaspur, and were recalled in 1763 to assist in the war against Kasim Ali Khan.

This expedition is the first event in the history of Cachar of which the date can be fixed with even an approach to accuracy.

Rajah Hurris Chundra is stated to have professed the old religion of the Cacharies. His sons Krishna Chundra and Govind Chundra became professed Hindoos about 1790, as mentioned above.

Krishna Chundra succeeded his father in 1778, and ruled thirty-seven years, dying in 1815, when he was succeeded by his brother Govind Chundra.

Some years before the death of Krishna Chunder, an event took place which was the first in a series of circumstances that resulted in the downfal of the Cachar dynasty and the almost total ruin of the people, and the effects of which are felt to the present day.

In the year 1809, Modhoo Chundro, the Rajah of Munipur, was driven out by his brothers Chorjeet and Marjeet, and took refuge with Krishno Chunder, the Rajah of Cachar. Krishno Chunder gave him 500 soldiers, with the help of whom Modhoo Chundro tried to recover Munipur, but he lost his life in the attempt. Some time after this, the brothers Chorjeet and Marjeet fell out. Marjeet was defeated, and fled to Cachar, bringing with him a chesnut hookey pony, which was supposed to be the best ever seen in Munipur. Govind Chundra, the brother to the Cachar Rajah, took a fancy to this pony, and offered Marjeet any price he liked to name for it. Marjeet refused to sell, upon which Govind Chundra took the pony from him by force. Upon this Marjeet went to Ava, and implored the assistance of the Burmese King to restore him to the guddi of Munipur, and to avenge the injury he had suffered at the hands of the Cachar Raj Putra.

The aid which he sought was granted; he re-entered Munipur, and drove Chorjeet with his younger brother Ghumbir into Cachar. Marjeet then demanded the restoration of his pony from Govind Chundra, who had in the meantime succeeded Krishna Chundra on the Cachar guddi. The Rajah was either unable or unwilling to give up the pony, and Marjeet with his Burmese allies marched into Cachar, plundered the country, burnt Govind Chundra's residence at Kaspur, and obliged him to take refuge in the British District of Sylhet.

But while Marjeet was thus taking revenge for the loss of his hockey pony, his allies, the Burmese, had taken possession of his own country of Munipur, and refused to allow him to return.

Marjeet was then compelled to make friends with his exiled brothers Chorjeet and Ghumbir Sing, who had collected a powerful party in Cachar, and the three brothers divided the province amongst themselves.

Meanwhile Govind Chundra, the exiled Rajah of Cachar, was intriguing at once with the British Government and the Burmese to obtain help to turn out the three Munipuris, and to recover possession of Cachar.

The Burmese, on his solicitation, did invade Cachar, and drove out the three Munipuris, but they then refused to restore Govind Chundra. He then fell back on the British, who had just declared war against the Burmese in 1824. It was resolved to give him the aid which he sought, and Mr. D. Scott, the Governor-General's Agent for Assam, undertook a series of operations against the Burmese, which resulted in their expulsion from Cachar and Munipur in 1826.

Cachar was then restored to Govind Chundra by treaty, and Ghumbir Sing, who had aided the British in their contest with the Burmese, was placed on the Munipur guddi.

The remainder of the life of Govind Chundra was spent in contests with one of his servants, Tula Ram Senaputtee, who revolted and established an independent chieftainship

in north Cachar, and intrigues against the Munipur Rajah, Ghumbir Sing, who at last got him assassinated in his house at Huriteekur in 1830.

As Govind Chundra had no legitimate child, Cachar, on his death, lapsed to the British Government under the provisions of the treaty of 1826, and Captain Fisher, who at the time was engaged in the survey of Sylhet, was sent to take possession of this province. Captain Fisher administered the affairs of Cachar for about three years under the control of the Agent for the Governor-General for Assam. In 1833 the District was put under the control of the Commissioner of Dacca, and Captain Fisher was made Magistrate and Collector with the title of Superintendent.

Since the annexation of the District, few events worthy of note have occurred. In 1834, Ghumbir Sing, the Rajah of Munipur, died. His son Kirtee Chundro was driven into Cachar by the Senaputtee Nursing, who ruled Munipur as long as he lived. On his death, in 1850, his brother Debindro Sing tried to obtain possession of Munipur, but he failed, and Kirtee Chundro, the son of Ghumbir, was declared Rajah. He still holds Munipur, and is in alliance with the British Government. Nearly every year, however, some one of the descendants of Nursing or of Bhuggio Chundro collects a party of Munipuris in Sylhet and Cachar, and makes an attempt to overturn Kirtee Chundro. Hitherto, all these attempts have been defeated with the assistance of British troops sent to oppose the rebels.

In 1857, a party of mutinous sepoys, consisting of three companies of the 34th Regiment N. I., made their way from Chittagong, where they had been stationed, through Tipperah and Sylhet, into Cachar. At Latoo, in Sylhet, on the 18th December, 1857, they had an action with our sepoys, in which Major Byng, who commanded the Sylhet Light Infantry, was killed. The mutineers were, however, defeated, and two hundred of them attempted to force their way through the hills of Cachar into Munipur. They were closely pursued by our troops, who successfully engaged with them at Mohunpoor in Hailakandy. The mutineers, however, were able to make their way to Binnakandy, not far from Luckipoor, on the Borak, where they were joined by some Munipuris. On the 12th January, 1858, our troops overtook the combined party at Binnakandy, and completely dispersed them.

The mutineers, after the affair at Binnakandy, took refuge in the jungles, but the greater number of them appear to have been hunted up and killed by the Kookies, who received a reward for each sepoy whose head they produced.

In 1853, Mr. J. M. Mills, Judge of the Sudder Court, was deputed to Cachar, and made an elaborate report on the affairs of the District. Mr. Mills recommended many changes in the administration of the province, none of which seem to have been carried out.

In 1858-59, Mr. W. J. Allen, of the Board of Revenue, visited Cherrapoonjee, and drew up a report on Cachar.

The revenue regulations of 1793 have not been introduced into the District, which is temporarily settled, but it is under the same Criminal and Civil Law as the rest of Bengal.

The Deputy Commissioner, as the Officer in charge of the District is now designated, is Magistrate and Collector of the District; and on the introduction of the Penal and Criminal

Procedure Codes in 1862, he was also vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. He exercises also political powers over the tribes on the frontier.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICT AND LANDED TENURES.

15. Under the Rajah of Cachar the land of the District was held by corporations called Rajs, which were again sub-divided into "Khels." Each member of a Khel was responsible for the whole revenue of the Khel, and each Khel was liable for any default made by the other Khels contained in the same Raj. At the same time the share of the defaulter was taken from him and divided among his co-sharers.

The tenure in which the greater part of the land in Cachar is held is merely a modification of this system. The words "Raj" and "Khel" have disappeared, it is true; but it is still easy to trace the ideas which these words represented through every part of the revenue system of the District, and still more in the ideas held by the people themselves of their relations and obligations to Government.

The greater portion of the settled land of Cachar, exclusive of that granted to Europeans for the purpose of cultivating tea, was leased in 1859-60, for twenty years, to corporations, each of which received the land contained in one pottah. The members of those corporations, or, as they are locally called, "the sharers in a pottah," were not necessarily related to each other. Frequently they were not of the same caste, tribe, or religion. Generally, the sole bond of union amongst them was the fact that they held in common a certain portion of land, for the revenue of which they were jointly and severally liable. As the land was originally leased to the holders in a corporate capacity, the Collector has always refused to recognize any separation of the shares in each pottah.

The leases for these pottahs will expire in 1879, but it is understood that the land will then be re-granted to the occupants on reasonable terms.

Each lease contains a clause which provides that the Government shall have the right to cancel the lease and to resume, without giving compensation, the land or any portion of it required for public purposes previous to the year 1879.

This clause has not been made use of, and land required for public purposes is always taken up under Act VI of 1857.

All leases granted between 1859 to 1864 were made to terminate in 1879; but in the year 1864 a new system of cultivation leases was introduced with the sanction of the Government of Bengal in letter No. 4036T., dated 7th October, 1864.

Since then all leases are made for thirty years, commencing from the year in which they are executed. The land under these leases is granted for three years rent-free; for the next five years one rate is to be charged, for the five years following two rates, for the third term of five years four rates, and for the remaining period of twelve years eight rates. The "rate," which is the unit of this calculation, has been fixed by the Board of Revenue at three annas per acre.

The greater part of the land taken up for tea cultivation was granted under the rules for the grant of waste land in Assam issued on the 23rd October, 1854, which I here quote, as they are not contained in Hume's Manual.

"*Rule I.*—Applications for grants of waste lands in Assam shall be made to the Collector, who will enter them in a register to be kept for that purpose in his Office, and, after advertising them for one week at his Office, will submit them, through the Commissioner, for the orders of the Board of Revenue. Should there be more than one application for the same grant, it shall be put up to sale after a further advertisement of fifteen days, and the application of the highest bidder shall be submitted as above provided.

"*Rule II.*—Every applicant for a grant of waste lands shall place in deposit with the Collector a sum of money sufficient to provide for a proper survey by a Compass Ameen of the boundaries of the grant, and a copy of the plan of this survey shall be entered in the Collector's Register for the effectual prevention of future disputes.

"*Rule III.*—No grant shall be for less than 500 acres of forest or grass waste, which will be granted on the same terms.

"*Rule IV.*—One-fourth of the grant to be exempted from assessment in perpetuity for the site of houses, tanks, roads, embankments, &c., but not so as to be separable from the rest of the grant, or exempt from liability on account of the proportion of the grant subject to assessment.

"*Rule V.*—The other three-fourths of the grant to be also rent-free for fifteen years, after which it shall be assessed at three annas per acre for ten years, and for seventy-four years at six annas per acre, the whole term being fixed for ninety-nine years.

"*Rule VI.*—After the ninety-ninth year, the grant shall be liable to survey and re-settlement, and to such moderate assessment as may seem proper to the Government of the day, the proprietary right in the grant and the right of engagement with Government remaining to the grantee, his heirs, executors, or assigns, under the conditions generally applicable to the owners of estates not permanently settled; and revenue equal to the amount annually paid from the fifty-first to the ninety-ninth year shall be paid annually by the grantee, his heirs, executors, or assigns, until such survey and re-settlement or re-assessment as is described above be effected.

"*Rule VII.*—One-eighth of the grant shall be cleared and rendered fit for cultivation by the expiration of the fifth year, from the—18—; one-fourth by the expiration of the tenth year, from the—18—; one-half by the expiration of the twentieth year, from the—18—; and three-fourths by the expiration of the thirtieth year, from the—18—; on failure of all or any of these conditions (the fact of which failure shall, after local enquiry conducted by the Collector or other Officer, be finally determined by the Board of Revenue,) the entire grant shall be resumed, and the grantee shall forfeit all right and interest in the lands, both those which may be yet uncleared, and those which may have been cleared and brought into cultivation.

" *Rule VIII.*—Grants for hill forests shall be made on special terms, to be agreed upon in each case with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

" *Rule IX.*—With a view to the due registration of all transfers and changes in the proprietorship of grants, no claims to the proprietary right in the lands or the rent of a grant will be recognized as valid, unless on proof of the registry of the claimant's name as proprietor on the Collector's books.

" *Rule X.*—The local Officers will consider themselves empowered to grant lands to actual cultivators on such terms as may be current in each District, without any reference to these Rules."

These rules were cancelled by Section 23 of the rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands issued by notification of Government of Bengal on the 30th August, 1862. Since then lands for tea have been either purchased in fee-simple, or taken up under the cultivation rules current in the District.

RULES OF ASSESSMENT.

16. At the time of the re-settlement of the District in 1859, the land was divided into two classes, which Major Stewart termed " Awál" or first class, and " Dowam" or second class. The difference between the yearly value of these lands was estimated at eight annas per hál or koolba of nearly 5 acres. These lands were then assessed according to their situation, their distance from navigable rivers, and their exposure to the ravages of wild beasts. The Awál lands on the banks of the Borak were assessed at Rs. 3-8 per koolba, while the Dowam on a corresponding position were rated at Rs. 3. The first and second class lands not immediately adjoining the Borak, but near the banks of small streams, were rated at Rs. 3 and 2-8 respectively. Those inland were assessed at Rs. 2-8 and 2, while the lands immediately under the hills only paid Rs. 2 and 1-8. Some of the lands previously settled are rated as low as Rupee 1 per hál.

The new cultivation leases do not take into account any differences in the nature or situation of the lands leased; but, as mentioned above, all lands taken under this tenure are rent-free for three years. They then pay three annas per acre for five years; six annas for the next five years; twelve annas for the next five years; and Re. 1-8 for the remaining twelve years.

Lands taken up under the old Assam Rules pay no rent for one-fourth of their acreages during the whole of the term of ninety-nine years. The remainder is held rent-free for fifteen years, and pays for the next ten years at three annas per acre per annum, and for the remaining seventy-four years at six annas.

The people belonging to the hill tribes pay no revenue to Government for their jume cultivation of khas lands, but in lieu they pay a tax of a rupee per annum for each house.

LOCAL LAND MEASURE.

17. The háth or cubit is the unit of the local land measure, and is a very minute fraction, less than 18¾ inches in length; but the null of 16 háths or cubits is the standard in use for measurements, and measures 24 feet and 11½ inches.

A wooden rod of this standard length is preserved for reference in the Collector's Office. The háth or cubit, the sixteenth part of a null, is therefore exactly 18·74225 inches or $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of an inch, less than 18¾ inches.

All field measurements are made with the null as follows :—

1 Square Null = 1 Jait.	28 ditto do. = 1 Kyár.
7 ditto do. = 1 Páo.	336 ditto do. = 1 Koolba.

The local land measures are given below, but the dhoolee, duntee, krant, cowrie, and gundah being very minute, from half a square inch to less than 2 square feet, are practically unknown or disregarded, and are merely retained in computations of Amcens in lieu of fractions and decimals.

7 Dhoolees = 1 Duntee.	4 Puns = 1 Rek.
6 Duntees = 1 Krant.	4 Reks = 1 Jait.
3 Krants = 1 Cowrie.	7 Jaits = 1 Páo.
4 Cowries = 1 Gundah.	4 Páos = 1 Kyár.
20 Gundahs = 1 Pun.	12 Kyárs = 1 Koolba.

The koolba is the highest denomination of area in use in the District, and the following polymetrical table shows the value in square yards of the various local land measures from a pun to a koolba.

Square yards.	Pun.	Rek.	Jait.	Páo.	Kyár.	Koolba.
4·3366 =	1					
17·3466 =	4 =	1				
69·3866 =	16 =	4 =	1			
485·7061 =	112 =	28 =	7 =	1		
1942·8244 =	448 =	112 =	28 =	4 =	1	
23313·8929 =	5376 =	1344 =	336 =	48 =	12 =	1

* The koolba is equal to—

Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Sqr. Yards.	Sqr. Feet.	Sqr. Inches.
4	3	10	21	3	77

The table appended gives the equivalent of the different local land measures in acres, roods, poles, and decimals of a pole, and the example given in the table illustrates its use.

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* Lieut. Thuillier, Revenue Surveyor, notes in his Maps of Cachar that the Koolba is equal to 23,313·89 square yards or 4 acres, 3 roods, 10 poles, 21 square yards, and 77 square inches. The defect of 3 square feet, compared with the value given above, is evidently a clerical error.

NUMBER OF ESTATES IN THE DISTRICT RENT ROLLS.

18. The number of rent-paying estates on the District Roll is 7,765, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,35,009. To these estates must be added eighty others, granted on cultivation leases within the last three years, which have not yet become rent-paying, and 153 tea estates taken up under the old Assam Rules. The maximum revenue of all the Assam rule estates will be Rs. 1,20,518-9-1.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

19. There are no Government estates in the District of the kind mentioned in this heading.

LAKHIRAJ TENURE.

20. The lakhiraj estates of Cachar are of five kinds :—

1. Debuttee, that is given to defray the expenses of the worship of a divinity. There are six estates of this kind containing an area of 7 acres and 13 perches.

2. Burmootter, which is land granted to Brahmins for their support. There are 65 Burmootter estates, the local area of which is 551 acres 2 roods and 19 poles.

3. Pirutter or Choragi, given for the purpose of keeping up the tombs of Mussalman saints. There is one estate amounting to 14 acres 1 rood and 24 perches.

4. Buksha, which is land granted by the Rajah as a reward for personal service, and also by our Government, after the annexation of the country, to some of the Rajah's adherents.

The number of Buksha estates on the roll is 166, containing 1,153 acres 3 roods and 16 perches.

The total area of the lakhiraj estates is 1,726 acres 3 roods and 32 perches, of which 1,000 acres may be estimated to be under cultivation. All these estates may be valued at Rs. 57,475.

5. Estates purchased under the fee-simple rules, or commuted to fee-simple from the old Assam tenure; there are 44 of these containing an area of 76,667 acres. The total amount of what has been already paid, and of what remains due to Government on account of these lands is Rs. 1,98,161-8-0.

MODE OF COLLECTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT REVENUES.

21. The revenue is collected through three tushils, one of which is at Silchar, one at Hailakandy, and one at Kattigorah. All persons paying an annual jumma of Rs. 50 and upwards can pay their revenue direct into the Silchar Treasury, and all landholders whose revenue is less than Rs. 50 pay at the tushil under which their land is situated. The yearly revenue is paid in three instalments, and the latest dates of payment are the 31st July, 31st October, and 31st January. If the revenue be not paid on these dates, a notice is issued by the tushildar on the 1st of the following month, calling on the shareholders in the defaulting

pottahs to attend immediately with their rents. Should they not attend, their moveable property is seized; and if payment be not made within seven days, the property is sold by auction. If the rent be not realized by the sale of the moveable property of the defaulters, the land may be put up to auction, and sold under Regulation VII of 1799 and Act XXXVIII of 1835.

RESUMPTION PROCEEDINGS.

21*a*. There have been no resumption proceedings under Regulation III of, 1,828, or Regulation II of 1819, in Cachar. But there is a curious custom introduced, it is said, by Major Lyons, a former Superintendent, according to which lakhiraj land, when alienated by the representatives of the original grantee, is assessed.

I cannot find any authority for this practice.

About 200 acres of land, granted rent-free by the old Rajahs of Cachar, have been assessed in this manner, and now pay a revenue of Rupees 109-8.

JUDICIAL SUB-DIVISIONS, &c.

22. The Government of India has lately sanctioned the establishment of a Sub-Division at Hailakandy, but the Sub-Divisional buildings have not yet been erected, and no Officer has been appointed. The proposed boundaries are—

East—Jallingah River.

West—The boundary line between Sylhet and Cachar, along the Sorrispore range of hills.

North—Borak River.

South—The southern boundary of the District of Cachar.

It will contain one Police Station, that of Hailakandy, together with the outpost of Polloicherra. Its area will be about 476 square miles, with a population of about 50,000.

NEW POLICE STATIONS AND OUT-STATIONS.

23. There are four stations of the new Police in South Cachar. The Sudder Thannah, which has under its jurisdiction an area of 423 square miles, and a population of about 51,000, is situated at Silchar.

The area and population of the Hailakandy Station has been given above.

The distance of Hailakandy from Silchar is a little more than twenty-three miles.

The Kattigorah Station has an area of 252 square miles, and a population of about 30,000. It is eighteen miles distant from head-quarters.

Luckhipore has an area of 349 square miles, and a population of about 21,000. Luckhipore Police Station is sixteen miles from Silchar.

There is also a station at Assaloo and one in Sankur; places which have been lately transferred to south Cachar. They were previously in the sub-division of north Cachar in the District of Nowgong.

It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the area and population of these stations.

Besides the regular Police Stations, there are seven outposts placed to protect the frontier from the incursions of savage tribes.

A table showing the names of those outposts, with the force kept up at them, and their relative distances from Silchar, is given in the Appendix.

There are also two guards kept from October to June at Jheerieghat and Godamghat, on the Munipur frontier, for the purpose of checking the attacks upon Munipur which have been frequently made by Munipuris from Cachar.

EDUCATION.

24. There are seven schools in the District, each of which is either wholly or partially supported by grants from Government.

The school at the station of Silchar is supported partly by local subscriptions and fees, and partly by a grant-in-aid. Of late, many subscriptions have fallen into arrears, and some of the original subscribers have withdrawn their subscriptions. There are 113 boys on the roll, who are taught English and Bengali by four English Masters and two Pundits.

This school, as well as all the other schools in Cachar, was set on foot by the exertions of the Revd. W. Pryse, a Missionary belonging to the Welsh Presbyterian body, and is managed by a Secretary and Committee.

At Kattigorah there is also a school, in which both English and Bengali are taught. There are 30 boys on the roll of this school, which is supported by local subscriptions and fees, supplemented by a grant-in-aid.

At Luckhipore there is a school partially supported by Government, in which Bengali only is taught to 30 boys.

The following schools are entirely supported by Government grants:—

The Burkhola School.
The Autho Para Kookie School.
The Krishnapur School.
The Kharihpar School.

A statement showing the relative numbers of the various races by whom these schools are attended, and the amount of subscriptions and of fees, is given in the Appendix.

There are no girls' schools in Cachar.

DISPENSARIES, &c.

25. A Dispensary and Charitable Hospital were established at Silchar in the year 1864. It was intended that the hospital should be supported by local subscriptions, but a merely nominal amount has been realized in this way, and practically the institution is supported by Government.

The hospital building was blown down during the spring of this year, and a new one is now being built on a piece of land purchased by Government with a grant from the imported labor fund.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

26. Ranee Dubaugdee, the sole surviving widow of Govind Chundra, the last Rajah of Cachar, receives a pension of Rupees 50 monthly from Government.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

27. In 1858 a road was made from Banskandy, about eight miles to the west of Silchar, to the Jheerie river on the eastern boundary of the District, and thence to Munipur. The portion between Silchar and Banskandy was made by Major Stewart in 1864. This road from Silchar to the Jheerie river is now under the charge of the Public Works Department.

A road from Sylhet to Cachar was commenced by the Public Works Department in 1864. Some of the earth-work of this road has been finished, and it is hoped that the whole of the embankment will be completed by the end of next cold season.

A road from Panchgram, near the mouth of the Dhullessur, to Hailakandy Thannah, was commenced last cold season, and some progress has been made with the embankment. This road will probably be finished this year.

There are six roads under the management of the Ferry Fund Committee. The Burkhola road leads from Silchar to the Burkhola bazar. It is nine miles in length, and is partially bridged.

The Durganuggur road, from Silchar to the Udharbund bazar, is six and three-quarter miles in length.

The Tarapur road leads from Banskandy, on the imperial road to Munipur, to the tea garden of Tarapur.

The above roads are north of the Borak. South of this river are the Nugdirgram road, fifteen miles long, which passes through the Sonaimookh bazar, and extends to the village of Nugdirgram; the Chatta Howar road, which runs east of the Chatta Bhil to the garden of Jalingah, and is fifteen miles in length; and in south Hailakandy the Kattakhal road, six and three-quarter miles, running along the bank of the Kattakhal river from Jaffirbund bazar to Rupa Chera.

The Ferry Fund Committee proposes to make a road, sixteen miles in length, from the termination of the Chatta Howar road, through the Tellain hills at Dwarbund, to Bundukmarah on the Kattakhal, and thence to the Thannah at Hailakandy.

Another road from the Sonaimookh bazar along the Bowalia Bhil to Hatticoorie tea garden, and thence to Luckipore, is also in contemplation. This road will be about ten miles in length.

Both roads will be made this year if funds can be obtained.

In addition to the above roads, there are several bridle-paths made by the managers of tea estates for the use of their gardens.

The principal of these is the Appin and Kookiecherra road, which is about sixteen miles long, and leads from the gardens of the Bengal Company through the gardens of Koia, Appin, and Kattacherra to the garden of Kookiecherra.

There are no canals on which tolls are levied.

PUBLIC OFFICES AND BUILDINGS.

28. The masonry buildings occupied by Government, for which rent is not paid, are—

The Magistrate's Cutcherry.
The Sudder Moonsiff's do.
Treasury and Record Office.

A new Cutcherry, intended to accommodate all the offices, was commenced by the Public Works Department in 1863, but is not yet finished.

The Jail consists of a brick wall enclosing a collection of mat sheds, in which the prisoners live. The following offices are mere mat huts :—

Police Station at Silchar.
Police Station at Hailakandy.
Police Station at Kattigorah.
Police Station at Luckhipur.
Tushil Station at Silchar.
Tushil Station at Kattigorah.
Tushil Station at Hailakandy.
Telegraph Office.
Post Office.
Sealtekh Moonsiff's Office.

Besides the above, a small bungalow, belonging to Major R. Stewart, is rented for Rs. 30 per mensem, and is used as an additional Cutcherry.

When the offices are removed to the new Cutcherry, it is proposed to convert into a circuit-house the Cutcherry now occupied by the Magistrate.

STAGING BUNGALOWS

29. There are no staging bungalows in the District

RATES OF LABOR

30 The rate of cooly hire varies from five annas to eight annas per diem, and sometimes it is almost impossible to get laborers even at the latter rate

Boats are very scarce in the District. A few may be had at the following rates —

		Rs	A	P.
For boat of 100 maunds —	Hire of boat per month	7	8	0
	Wages of manjees at, annas 6 per diem	11	4	0
	Ditto of mallas, at annas 5 per diem	28	2	0
	Total hire, Rs.	46	14	0
Ditto of 200 maunds —	Hire of boat ...	12	0	0
	Wages of manjees	11	4	0
	Ditto of mallas	37	8	0
	Total per month, Rs.	60	12	0
Ditto of 300 maunds —	Hire of boat . . .	18	0	0
	Wages of manjees	11	4	0
	Ditto of mallas . . .	46	14	0
	Total Rs. .	76	2	0
Ditto of 400 maunds —	Hire of boat ...	22	0	0
	Wages of manjees .	11	4	0
	Ditto of mallas .	56	4	0
	Total Rs ...	89	8	0
Ditto of 500 maunds —	Hire of boat . . .	25	0	0
	Wages of manjees	11	4	0
	Ditto of mallas	75	0	0
	Total Rs. ..	111	4	0

Boats above 500 maunds in tonnage cannot be had in Cachar.

The rate of elephant hire is Rupees 5 per diem Elephants are used for draught, scarcely ever for carriage

Ponies are not used for carriage in the District. There are no bearers.

LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

31 The unit of weight, as in most parts of Bengal, is the tolah or rupee of 180 grains troy The tolah, and its sub-divisions of mashas, ruttees, and dhans are chiefly used by

goldsmiths for weighing precious metals, and also to express their valuation by assay. The following Table shows the different weights in use, and their equivalents in troy weights :—

			English Troy Weights.			
			lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grains.
4 Dhans	= 1 Ruttee	=	0	0	0	1¾
4 Ruttees	= 1 Masha	=	0	0	0	15
12 Mashas	= 1 Tolah	=	0	0	7	12
5 Tolahs	= 1 Chattack	=	0	1	17	12
4 Chattacks	= 1 Pao	=	0	7	10	0
4 Paos	= 1 Seer	=	2	6	0	0
40 Seers	= 1 Maund	=	100	0	0	0

The seer of eighty tolahs is the standard, and in use for every article sold by weight in retail business.

The only measure in use is a kattee, which is an oval basket roughly stated to be sixteen ungoolees or fingers' breadth measured round the oval, from one side along the bottom of the basket up the other side; and twelve ungoolees in diameter at top. The kattee measures, though dependent on the ungoolee or finger's breadth, do not noticeably vary in its size in different parts of the District, and it is in very general use in the villages and bazaars for measuring rice, paddy, oilseeds, and grain of all kinds, which are usually sold by measure, and not by weight.

The kattee contains 2 seers and 2 chattacks, or 5lbs. and 3¾ oz. troy weight; and 20 kattees make a maund of measure equal to 106lbs. 3 oz. The smaller measures are subdivisions of the kattee, and are expressed in fractions of ¼, ½, and ¾ kattees.

PLACES WHERE ELEPHANTS ARE CAPTURED, &c.

32. There are four places where elephants are caught: Panisagor and Nichintpur, in the south of the District, and north Jelalpore and Baladhun to the north. The two former are very much better than the latter.

The right of capturing elephants in these places was formerly leased to the natives of the District; but this was discontinued under the orders of Government of India, No. 1360, dated 30th November, 1865, and the elephant fields are now strictly preserved.

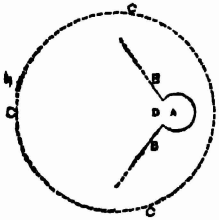
There is a very interesting description of the manner in which elephants are caught in this frontier in Major Stewart's notes, to which I have before so often referred.

As this account is the best I have ever seen of this system of capture, I give it in full.

" The cold season is chosen for the operations, which are called kheddah.

" A band of four or five hundred men, distributed into parties, each with a leader, is required for the purpose. Five or six experienced hunters precede this body by a day's journey, and make their way into the jungles in search of footmarks. When they come upon these evidences of the near existence of a herd, a message is sent to the main body, who silently

approach and surround the herd, enclosing it within a line of sentries, in a circle, some ten or twelve miles in circumference. It is necessary that the ground on which the animals are surrounded be as regular as possible, for which purpose, should the place where the elephants are first met with be hilly or uneven, they are made to shift their position by slight alarms, and the blowing of a reed instrument like a fife, and are thus moved on until a proper place is reached for surrounding them. The circumjacent jungle is then cleared for a few yards all round this huge circle, and a slight fence of boughs and bamboos erected along the entire circumference. This fence is by no means strong enough to resist a charge of the elephants, but is intended merely to present an obstacle to their eyes, should they venture near it, and contemplate departure. Fires are then lighted round the enclosure, at which the sentries sit and watch night and day. Should the animals endeavour to make a rush past, the men close in towards the point of their charge, and drive them back with discharges of blank ammunition.



Enclosed thus on all sides, they retreat towards the centre of the circle, which is far enough removed from the sides to let them remain undisturbed. A strong stockade (A) is then built, of about five acres in area. Within the large circle, but upon its circumference, huge timbers, fifteen to twenty feet above the ground, are planted close to each other to form it, and care is taken that it shall enclose a number of large trees to which the captured elephants may be subsequently tethered. Within the palisades a ditch is dug all round, save at the doorway (D), which faces towards the centre of the large enclosure, and is about twelve feet broad. The counterscarp of the ditch, which is six feet in depth, is made perpendicular, and the scarp slopes inward, the earth being thrown into the interior. Care is taken to cover the ditch and the newly-turned earth with boughs and leaves, for there is nothing that the wild elephant distrusts so much as fresh soil. Two lines of strong palisades (B B) are then built, one from either door post, stretching out into the enclosure (C C C), widening as they extend; they are carried on for several hundred yards, and their extremities are lengthened by lighter fences. A strong portcullis having been erected at the doorway, the trap is prepared, and the sentries round the large enclosure close in towards the gate, with shouts, and yells, and discharges of firearms. The elephants are driven within the two lines of palisades, and proceed along them as they narrow, until they enter the stockade, when the portcullis falls, and the whole herd, sometimes to the number of two hundred, is secured. The frantic commotion into which these huge monsters throw themselves when they become conscious of their position, is described as something really terrible. They shriek, and trumpet, and roar, stamp upon the ground, and throw themselves down on it with the greatest violence. There is a visible vibration of the ground for a hundred yards round the stockade from the collective weight of their tread in their transports of fury. Several become victims to their own passion, and die of rage, or of injuries inflicted on themselves or one another in their paroxysms. In the course of a day or two, their fury becomes to a certain degree spent, and they regain a little tranquillity. Trained elephants, called koonkies, are now employed, for the purpose of tying the wild ones to the trees within the stockade. Three or four of these are admitted within the palisades, each with a rider on its neck armed with a long spear. They approach the animal first selected, and surround him, wedging him in tightly between their bodies, so that he can neither stir

foot nor trunk. One of the mahouts then slips off his seat, and makes fast the hind legs to an adjacent tree, and in this manner, one after the other, the whole herd is tied up. The stockade is then broken down, and the newly-caught elephants walked of by degrees, each between two koonkies, who prevent their being obstreperous, by beating them with their trunks.

" Besides this wholesale method of capturing elephants, there is a way of noosing them, which was much practised in Cachar before the Government prohibition came out. A trained elephant, with two men on its back armed with spears, and provided with a stout rope, one end of which is attached to their own elephant, and the other formed into a noose, boldly enter into the midst of a herd, and throw the noose over the head of any elephant who may approach near enough to them. But the chances are much against catching him, and the experiment has to be repeated ten or twelve times before one is secured. Wild elephants are also caught by the administration of drugs.

" A female decoy is let loose in the jungle, and attaches to herself a male, who deserts the herd in pursuit of her. Their position in the forest is marked, and the neighbourhood is baited with dainty bits of sugarcane and plaintain pith, into which an intoxicating drug has been introduced. The animal eating it becomes quite drunk and unconscious, and finds himself, on recovery, made fast to a tree.

CATTLE, POULTRY, WILD ANIMALS, &c.

38. The ponies in use in Cachar are brought from Burmah and Munipur. The Burmah ponies are usually twelve and a half hands high, with high withers and broad loins, and up to a great weight. They are frequently cow-backed, and are very apt to shy, owing to defective sight, which is the prevailing defect in the Burmah. They are mostly geldings, and it is exceptional for a stallion or mare to find its way to Cachar, as the exportation of them is carefully restricted to preserve the breed.

The Munipuri pony is rarely over twelve hands high, and exhibits in miniature many points of a well-bred racer, and the endurance and courage of a blood horse. The Munipuri is prized for hockey, for which he is admirably adopted by his symmetry and high spirit; and it is not uncommon to see the ponies as much excited in the game as their riders. These ponies are usually fed on paddy, which is given to them with a little water, and are allowed to graze. It is noticeable that the teeth-marks are very soon worn, and that a pony at six years loses every mark. The mouths are also in very many cases abnormal, the teeth of the lower jaw frequently being in double rows, and the tushes wanting. Since the extension of tea-planting in Cachar, and consequent great demand for ponies, the valley of Munipur has been so severely taxed to meet the demand, that at present the export of Munipuri ponies is restricted, and a heavy imposition in the shape of a tax is levied by the Rajah. The price of Burmah and Munipuri ponies varies from Rupees 50 to 300. The Cachar Mela Races for some years past have led to ponies being trained for racing, and these small creatures, with ten stone weight, have run the mile in two minutes and ten seconds.

Elephants are common all over the north-east frontier of Bengal, and are caught wild in the jungles to the north and south of the plain-lands of Cachar. They are chiefly employed

in dragging timber, and the hire of an elephant so employed is either paid in kind, in the proportion of one-half or one-third of the timber, according to the distance it has to be drawn to the nearest water channel, or at the rate of Rupees 5 per diem.

There are two perfectly distinct varieties or castes of elephants caught in the jungle of Cachar. The *first* in value is called Koomeerah, and is distinguished by its stout make, small head, and low action, which renders its pace quick and even; the *second* and inferior caste is called Meergia, and is marked by its large head, slender body and legs, and high action, which renders its pace slow and heavy. A cross between the two varieties is called Doasala or Nussub.

The male elephants (Goondas) have long tusks, but there are males without tusks, called Muknas, which are generally large and strong animals; and this increase in size and strength is attributed to the want of tusks having allowed them to draw nourishment from the mother for a longer period than usual. There are also male elephants with one tusk only, called Goonesh, which are held in reverence by Hindoos; but the loss of the sacred tusk is in all probability owing to an accident in youth.

The price of an elephant depends upon its height, caste, and age, but the average price at present may be stated as follows for well-trained elephants :—

		Rs.	
Koomeerah, 7 feet high	... ...	1,100	About Rupees 200 for every foot in height in excess.
Nussub, ditto	... ...	1,000	
Meergia, ditto	... ...	900	

Elephants, till they have been for three years in captivity, are very subject to diseases, and a large percentage die whilst being trained.

Buffaloes are imported largely from Munipur and Burmah. The Rajah of Munipur levies a tax of Rupees 16 on all buffaloes that pass from his frontier into Cachar. Munipuri buffaloes are sold in this District for sums varying from Rupees 80 to Rupees 120. The price of Burmah buffaloes is considerably less. The Munipuri buffaloe is a very fine animal, but the breed degenerates in Cachar, although the animal is found in a wild state in various parts of the District.

A female buffaloe gives from one to four seers of milk a day; but the buffaloe is chiefly used for the plough. Two bullocks are not able to do more work than one buffaloe, and two cows do still less.

The best cows in Cachar are brought from Munipur, and are now sold for Rupees 25 and 30. I have paid Rupees 85 for two Munipuri cows; but they were remarkably fine animals, and each gave two and half seers of milk daily. The usual yield is much less.

The Methen or Metna is usually called the Gobye or wild cow by the Kookies, who rear it for slaughter. It is perhaps the Asiatic bison. It has short black horns, a bunch on the shoulders, and a light mane, and in colour resembles a buffaloe. It is found wild in the hills to the north and south of Cachar. Those to the south, however, are somewhat different, and resemble more the cow than the buffaloe, and the variety is supposed to have been owing to a

cross between the cow and the wild metna The country to the south was once populated, but when the people deserted their villages, in consequence of the incursions of Lhershai and Kookie tribes, their cows were left behind, and the cross breed is thus accounted for by the natives

The usual price of a metna is Rupees 100 It is not used as a beast of burden, and is only prized for its flesh, and for ceremonial sacrifice by the Kookies

The small Bengali goat is extensively bred in the plains It yields about half a seer of milk daily.

There are no sheep, except those imported from Patna for the use of Europeans.

The poultry of Cachar are of a very inferior description, and there are no varieties calling for particular remarks

The jungles of the District are full of large and small game, tigers, rhinoceros, deer, besides elephants, wild buffaloes, and metnas, as mentioned above Among birds, there are snipe, teal, duck, jungle fowl, pheasants, &c Unluckily I put off writing this very interesting and important part of my account of Cachar until the last moment, in the hope of getting some notes on the habits of the wild and tame animals of the District, which I had been promised by one of the most experienced sportsmen on the frontier He was, however, prevented by sickness from writing, and I have not now either the time or the materials to treat this subject in a satisfactory manner

TIMBER FORESTS, &c.

34 The Cachar timber forests are of enormous extent, covering several thousands of square miles They have never, as far as I know, been subjected to scientific investigation All my knowledge, therefore, about the timber grown in Cachar is derived from my own unskilled observations, and from statements made by natives, which of course are in many points unreliable.

The most valuable timber found in the District is the Járul (logerstremia regina) This tree is said by some to increase in height and girth until it reaches its seventieth year, but I am inclined to think that it does not grow after it is about forty years old. When full-grown, it is about 35 feet high, with a girth of between 7 and 8 feet.

The colour of the wood of the Járul is a light salmon color The grain is coarse and uneven The wood is very hard and durable, and does not rot under water

This timber is chiefly used in boat-building, and for the posts of houses The price paid for it has increased greatly of late years, and fine trees can now be sold without difficulty for Rs 60, or even Rs 80 each

I have tried in vain to make an approximate estimate of the number of Járul trees which are still to be found in this District. There can be no doubt that the wasteful way in which this fine timber has been cut in the forests near the navigable rivers has

injuriously affected its supply Still I think that vast quantities still remain in the more remote parts of the District

Next in importance is the Nágashur, the wood of which is even harder and more durable than that of the Jarul, but as the former is very much heavier than the latter, it is not so well suited for boat-building, and the great difficulty found in working it, causes native artificers to prefer for many purposes timber of far inferior kinds

I know of no kind of timber so well suited for house-building as the Nágashur, which, if carefully chosen originally, seems to defy time, damp, and even white ants

The Nágashur beams of the house in which I live were put up about twenty-two years ago, and they are now in as good order as they were when first put up

The colour of the wood is a dark-red, and the grain is fine and regular

The Nágashur is said to grow until it reaches its eightieth year, and then to be about forty-five feet high, and more than six feet in girth The value of the tree is then about Rs 30

The Koorta is a kind of timber much used in boat building It is very much inferior to the Nágashur, or even to the Járul, in hardness and durability It somewhat resembles the Járul in color and grain, but it is very much lighter

The Soothrung is used for making tea boxes, and for fuel It is a very light white wood, having something of the grain and appearance of deal

Another wood much used in making tea boxes is the Jhulla, a reddish wood of rather fine grain It is heavier than the Soothrung, and rather more durable They are both soft wood, and do not last long

The Phooma and Ratta are woods of the same kind They are not hard or durable, but their grain is very beautiful, and they are easily worked

Chám is used in making tables, doors, &c, as well as in boat-building

Oars are made from a wood called Zinári

There are many other woods found in the forests of the District, *viz*, Telor, Gamair, Thákia, Shoondi, Awál, Pyng, Morai, Bathkhoor, Gondrai, Khárol, Shunnai, Boara, Mow Hidul, Jam, Mohál, Hooza, Ghoojenga, Bhajráng, Ashá, Ghoonaillah, Hizul, Shimoil, Bároon, and Barja, but none of them are of great value or usefulness

There are no Government teak plantations

There is a local measure for all timbers, which is called a *bere* A bere is equal to a hath of eighteen inches, and the timber is valued according to the number of beres it measures in circumference

The following Table is used in obtaining approximately, for commercial purposes, the cubic contents of the Járul, which, as already stated, is the most expensive kind of wood found in the District. The unit of measure is the hath or cubit of eighteen inches, which is divided into six *moots* or hands of three inches each.

The length of a log is multiplied by the square of one-third its girth, which is taken as the diameter, and the result obtained is divided by 250, or a kalli, the standard cubic measure in which, and its fractional parts, cubic contents are expressed. The kalli, which is the standard measure, is an approximation to the cubic contents of a log, ten cubits long, by two and a half cubits in girth, as will be seen from the following calculation:—

$$10 \times \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3} \times \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3} = 10 \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{250}{36} \text{ cubits.}$$

This denominator of 36 will be invariable in all similar calculations, whatever the girth may be. It is therefore rejected in reducing the contents of all logs to their values in kallis.

In order to assist the memory in practice, double the girth is always taken as the numerator of the fraction to which the diameter is reduced. So that to obtain the value in kallis, the length is multiplied by the square of double girth, and the result divided by 250, the denominator 36 being rejected from the calculation.

Length or deeg.	Girth or ber.	Numerator of fraction to which the diameter is reduced = two girths.	Total.	Denominator.	Kalli.
10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	250	250	1 kalli.
10	3	6	360	...	$1\frac{7}{8}$ „ nearly.
10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	490	...	$1\frac{1}{1}\frac{4}{8}$ „ „
10	4	8	640	...	$2\frac{6}{1}\frac{4}{8}$ kallis „
10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	810	...	$3\frac{4}{1}\frac{0}{8}$ „ „
10	5	10	1,000	...	4 „

When the divisor 250 does not go evenly in the result obtained by the multiplication of the length by the square twice girth, the following Table of aliquot parts is used to calculate the fractions of a kalli:—

Example: 250 =1 kalli =16 chattacks.
125 = $\frac{1}{2}$ „ = 8 „
$62\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ „ = 4 „
$31\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$ „ = 2 „
$15\frac{3}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{16}$ „ = 1 „
$7\frac{7}{8}$ = $\frac{1}{32}$ „
$3\frac{2}{16}$ or 4 „ =10 gundas.
$1\frac{3}{1}\frac{2}{4}$ or 2 „ = 5 „
$0\frac{4}{1}\frac{3}{2}$ or 1 „ =10 kurras.
$0\frac{6}{1}\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ „ = 5 „

N.B.—In practice, the approximations given in the second column are used, and smaller fractions than a chattack are scarcely ever taken into account.

The way in which the Table is used will be understood from the following example.

The cubic contents of a log of timber, ten cubits long, by three cubits in girth, are thus calculated :—

10
× 6
60
× 6
250) 360 (1 kalli.
250
62½) 110 (¼ kalli or 4 chattacks.
62½
31¼) 47½ (¼ „ or 2 „
31¼
15¾) 16¼ (1 chattack.
15¾
½) ½ (5 kurras or gundas.

1 kalli 7 chattacks 5 gundas.

INDIA-RUBBER.

In 1862 it was found that Caoutchouc or India-rubber was yielded by a tree growing in the forests of Cachar. In that year about 1,000 maunds of rubber were collected and sold in the bazaars of the District. During the following year, it is said, more than 2,000 maunds were collected. In the beginning of 1863 the Board of Revenue decided that the right of tapping for rubber should be leased out to the highest bidder above a reserve price of Rs. 18,000. The former was to bind himself to plant out 400 young trees every year in order to supply the waste caused by tapping for rubber. This condition seems to have deterred people from bidding, as no offer was made. Objections were also made to a clause in the proposed lease, limiting the time of collecting the rubber to the months between November and April, as it was said that the yield of the tree is greatest during the rains. The Board of Revenue upon this directed that the right of tapping for rubber should be reserved for another year. Nothing has been done in the matter since then.

It is thought that the forests of Cachar would yield annually 3,000 maunds of rubber, which could be sold in the bazaars of the District at rates varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 per maund.

The tree from which the rubber is obtained grows to the height of from 15 to 35 feet; its girth, when it is old enough to be tapped, varies from 18 inches to 6 feet. The tree when first tapped gives sometimes 20 seers of rubber; but this is a very high yield. It is again tapped after an interval of three or four years; but it then gives very much less rubber than when first tapped.

I have not seen the tree, and no information that I have received enables me to say whether it resembles the heneá guianensis, or even to what class it belongs.

There are several kinds of bamboos growing in Cachar Among these the principal are the Doloo, the Mooli, the Phesa and the Bhoolla, all of which are found only in the forests, and the Barwa, the Betwa, and Bákál, which are grown in the villages

The Doloo is found in great quantities in the valleys of the Upper Borak and Jhenie rivers It is fit for use when about four years old, and is then from 30 to 40 feet high, and ten to twelve inches in circumference It is sold at the rate of Rupees 40 per thousand It is chiefly used for fences, the roofs of houses, &c

The Mooli bamboo chiefly grows in the Sunnai and Modura valleys, and in the Serrispur Hills Almost all the bamboos of this kind flowered and seeded during the last two years, and have since died The young plants had scarcely begun to grow when I was in the interior of the District last year I was then told that they would be fit for use in three or four years, when they will be about the same size as the Doloo bamboo

The Bhoolka and Phesa are taller and thicker than either the Doloo or Mooli bamboo, but they are not so valuable or useful They are chiefly used for fuel

The Barwa is the most valuable of the bamboos which are grown in the villages It sometimes reaches a very great height There are some clumps in the compound of the house in which I live more than 80 feet high, and 18 inches in circumference

The average height of this bamboo is not, however, more than 50 feet, and very few are more than 12 inches in circumference Barwa bamboos are sold at rates varying from two to four annas each The uses to which they are put by the people of the District are innumerable

The Betwa bamboo is scarcely less useful than the Barwa, but it is much smaller, and is not strong enough to be used for the posts of houses, which are frequently made of the Barwa

Betwa bamboos are sold for above one anna each

The Bákál is about the same size as the Betwa, and is sold for the same price It is principally used in making roofs of houses

The most important kinds of ratan found in Cachar are those called Jalli, Sundi, and Tullah

Of these the Jalli is the most important It is most valuable when ten years old, when it is about 60 feet long and 2½ inches in circumference

Ratans are sold in bundles, called moarás, each of which contains 80 ratans A moará of Jalli ratans, each of which is 12 feet long, is sold for about ten annas.

The Sundi is less valuable, the price of a moará of the same size being only three annas.

The Gullah bet is sold in longer pieces than the Jalli or Sundi, and the price of the moará, each piece of which is twenty feet long, is seldom more than one anna and three pie.

I have not space here to enumerate all the uses to which the ratan is put by the people of the District.

All the timber, bamboos, and ratans exported from the District pay a toll to Government, which is levied at the Sealtekh Ghat, about 2½ miles from the Sylhet frontier. The right of collecting the tolls at the ghat is annually farmed out to the highest bidder.

The rates which the farmer is entitled to levy are given in the following Statement :—

Statement showing rates of duty on export at the Sealtekh Custom Ghaut in Cachar.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Járul timber under 12 cubits, each	1	0	0
Do. above 12, and not exceeding 20 cubits	2	0	0
Do. above 20 cubits	4	0	0
House posts, Planks, Márools, &c., of do.	0	1	0
Other timbers under 12 cubits	0	8	0
Do. not exceeding 16 „	1	0	0
Do. not exceeding 20 „	2	0	0
Do. not exceeding 24 „	3	0	0
Do. exceeding 24 cubits, for every additional 4 cubits...	1	0	0
Planks, &c.	0	0	6
Bamboos, per thousand	1	0	0
Canes, Jalli, and Sundi Bets, per 100 bundles	1	8	0
Do. Gullah, per 100 bundles	2	0	0
Bamboos to make rafters of thatching grass, for each rafter	2	0	0

JAIL MANUFACTURES.

35. The manufactures of the Jail are quite insignificant, as the prisoners are employed on extramural labor. Cane chairs, tea boxes, and dales for drying tea are made in small numbers.

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF WORSHIP, &c.

36. The building of an Episcopal Church was commenced in Silchar in 1861, but it is not yet finished.

There are no Hindoo Temples of great antiquity or of any architectural pretensions. In the neighbourhood of Udharband there are three ruined brick buildings in the jungle, which

are said to have been temples built by one of the Rajahs There is some doubt, however, about the purpose for which these buildings were intended

Shidesswr, near Kattigorah, is a place of some sanctity, and great numbers of Hindoos go there to bathe every year at the time of the "Baroni Snán"

There are no mosques or other Mahomedan religious buildings worthy of notice, but there is a tomb on one of the Surmapui Hills which is held in great veneration by the Mussulmans of this District and of Sylhet

FAIRS, &c

37 A mela or fair is held annually at Silchar It commences on the 31st December, and generally lasts for a week It was established in 1858-59 by Major Stewart People belonging to the various hill tribes attend the mela in great numbers, bringing with them the few articles they produce Large numbers of ponies are brought from Munipur and Burmah, and there is generally a great traffic in buffaloes

There is another fair, which, for one day, is held annually at the time of the "Baroni Snan" at Shidesswr

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

38 The religious ceremonies observed in public by the Hindus are the Rut Jatra, held in Assar in honor of Juggurnath, the Bishari, on the last day of the month of Srabon, in honor of the goddess Bishari, the Jhulon, held in the end of August, in honor of Krishna and Radha, the Doorga Pooja, which lasts for four days in the month of Assin, the Luckhi Pooja, which takes place four days after the end of the Doorga festival, the Kartick Pooja, on the last day of Kartick, the Sripunchomi, in honor of Sherreshuttee, held on the fifth day after the full moon of Magh, the Sivaratri, in honor of Siva, held in Falghoon, and the Dool Jatra, in honor of Krishna, held in Falghoon

In addition to these festivals, there is a religious ceremony, called the Nowka Pooja, performed from time to time in Cachar and the neighbouring Districts This ceremony is generally performed in satisfaction of a vow made by a man of wealth There is no particular day fixed for its performance, which is in the following manner —

A large shed is built in a convenient spot, at the end of which is a large painted and gilt boat, out of which rise in tiers the images of various deities, among whom Bishari is most prominent

Sacrifices are offered to these divinities, and great crowds of Brahmins pray and feast in the shed for a time, varying from three to nine days The house is then left until it falls to pieces, with the boat and the images

The chief Mussulman feasts are the Bukraid, the Mohorum, the Ruzjan, Id, and the Subebharat These are all notable feasts

SANITARY CONDITION

39 The District of Cachar is not healthy, although in some points its sanitary condition is good The villages are generally clean, and filth is not allowed to accumulate near the dwellings of the people On the other hand, the sites of the villages are frequently very low, and the houses are surrounded with water for several months of the year.

The bazaars are not so clean as the villages, and the sewerage in Silchar Municipality is in a very unsatisfactory condition

The Station of Silchar is rendered very unhealthy, during the greater part of the year, by extensive foul smelling swamps within the Military Cantonments, which are in the immediate neighbourhood of the station

Great numbers of the inhabitants of Cachar suffer from paroxysmal fevers, which recur every fortnight These fevers, in the course of time, affect the spleen, which becomes very large, and is reduced with great difficulty In some years a very fatal sort of remittent fever, accompanied by congestion of the brain and lungs, prevails at the breaking up of the rains.

Ulcers and skin diseases, of a peculiarly obstinate nature, are very prevalent, especially among the hill tribes, whose mode of life and food have a tendency to aggravate these disorders Dysentery, bowel complaints, and worms are also very common

The origin of the above diseases may be in a great measure ascribed to the great forests and marshes which cover the greater part of the District

Cholera and small-pox also frequently occur, and are very fatal Cholera, in Dr Barker's opinion, is often brought from Calcutta by imported laborers, and he remarks that small-pox follows closely on the steps of the inoculator.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

40 There are two burial grounds for Christians in Silchar, one of which has been lately consecrated There are no noteworthy tombs or inscriptions in either.

There are no other burial grounds.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS, &c

41 There are no Banks in Cachar, and the trade is so slight, that there are no banking operations of importance The money required for tea-planting is for the most part sent up by supply bills, which are granted at the Calcutta Treasury on payment of a fee of eight annas per cent

ZEMINDARI DAWKS

42. There are no zemindari dawks established in the District.

VILLAGE POLICE

43 The following account of the village police is taken from the special report on Cachar appended to Mr D J McNeile's report on the village watch of the Lower Provinces of Bengal —

" Before the annexation of this province by the British Government, an establishment of village servants, called *dakooahs*, was maintained by the Rajah of Cachar, and remunerated by assignments of land, which were estimated at an annual value of Rs 5 each These men were placed under the orders of the chowdries of the mouzahs, and were no doubt employed by them indifferently in revenue, police, and miscellaneous duties Their title was probably derived from their employment as messengers At the first settlement of the province under our rule, their jaghirs seem to have been all resumed, and themselves transformed into a stipendiary force One chowkidar was assigned to every sixty-four houses, the owners of which were assessed, without reference to their means, at one pice each per mensem for his support His salary thus amounted to 1 Rupee per mensem His duty was merely to report heinous offences at the thannah, and to make besides regular periodical reports of the state of affairs within his beat He was not required to patrol at night, the reason of which was that, owing to the wild character of the country, and the wide separation of the houses, the inhabitants rarely ventured out of doors after nightfall for fear of wild animals He was employed, in addition to his duties of watch and report, in escorting, collecting peons, carrying treasure, and in providing supplies and carriage for troops on march Cachar being temporarily settled on the ryotwari system, the chowkidar performed all these duties as an officer of Government

" The whole of this description still holds good of the Cachar chowkidars, except that part which concerns the periodical reports made by them at the thannah The value of produce has so much increased since the first settlement, that the monthly salary of Rupee 1, which may have been sufficient when it was fixed, is now quite inadequate for the chowkidar's support He is therefore driven to adopt other means to earn a livelihood, and pays, consequently, less attention to his police duties He still makes special reports of crime, but any other attendance at the police station depends entirely upon the accident of his being in the neighbourhood for some purpose of his own "

MUNICIPALITIES

44 The provisions of Act III of 1864 (B C) were introduced into the station of Silchar by notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 29th November, 1865

The boundaries of the Municipality so created were fixed as follows —

East —The eastern boundary of Mouzah Modhoorbund.

West —The Katakhal of Tarapoor

North —The Borak River,

South —The Rougir Khal.

The land within these boundaries is divided into six mohullahs or quarters :—

1. *Bazar.*—Bounded north by road, south of the school-house protracted to the river. South by a line drawn from the junction of the road at the General Hospital to the south-east corner of the present Jail Garden; east by a line drawn in protraction of the road to the east of Jail Garden to the river; and west by the Sylhet and Cachar road.

2. *Civil lines.*—Bounded north by the road to the north of Cutcherry; south by bazaar; east by the river; and west by cantonments.

3. *Malcoagram.*—North-east and west by the river, and south by civil lines and cantonments.

4. *Tarapore.*—The lands of Mouzah Tarapore within the Municipality, excepting those included in the above.

5. *Ambicapoor.*—Ditto ditto.

6. *Modhoorbund.*—Ditto ditto.

The Military Cantonments are also situated within the Municipal limits; but they are not under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners. The Municipal Commissioners consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, eight European, and three Native members. At a meeting held on the 6th June, 1866, a set of Bye-Laws was adopted by the Commissioners, and received the sanction of Government in letter No. 203, dated 10th January, 1867. These Bye-Laws are given in the Appendix.

In October, 1866, the profits of all the waste lands within the limits of the Municipality were made over by the Government of Bengal to the Municipal Commissioners subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 5. The area of the land acquired in this way amounts to 160 acres, and includes the ground on which the Silchar bazaar is built. The revenue of the Municipality is made up of the following items:—

1. A rate on houses, buildings, and lands assessed under Section 26 of Act III of 1864.

2. Tax on carriages, horses, and elephants levied under Section 35 of Act III.

3. Profits of public ferries, within the Municipality, made over under letter No. 790T., dated 9th March, 1866, from the Commissioner of Dacca.

4. Profits of the pound, within the Municipality, made over by letter above referred to.

5. Fines and penalties.

6. Amount realized from rent of sheds annually erected by the Municipal Commissioners, and let to traders attending the Silchar mela.

7. Profits of the khas lands made over by Government. The revenue derived from the first six sources amounted in 1866-67 to Rupees 5,698-13. No profits were derived during the year 1866-67 from the khas lands made over to the Municipality.

The rate levied under Section 26 is 7½ per cent. of the annual value of the holding or land, which is assessed as follows :—

1. For all cutcha bungalows, houses, and out-houses, the annual value was fixed at one-third of the actual value, or of the sum for which the property was saleable at the time of assessment. This principle was adopted, because it was found that the average annual rent of cutcha buildings in Cachar was one-third of the sum which would be obtained by selling the property.

2. One-tenth of the actual value of pucca houses and bungalows was fixed as their annual value.

3. It was afterwards settled that cutcha buildings should be assessed separately from the land on which they stood, and that one-tenth of the actual value of the land should be considered as the annual value.

All lands within the Municipality, except arable lands, and those used for pasturage, have been assessed in this manner.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

45. Previous to 1840, the detachment stationed in Cachar appears to have been posted at Luckipore, which was then on the Munipur frontier.

In December, 1840, the detachment seems to have been withdrawn to Silchar, and the troops have been stationed here ever since. From the time of its arrival, the detachment seems to have been hutted on the low tillahs which are now occupied by the lines, the gun shed, the magazine, and the hospital. But nothing can be found in either the Civil or Military records that throws any light on the way in which these tillahs were acquired, or to show that they ever became a cantonment under Regulation XX of 1810.

In 1860, however, a Committee, composed of the Commissioner of Dacca, the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar, the Officer Commanding the Sylhet Light Infantry at Cachar, the Civil Surgeon of the Station, and the Executive Engineer of the Sylhet Division, was appointed, under a letter of the Secretary to Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to "remodel the cantonment boundaries." The Committee recommended that a considerable piece of land should be added to the so-called cantonment, and proposed the following boundaries :—

North.—The Borak river.

South.—Kitta Tikurpara (now taken up for new jail) and the Kookie (now police) lines.

East.—Road leading from old burial ground to thannah.

West.—Sylhet and Cachar road, and settled lands.

The area contained within these boundaries, including the ground occupied by the old lines, is 140 acres 1 rood and 13 perches Of this 52 acres 1 rood and 13 perches was the area of the old lines, and the Committee proposed that the remaining eighty-eight acres should be purchased and made over to the Military Authorities

On receipt of this report, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, wrote, on the 15th April, 1861, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue to request that the Military Authorities should be put in possession of the eighty-eight acres as proposed by the Committee. Since then the whole area within the boundaries above-mentioned has been considered a cantonment under Regulation XX of 1810 The lines occupied by the sepoys are very healthy, owing to their elevated position, but the greater part of the land taken up on the recommendation of the Committee of 1860 has been allowed to become jungly swamps, unsightly, foul-smelling, and a fruitful source of disease amongst the inhabitants of the Civil Station, which is in its immediate neighbourhood.

CONCLUSION

Before concluding this account of Cachar, I wish to record my obligation to Dr R A Barker, Civil Surgeon of Cachar, who assisted me to draw up the notices of the climate and sanitary conditions of the District. To Mr Davey, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division, I am indebted for notices of geographical position, soil, area of the District, and in all parts of the Report I have derived great advantage from his experience and knowledge of this frontier

Lastly, my thanks are due to Dr Davidson for the exhaustive paper on tea cultivation, which I have incorporated with the report.

J WARE EDGAR,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Statement No. I.

Statement showing the Revenue collected in 1865-66.

Description.	Amount.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Land Revenue	1,21,240	5	10	Revenue classed as forest is derived from the lease of the Sealtek Ghat, and from licenses to catch elephants.
Abkaree do.	55,761	6	10	
Stamp do.	19,867	3	0	
Forest do.	9,709	13	10	
Salt wells	690	9	6	
House tax	1,907	0	0	
Total Rs. ...	2,09,176	7	0	

Statement No. II.

Statement showing the collections of Local Funds in 1865-66.

Description.	Amount.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Ferry Fund	8,830	13	3	
Pound do.	405	6	0	
Convict Labor do.	1,782	6	0	
One per cent. road assessment ...	21	11	1	
Three per cent. deduction from Khas Mehals	3,897	7	0	
Peon's Process Fund	2,991	6	10	
Registration do.	918	9	0	
Fisheries	4,610	0	0	
Total Rs. ...	23,457	11	2	

Statement No. III.

There are no taxes excepting Municipal rates, which are as follows:—

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rupees per quarter.
For every 4-wheel carriage on springs drawn by two horses	4 8 0
For every 4-wheel carriage on springs drawn by one horse, or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands	1 8 0
For every 4-wheel carriage without springs	1 8 0
For every 2-wheel carriage on springs	1 8 0
For every 2-wheel carriage without springs drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0 12 0
For every horse	2 4 0
For every pony under thirteen hands, or mule	0 12 0
For every elephant	0 0 0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

Rates on Buildings, Lands, and Houses.

7½ per cent. on annual value, the value being calculated as shewn in heading 44 of the Report.

Statement No. IV.

Statement of Expenditure incurred during the year 1865-66 *on the several Local Roads and Works under charge of the Civil Officers in the Dacca Division.*

District	Number.	Works carried out during the year	Length in Miles	Expenditure. Original Works. Rs	As	P.	Repairs. Rs.	As.	P	Establishment. Rs	As.	P	Remarks.
Cachar	5	Repairing and constructing Hatea Road, from Kutta Khal Bridge to Ghagra Nuddy	4	133	9	1	98	15	5	384	8	6	
	20	Do. do Burkhola do., from do to Burkhola Bazar	9	1,137	11	11	457	7	1	947	6	2	
	21	Do. do Doorganuggur do, from Rungpore Ferry Ghat to Woodarbund Bazar	6¼	815	14	0	237	4	0	512	3	6	
	22	Do do. Nugdurgram do, from Runghur Khal Nulla to Nugdurgram	14	1,000	3	4	441	3	6	874	5	10	
	23	Do do. Chatta Howar do, from Silchar to Jalinga Garden	14½	1,999	1	4	656	8	4	907	7	4	
	25	Do. do Tarapore do, from Baskandy to Choorgram	5	717	9	3	...		...	425	2	10	
	26	Constructing Monacherra Road	...	1,000	0	0	...	...	...	...		6	
	27	Do Kutta Khal do.	..	1,000	0	0							
		Metalling Station Roads	4	2,467	2	1	60	13	9	574	5	6	
		Funds available during the year—		10,271	3	0	1,952	4	1	4,625	7	4	Total Expenditure, 16,848 14 5
		Amount sanctioned in the distribution of Funds for 1865-66 Rs As P. 20,000 0 0											
		Deduct the amount transferred to Municipality on the 1st January, 1866 ... ... 4,397 10 8											
						15,602 5 4							
		Realized by sale of materials				38 2 1							
		Amount recovered from other sources—											
		Recovered from Sona Meah interest and cost, &c				1,109 3 2							
		Do from Chatta Howar Road Darogah on account of price of bricks				89 3 10							
		Do. from Burkhola do for an axle				10 0 0							
						1,208 7 0							
		Total Rupees		16,848 14 5									

Statement No. V.

List of Civil Building Lands in Cachar in 1865-66.

Description.	No	Area		Amount of annual repairs	Remarks.
Jail	1	9	1 2	Unknown.	In c. of P W D.
Sudder Police Thanna	1	0	2 27	Rupees 192 0 0	„ Police.
Do Tushil Kutcharee	1	0	1 14	„ 35 0 0	Civil authority.
Public Kutcharee and Compound	1	8	0 24	Unknown	In c. of P W D.
Old Cemetery	1	3	2 10	....	Ditto
Police Lines	1	14	2 6	„ † 3,500 0 0	„ Police
Brick Lin	1	14	2 7	....	„ P W D.
Military Cantonment	1	140	1 13	Unknown.	Ditto.
Hospital of do	1	0	1 9	Ditto.	Ditto
Soalik Moonsiff's Kutcharee	1	0	2 16	„ 50 0 0	Civil authority.
Kattigorah Police Thanna	1	0	2 1	„ 191 0 0	In c of Police.
Do. Tushil Kutcharee	1	0	3 0	„ 45 0 0	Civil authority.
Hylakandy Police Thanna	1	0	2 1	„ 191 0 0	In c of Police.
Do Tushil Kutcharee	1	0	1 5	„ 40 0 0	Civil authority
New Cemetery	1	3	1 21	....	In c. of P W. D.
Luckhipoor Police Force Thanna	1	0	3 15	„ 191 0 0	„ Police
New Jail	1	86	2 38	....	„ P W D.
Post Office	1	0	1 2	„ 50 0 0	Post Office
Cooly Line, P W D.	1	0	3 8	Unknown	In c of P W D.
Cooly Depôt, Silchar	1	1	2 27	„ 50 0 0	Civil Surgeon
Ditto Kattigorah	1	2	1 11	„ 200 0 0	Civil authority
Ditto Punchgram	1	2	1 29	„ 246 0 0	Ditto
Sudder Moonsiff's Kutcharee	1	* 0	0 0	„ 25 0 0	Ditto

* Area included in Kutcharee Compound.

† Amount expended in the construction of the Police lines.

Statement No. VI.

List of Zemindary Dawk Stations, Post Offices, Stamp Vending Places, Telegraph Stations, Moonsiffees, &c., in Cachar.

Place.	Office.	Remarks
Silchar.	Post Office	There are no Zemindary Dawk Stations in Cachar.
Ditto.	Telegraph Office.	
Ditto	Sudder Moonsiffee.	
Ditto.	Stamp Vending.	
Kattigorah.	Post Office	
Ditto	Moonsiffee.	
Hylakandy.	Post Office	
Luckeepoor.	Post Office.	

Statement No. VII.

Statement showing the institution and disposal of Civil Suits in 1866.

Business	Instituted.	Disposed.	Remarks.
Regular suits	922	819	
Miscellaneous cases	1 157	1,113	
Total	2,079	1,932	

Statement No. VIIa.

No. of offence.	Description of Crime.	No. of crimes ascertained to have been.	Under trial.				No. of cases and persons brought to trial.		Received by transfer.		Total No. of persons under trial.	Disposed of.								Under trial.			
			Cases.	Prisoners in jail.	Persons on bail.	Persons on recognizance.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.	Committed.	Persons, the charges against whom have been withdrawn under Sec. 271.	Discharged under Secs. 253 and 250.	Acquitted under Secs. 259 and 272.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Cases.	Prisoner in jail.	Persons on bail.	Persons in recognizance.
1	Murder																						
2	Culpable Homicide	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Thuggee, &c.																						
4	Dacoity ... { With murder.																						
5	Dacoity ... { With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.																						
6	Dacoity ... { Other cases	15	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Robbery ... { With hurt.																						
8	Robbery ... { Other cases	44	1	...	3	...	6	28	...	...	29	1	3	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Theft ... { With aggravating circumstances		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Theft ... { Other cases	226	...	...	...	...	98	100	1	1	101	73	1	...	21	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
11	Offences against the State	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Offences relating to the army and navy.																						
13	Extortion ... { With aggravating circumstances		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Extortion ... { Other cases	33	...	...	...	...	10	41	...	...	41	...	2	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Offences relating to coin	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Offences relating to stamps																						
17	Abetment of suicide																						
18	Forgery, or uttering, or possessing forged document or property	6	1	...	1	...	4	7	...	...	8	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Counterfeiting, or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery.																						
20	Rape	6	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Unnatural offences.																						
22	Causing miscarriage { Attended with aggravating circumstances																						
23	Causing miscarriage { Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Injury to unborn children.																						
25	Exposure of infants.																						
26	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of the dead body.																						
27	Criminal breach of trust	68	...	...	...	...	17	20	...	...	20	7	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
28	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	19	...	...	...	...	16	21	...	...	24	17	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kidnaping or forci- { With aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	ble abduction ... { Other cases	4	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Slavery.																						
32	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Forced labor.																						
34	Hurt ... { With aggravating circumstances	33	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	10	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
35	Hurt ... { Other cases	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

36	False evidence or subornation, &c., of the same							4	1	...	2	...	4	7	...	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
37	Mischief	With aggravating circumstances						7	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		Other cases						160	...	...	...	...	18	45	...	...	45	17	...	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Criminal Trespass	Resulting in death or other grievous hurt						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		For commission of serious offences						17	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Other cases						54	...	...	...	...	25	58	...	...	58	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
42	Offences against public tranquility	Unlawful assembly						14	...	...	...	...	2	18	...	...	18	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		Rioting, &c.						5	...	...	...	...	3	22	...	...	22	4	11	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Affray						1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Criminal force or assault							884	...	...	...	...	235	483	...	...	483	253	...	45	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Wrongful confinement							31	...	...	...	...	19	42	...	...	42	15	...	2	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Wrongful restraint							8	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Offences against public justice							72	1	...	1	...	66	87	...	...	88	67	12	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Contempt of lawful authority							77	...	...	...	...	63	115	...	...	115	79	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Offences	Of public servants						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Relating to public servants						4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Criminal misappropriation of property							3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Cheating							36	3	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	7	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
55	Offences relating to weights and measures							2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Counterfeiting, or making, or possessing a die-plate or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury							1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Criminal breach of contract of service.							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Offences relating to marriage							56	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Defamation							42	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Offences relating to religion.							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Offences affecting public health							2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Offences affecting safety							2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Offences affecting convenience							24	...	...	...	...	10	16	...	...	16	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Offences affecting decency or morals.							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Criminal intimidation,	Resulting in death or other grievous hurt						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	insult, or annoyance...	Other cases						6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Attempt below—																											
	Assault...							27	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arson							2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forced labor							1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft							9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cheating							...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suicide							1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Extortion							1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rape							2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poison							1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Other offences not included in the above—																											
	Neglect of Police duty							6	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having possession of guns without license							2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of contract							457	...	...	9	...	113	205	...	...	214	140	...	47	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Unlawfully pounding cattle							8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of Act XXI of 1856							15	6	...	...	...	13	23	...	...	23	13	...	2	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Forcible rescue of trespassing cattle							154	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	64	...	...	64	27	...	10	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not providing with maintenance							35	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of Act X of 1863							1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Recognizance to keep the peace							68	...	...	...	...	5	22	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of security							8	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of recognizance							8	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of ferry law							6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abetment of crime							2	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	10	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of Jail Rules							2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contempt							5	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Claim for wages							78	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absconding from service							196	...	...	...	...	147	324	...	...	324	256	...	52	...	12	...	...	2	4	...	...
	Neglect to work							22	...	...	...	...	16	121	...	...	121	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inducing coolies to abscond							24	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	...	14	3	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Claim for wages under Act VI of 1865							23	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Driving sick coolies							1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not keeping hospital							24	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	15	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Giving incorrect returns							46	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Obstruction of enquiry							1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-compliance with summons							1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Release from contract							3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not reporting the apprehension of escaped coolies							2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	3,455	16	2	20	...	1,063	2,140	1	1	2,163	1,284	60	180	234	383	2	5	...	11	9	6	...

Statement No. VIIb.

Statement showing the institution and disposal of Revenue Cases in 1865-66.

Description.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Remarks.
Settlements	213	131	
Divisions	...	...	
Suits under the Rent Laws (Table 1, Total A, Return No. 11) ...	53	53	
Applications under ditto (Total B, ditto)	3	3	
Executions of decrees under ditto (Table III, ditto)	4	4	
Resumptions	...	...	
Mutations	61	58	
Acquisition of lands and property for public purposes	7	4	
Excise Cases	211	211	
Miscellaneous Cases	423	376	
Miscellaneous Cases connected with Government estates	...	...	
Pleadings prepared in Government and other suits	1	1	
Applications of all kinds, Act XI of 1857	...	...	
Appeals of all sorts of Collectors ...	1	1	
Applications for purchase of waste lands, or for commutation to rent free of existing grants ...	43	24	
Sales for arrears of revenue ...	...	...	
„ of putni taluks under Regulation VIII of 1819 ...	...	...	
„ of waste lands	8	7	
„ of under-tenures under Act VIII of 1865, B. C.	...	...	
Claims to money in deposit ...	61	61	
Stamp Cases	13	13	
Notices under the Rent Laws (Table 11, Return 14)	...	...	
Income Tax Cases	128	128	
Total ...	1,230	1,075	

Statement No. VIII.

Blank ; there being no Small Cause Court in Cachar.

Statement No. IX.

Statement showing the Distribution of Police Force and their Salaries on 1st January, 1867.

STATION.	No. of Officers.	Salary per month.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
SUDDER STATION.			
Sub-Inspector	1	60	
Head Constables	3	36	
Constables	20	200	
KATTIGORAH.			
Sub-Inspector	1	50	
Head Constables	2	35	
Constables	14	140	
HYLLAKANDY STATION.			
Sub-Inspector	1	50	
Head Constables	3	52	
Constables	16	160	
LUCKHIPOOR.			
Sub-Inspector	1	70	
Head Constables	2	37	
Constables	13	130	

Statement No. X.

Statement of Abkaree Collections, &c., in 1865-66.

Description of Drugs.	Amount of Drugs consumed.	Amount of Collections.	Name of Distillery.	Gunjah Golahs.	Rate of Tax, &c.
		Rs. As. P.			
Country spirit ...	1,637 gallons.	3,028 5 3	Jangegunge Sudder Distillery.	.....	Re. 1-11 per gallon. License fee, Rs. 24 per annum.
Spirit manufactured in India on English method.	.....	124 0 0	...	.....	License fee, whole sale Rs. 16, and retail Rs. 48 do.
Imported spirituous and fermented liquors.	.....	400 0 0	...	.....	Do. do., and Hotel license fee, Rs. 100 do.
Muddut ...	.....	362 13 0			
Chundoo ...	.....	78 12 1			
	Mds. S. C.				
Gunjah ...	104 1 2	10,722 4 0	...	Eight golahs—Ram Govind, Muddun Mohun, Bumboo Nath, Roba Nundo, Kootee Ram, Kadir Bux, Emam Bux, and Bysnub Churn, Vendors.	Rs. 2 per seer. License fee, Rs. 48 do.
Opium ...	46 24 0	41,008 0 0			
Miscellaneous (sale proceeds of confiscated article).	.....	37 4 6			
	Total ...	55,761 6 10			

Statement No. XI.

List of Waste Land Sales made in Cachar under the new Waste Land Rules.

No. of Application.	Date of Application.	Date of final Grant.	Name of Grant.	Area Granted. A.	R.	P.	Original Purchaser.	Present Proprietor.	Remarks.
No. 6	7th Jany. 1863	12th Augt. 1864	Maine ...	2,000	0	0	J. Sandeman ...	A. P. Sandeman ...	Purchased for Rs. 5,000, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre. Rs. 1,000 paid.
„ 7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000	0	0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto
„ 11	22nd „ ...	21st Sept. 1864	Chutla Howar...	500	0	0	C. H. Holmes ...	Cachar & Assam Co.	Ditto for Rs. 1,250, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid.
„ 14	17th July 1863.	4th April 1865	Hates Churra ...	3,000	0	0	A. P. Sandeman ...	A. P. Sandeman and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. ...	Ditto for Rs. 7,500, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid.
„ 15	Ditto ...	20th Augt. 1864	Chutla Howar...	3,000	0	0	Ditto ...	A. P. Sandeman ...	Ditto for Rs. 7,500, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$ths paid.
„ 17	25th Feby. 1864	15th Novr. „	Konuckpore ...	3,000	0	0	J. B. Davis ...	J. B. Davis ...	Ditto for Rs. 7,500, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid.
„ 18	31st March „	Ditto ...	Boladhur ...	3,000	0	0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto
„ 19	15th April „	17th Novr. 1864	Kasseepore ...	200	0	0	G. K. Livesay ...	Cossipore Tea Co. ...	Ditto for Rs. 500, at Rs. 2-8 an acre. Paid in full.
„ 20	21st May „	6th Jany. 1865	Stampore ...	200	0	0	R. A. Wood ...	J. Smeal and D. McMurphy ...	Ditto for Rs. 512-8, at Rs. 2-9 an acre. Rs. 365-4-7 paid.
„ 21	10th June „	10th May „	Rata Churra ...	600	0	0	Messrs. W. Hayes & Co. ...	Messrs. W. Hayes & Co. ...	Ditto for Rs. 1,250, at Rs. 2-8 an acre. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid.
„ 22	17th „ „	Ditto ...	Luckhepore ...	3,000	0	0	Jhuree Tea Company.	Jhuree Tea Company.	Ditto for Rs. 7,500, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid.
„ 23	7th Jany. „		Badreepar ...	200	0	0	C. F. Webber ...	C. F. Webber ...	Ditto for Rs. 500, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid. Title-deed not delivered, owing to the non-attendance of the purchaser to receive the same.
„ 24	17th Feby. 1865	2nd Novr. 1865	Chutla Howar...	3,000	0	0	A. P. Sandeman ...	A. P. Sandeman ...	Purchased for Rs. 7,500 at Rs. 2-8 an acre. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid.
„ 27	1st March „	.....	Degur Badreepar.	630	0	0	Caseepoor Tea Company ...	Caseepoor Tea Company ...	Ditto for Rs. 1,675, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid. Title-deed not delivered, owing to the non-attendance of the purchaser to receive the same.
„ 28	17th „ „	.....	Deegur Khelma.	1,850	0	0	Robert & Charriol.	Robert & Charriol ...	Ditto for Rs. 4,625, at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid. Title-deed not delivered, owing to the non-attendance of the purchaser to receive the same.
„ 29	Ditto ...	.....	Boila Bheel ...	408	0	0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto for Rs. 1,020 at ditto. $\frac{1}{10}$th paid. Title-deed not delivered, owing to the non-attendance of the purchaser to receive the same.

List of Grants of Land made in Cachar under the Assam Rules.

No. of application for Grant.	Date of Application.	Date of final Grant.	Name of the Grant.	Area Granted. A. R. P.	Original Applicant.	Present Proprietors.	Remarks.
No. 1	16th May 1856	4th May 1858	Buroshangun ...	742 0 26	Mr. G. Williamson.	East India Tea Co. ...	
„ 2	„ „ „	21st March 1860	Bowcarrah ...	668 2 23	Mr. J. P. Wyse ...	Mr. G. C. Mackey ...	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for. Rs. 7,758-15-8 paid.
„ 3	„ „ „	26th „ 1863	Chundepore ...	2,652 0 2	Mr. Herring ...	Soorreshpoor Tea Co..	
„ 5	26th „ „	31st Jany. 1860	Towrtazabarree...	12,057 0 6	Cachar Tea Co.	Cachar Tea Co., and Borakhia Tea Co. ...	2,500 acres of this grant belonging to the Borakhai Tea Company have been redeemed in fee-simple for Rupees 7,314-7-3, paid in full.
„ 7	27th June „	5th July „	Annuggar ...	3.221 3 7	Assam Co. ...	*T. A. White, 1,015 acres Central Cachar Tea Co.	
„ 8	„ „ „	29th Decr. 1863	Koocheela ...	796 0 17	Mr. Fitzgerald ...	Messrs. John Borradaile & Co. ...	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for. Rs. 2,229-3-10 paid.
„ 11	22nd July „	21st March „	Burrachung ...	2,091 0 14	Lieutenant Vincent	Kamchandpoor Tea Co.	Ditto Rs. 1,900 paid.
„ 12	31st „ „	23rd „ „	Demoringpoor & Eterecandy ...	1,776 2 20	Assam Co. ...	Central Cachar Tea Co.	
„ 13	„ „ „	26th „ „	Balleckandy ...	2,741 0 14	Messrs. John Borradaile & Co. ...	Soorreshpoor Tea Co..	Ditto Rs. 7,634-5-6 paid.
„ 16	20th Augt. „	12th June 1860	Changkooree ...	519 3 17	Messrs. Moran & Co.	William Moran & Co.	
„ 18	22nd Sept. „	21st March „	Lag ...	2,521 0 21	Mr. A. D. Dunne...	G. C. Mackey ...	
„ 21	25th „ „	26th „ 1863	Duledohur ...	618 2 13	Messrs. John Borradaile & Co. ...	Soorreshpoor Tea Co..	Ditto Rs. 1,722-13-7 paid.
„ 22	21st Oct. „	24th Novr. 1859	Victoria ...	489 2 6	Mr. Francis Tydd .	Mr. Tydd ...	
„ 25	27th „ „	18th March 1863	Bengalnogur ...	7,589 2 17	William Wienholt..	Bengal Tea Co. ...	Ditto Rs. 2,330-4-0 paid.
„ 27	16th Dec. „	17th Jany. 1860	Choug Dewar ...	844 2 34	Mr. Francis Tydd..	Mr. Francis Tydd ...	Ditto Rs. 2,070-2-11 paid.
„ 29	17th Jany. 1857	12th June „	Degur Jullinga...	488 1 22	Mr. J. P. Wyse ...	Ditto ...	
„ 32	13th March „	12th Sept. 1859	Muneepore ...	1,875 1 31	Mr. Sandeman ...	British India Tea Co.	
„ 35	27th „ „	„ „ „	Rosckandy ...	888 2 33	Douglas Sandeman.	Indian Tea Co. of Cachar Land ...	
„ 26	14th April „	22nd Feby. 1862	Baleedrain ...	965 1 27	Parker ...	Katter Thhal Tea Co.	Ditto Rs. 2,964 paid.
„ 40	21st „ „	5th July „	Robertabad ...	1,101 3 0	Mr. Williamson ...	Central Cachar Tea Co.	
„ 42	1st May „	3rd Feby. 1860	Jallinga ...	11,516 2 32	A. Brownlow ...	Sylhet & Cachar Co...	
„ 47	27th Novr. „	22nd Feby. „	Monachurra ...	1,104 0 0	Silchar Co. ...	Monacherra Tea Co...	Ditto Rs. 400 paid.
„ 49	19th Jany. 1858	18th March 1863	Bengalpore ...	2,005 2 38	Bengal Tea Co. ...	Bengal Tea Co. ...	Ditto Rs. 556 paid.
„ 59	25th Feby. 1859	2nd May 1862	Sherrerpoor ...	538 0 21	Equitable Tea Co...	Indian Tea Co. of Cachar Land ...	Ditto Rs. 500 paid.

* See Letter from Board of Revenue, No. 338, dated 30th January, 1867.

List of Grants of Land made in Cachar under the Assam Rules.—(Continued).

No. of Application for Grant.	Date of Application.	Date of final Grant.	Name of the Grant.	Area Granted. A.	R.	P.	Original Applicant.	Present Proprietors.	Remarks.
No. 60	28th Feby. 1859	20th Jany. 1863	Western Jallinga	1,804	1	1	F. Tydd ...	Tydd, Forbes & Co....	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for. Rs. 4,511 paid.
„ 61	8th March „	28th April 1862	2nd Sodurahunpore	2,609	1	13	J. M. L. Cromontic	Sylhet & Cachar Tea Co.	Stopped.
„ 62	22nd „ „	„ „ „	Chundeeghat ...	706	1	18	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Stopped.
„ 63	„ „ „	„ „ „	Chundeeghat and Sherbund ...	582	3	6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Stopped.
„ 67	1st Novr. „	14th Aug. 1860	Chapara ...	298	3	14	J. Pogose and C. A. Thomas ...	J. Pogose and C. A. Thomas ...	
„ 68	23rd Novr. „	13th „ 1864	Shircorpoor ...	3,684	2	3	Ditto ...	Mr. C. B. Jennings...	
„ 72	19th April 1860	4th „ „	Ramsaypoor ...	514	3	11	Thomas Burland ...	British Indian Tea Co. of Cachar Land ...	
„ 73	1st May „	14th March 1862	Degur Doodpatlee	634	2	30	J. Davidson ...	J. Davidson ...	
„ 74	5th June „	31st Jany. „	Umjoor ...	2,444	2	15	William Thomson ..	Eastern Cachar Co....	
„ 75	3rd July „	28th Novr. 1861	Arcottipoor ...	1,818	0	16	Julius Sandeman...	Julius Sandeman ...	
„ 77	24th Augt. „	20th May 1864	Doarbund ...	2,330	1	12	E. Rushton ...	British India Tea Co.	
„ 78	17th Sept. „	27th Augt. 1863	Degur Sricona ...	2,986	1	31	C. B. Jennings ...	C. B. Jennings ...	
„ 81	5th Novr. „	22nd May „	Elgin ...	520	0	39	Messrs. Moran & Co.	Messrs. Moran & Co.	
„ 82	„ „ „	29th April „	Degur Chundeeghat ...	2,314	1	14	A. T. T. Peterson...	Sylhet & Cachar Co.	Stopped.
„ 83	6th „ „	22nd June „	Ruttonpoor ...	1,226	1	13	Julius Sandeman...	Eastern India Tea Co.	
„ 85	26th „ „	16th July „	Emilypoor ...	557	2	38	Mr. A. Brownlow...	Mr. F. Schiller ...	
„ 88	16th Jany. 1861	25th Octr. 1861	Bawalia ...	1,506	3	26	Mr. R. A. Wood ...	Western Cachar Co. (Limited) ...	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 3,808-11-4, paid in full.
„ 89	5th Feby. „	19th Augt. 1863	Goomah Goomra	2,287	0	30	J. Davidson ...	Ditto ...	Ditto for Rs. 5,780-8-3, paid in full
„ 90	9th „ „	4th Jany. 1862	Degabur ...	349	1	10	Ditto ...	J. Davidson ...	
„ 92	20th „ „	16th Sept. „	Indroghur ...	1,647	1	24	Williamson ...	East India Tea Co. ...	
„ 93	8th March „	31st Decr. 1861	Nawarbund ...	1,214	2	4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 95	13th June „	28th March 1864	Doloo ...	3,892	1	2	F. Tydd ...	Tydd, Forbes and Co., and Robert, Charriol & Co. ...	
„ 97	19th „ „	6th July 1865	Degur Dyapoor	2,393	1	20	P. McArthur ...	A. McArthur ...	
„ 103	23rd Augt. „	18th March 1863	Appin ...	2,100	3	1	Mr. J. Davis ...	C. B. Stewart (Stopped)	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for, and Rs. 531 paid.
„ 104	„ „ „	4th July 1864	Doodpatlee, 3rd..	3,600	0	0	Mr. T. McMeckin.	W. B. Money ...	Redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 9,000, paid in full.
„ 106	6th Sept. „	„ „ „	Buddurpore ...	1,500	0	0	Serrespoor Tea Co.	Serrespoor Tea Co. ...	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for, and Rs. 3,439-7-9 paid.
							James Smith & W. Mackinnon ...		

„	110	1st Oct.	1866	25th May	1865	Tara ...	2,819	2	12	J. Davidson & D. S. MacFarlane ...	Taylor, Davidson & Co. ...	
„	111	10th „	1861	28th April	„	Labac ...	1,991	3	15	J. Davidson ...	James Smith, W. Mackinon, & D. S. MacFarlane ...	
„	112	Ditto	„	Ditto	„	Lalang ...	1,519	0	[illegible]	Ditto ...		
„	113	Ditto	„	Ditto	„	Burthal ...	2,010	3	26	Ditto ...		
„	114	Ditto	„	Ditto	„	Bandoo ...	1,919	0	37	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	117	26th „	„	10th April	1863	Pholertul ...	1,030	1	0	W. Duncan ...	W. Duncan. (Stopped)	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for, and Rs. 2,575-10 paid.
„	118	29th „	„	24th Augt.	1865	Alumbag ...	1,941	0	35	Union Tea Co. ...	East India Tea Co. ...	
„	119	12th Novr.	„	18th Sept.	1863	Chengjoor ...	238	3	19	Mr. Donald Steel...	Mr. Donald Steel ...	
„	123	26th „	„	19th April	1865	Larang ...	812	3	27	J. Davidson ...	J. Davidson ...	
„	124	5th Decr.	„	29th Decr.	1863	Deemonathpore...	3,830	1	34	C. Holmes ...	Messrs. ...	
„	125	9th „	„	29th April	1865	Lalar mookh ...	3,000	0	0	Dr. Barry ...	Mutual Tea Co. ...	Ditto ditto Rs. 800 paid.
„	127	16th „	„	12th Decr.	1862	Oorunabund ...	772	0	30	J. P. Stewart ...	British India Tea Co.	
„	128	18th „	„	25th June	1864	Larsingha ...	2,070	0	8	Ditto ...	J. P. Stewart ...	
„	129	21st „	„	24th Augt.	1865	Soona Cherra ...	971	1	14	A. L. Webster ...	East India Tea Co. ...	
„	130	22nd „	„	4th Oct.	1864	Jallingga Cherra	4,858	0	31	C. H. Holmes ...	Southern Cachar Co.	
„	132	7th Jany.	1862	16th Jany.	1863	Degur Burkhola	1,003	1	15	J. Davidson ...	Davidson Brothers & Co. ...	
„	134	Ditto	„	29th April	1865	Roopa Churra...	15,079	0	32	Mr. McFarlane ...	Mr. McFarlane ...	
„	135	14th „	„	19th May	„	Poonirpar ...	3,143	1	5	William Henry Sandeman ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„	137	28th „	„	22nd Augt.	1863	Massimpore ...	154	0	4	R. A. Wood ...	Mulart Tea Co. ...	
„	139	31st „	„	4th Jany.	1865	Jattingah ...	1,683	1	0	J. Davidson ...	James Steel ...	
„	143	„ „	„	29th April	„	Katle Churrah ...	13,330	3	5	McFarlane ...	Mr. McFarlane ...	
„	143a	8th Feby.	„	„ „	„	Imperial ...	3,058	0	0	Imperial Tea Co. ...	Eastern Bengal Tea Co.	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 7,645, paid in full.
„	144	11th „	„	Ditto	„	Backpoor ...	2,924	1	3	Capt. T. F. O. Scott	Mr. William Noel Watson ...	Stopped.
„	145	12th „	„	18th April	„	Degur Thaligram	1,739	3	38	J. R. McCulloch ...	Chatla Howar Tea Co.	
„	145½	Ditto	...	21st Sept.	„	Davisabad and Gowabarry ...	979	0	33	Ditto ...	Barach Tea Co. ...	
„	146	Ditto	...	19th May	„	Delkooeha ...	503	0	13	J. Davidson ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„	147	Ditto	...	25th June	1864	Shal Gunga ...	2,057	1	21	J. P. Stewart ...	J. P. Stewart ...	
„	148	Ditto	...	25th Augt.	1865	Khaspoor ...	3,491	2	15	Ditto ...	British Indian Tea Co.	
„	150	21st Feby.	1862	Ditto	„	Neamutpoor ...	527	3	12	J. Davidson ...	Messrs. J. Davidson Brothers & Co. ...	
„	150a	Ditto	...	Ditto	„	Joypoor ...	4,218	0	22	Ditto ...	Taylor, Davidson & Co.	
„	152	26th Feby.	1862	9th March	„	Lotanpoor ...	1,974	3	22	O. Weynton ...	Messrs. Robert, Charriol & Co. ...	
„	154	Ditto.	...			Youngpoor ...	1,993	2	0	A. Brownlow ...	William F. Schiller...	
„	155	1st March	1862	3rd „	1864	Alexandrapoor...	1,567	1	25	Dr. R. B. Davidson	Mr. G. G. Seller ...	
„	156	4th „	„	8th „	„	Bagh-o-Bahar ...	2,885	1	35	E. Rushton ...	British India Tea Co.	
„	159	19th „	„	17th Augt.	1865	St. Katherine ...	2,128	2	7	C. H. Holmes ...	Cossipore Tea Co. ...	
„	160	Ditto	„	Ditto	„	Baropoor ...	441	2	4	Ditto ...	Cachar & Assam Co.	
„	161	20th March	1862	19th May	„	Rooknipar ...	1,503	2	9	A. D. Macleod ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„	162	Ditto	...	6th April	1864	Claverhouse ...	2,955	0	18	Ditto ...	British India Tea Co.	

List of Grants of Land made in Cachar under the Assam Rules.—(Continued).

No. of Application for Grant.	Date of Application.	Date of final Grant.	Name of the Grant.	Area Granted. A.	R.	P.	Original Applicant.	Present Proprietors.	Remarks.
No. 163	22nd March 1862	17th Augt. 1865	Taranathpoor ...	2,001	0	25	Mr. Mackey ...	D. C. Mackey ...	
„ 165	24th „ „	18th April 1864	Dedarkhosh ...	2,007	1	31	Mr. R. Blechynden.	Mr. R. Blechynden...	
„ 167	26th „ „	24th Augt. 1865	Jenningpoor ...	204	1	15	East India Tea Co.	East India Tea Co. ...	
„ 169	9th April „	18th April 1864	Kookee Churrah.	3,085	2	18	Mr. Weynton ...	Harlakandy Tea Co.	
„ 170	10th „ „	26th May „	New Laboorbund	2,641	1	26	T. McMeckin ...	W. B. Money ...	
„ 171	14th „ „	7th April 1865	Telca ...	2,215	2	29	Mr. D. Steel ...	James Steel ...	
„ 173	21st „ „	21st Sept. 1864	Pollai Churrah...	1,969	3	21	C. H. Holmes ...	D. C. Mackey ...	
„ 174	„ „ „	28th April 1865	Cwita Veechia ...	4,295	3	39	Mr. A. L. Estrange	Dr. C. Scouce ...	
„ 175	„ „ „	29th Sept. 1864	Heathcote ...	3,019	3	34	Ditto ...	G. K. Livesay and Chutta Howhur Tea Co. ...	
„ 176	29th April „	24th April 1863	Abong ...	2,988	0	30	Mr. C. M. Shircore.	G. Williamson, *Junior*	
„ 177	8th May „	24th „ „	Degar Mamda ...	1,017	0	24	Eastern Cachar Co.	Eastern Cachar Co. ...	
„ 178	9th „ „	25th Augt. 1865	Koylaspoor ...	5,073	0	26	A. T. T. Peterson...	British India Tea Co.	
„ 179	20th „ „		Youngpoor or Jungpoor ...	3,937	0	8	A. Brownlow ...	J. Borradaile & Co....	
„ 180	21st „ „	21st Sept. 1864	Chundrenathpoor	2,015	1	17	C. H. Holmes ...	Northern Cachar Tea Co. ...	
„ 183	29th „ „	11th March 1865	Majargram, II...	1,250	0	11	E. Payne ...	Messrs. R. C. Macnamara and James Mackillican ...	
„ 184	„ „ „	„ „ „	Phoolerthul, 2d..	1,034	0	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 185	31st May „	4th Oct. 1864	Rangtiar Pahar..	2,249	0	16	Mr. A. L. Webster.	Southern Cachar Co.	
„ 186	13th June „	1st Nov. 1865	Dormiarpar ...	5,651	1	13	Mr. Schoneman ...	Mr. A. G. Apear and G. A. Kneebone ...	
„ 187	„ „ „	19th May „	Kalarhawar ...	992	1	1	Ditto ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„ 188	17th June „	29th Augt. 1863	Blasserpar ...	2,003	2	2	James Davidson ...	Western Cachar Tea Co. ...	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 5,064-5-0, paid in full.
„ 189	20th „ „		Shalootea ...	226	1	38	C. B. Stewart & Dr. Barry ...	C. B. Stewart and Dr. Barry ...	
„ 190	„ „ „	20th May 1864	Jhierighaut ...	4,830	2	10	E. Rushton ...	E. Rushton ...	
„ 191	24th June „	25th „ 1865	Scotpoor ...	1,235	1	29	Capt. Scott ...	James Davidson ...	
„ 191½	24th June „	17th April 1865	Dalargram ...	1,234	1	36	Ditto ...	William Noel Parker and R. A. Wood ...	
„ 192	1st July „	19th May „	Jahingeerpore ...	2,242	3	8	Mr. J. Smeal ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„ 193	2nd „ „	„ „ „	Bunraj ...	2,049	2	19	Mr. J. Davidson ...	Ditto ...	
„ 194	„ „ „	„ „ „	Shingareekhal ...	1,980	2	28	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 195	10th July „	19th April „	Rajpat ...	398	3	10	A. Brownlow ...	James Davidson ...	

„	196	12th „		16th Augt. „	Lucypur ...	1,965	2	27	Ditto ...	Mr. T. J. Phillips and Dr. T. White ...	Stopped.
„	198	Ditto ...		27th May „	Katirial ...	1,864	0	21	Ditto ...	W. H. Brownlow ...	
„	199	Ditto ...		.. ...	Kulnaghat ...	2,995	1	28	H. A. Shipp ...	Khowasjee Pastonjee Linjibhoy and Dempebhoy and Manackjee Rustomjee ...	Stopped.
„	200	14th July	1862	29th April 1865	Lotakandy ...	3,000	0	0	C. B. Stewart ...	Eastern Bengal Tea Co.	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 7,500-0, paid in full.
„	201	15th „	„	17th Augt. „	Aleen ...	9,433	2	38	A. D. McLeod ...	Gordon, Stewart & Co.	
„	202	16th „	„	19th May „	Deegsamook ...	5,093	0	20	J. B. McCulloch ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„	203	Ditto ...		Ditto ...	Detio Deegsamook	4,961	2	33	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Stopped.
„	204	Ditto ...		Ditto ...	Chotoorto Deegsamook ...	4,991	1	24	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	205	Ditto ...		Ditto ...	Tritio Deegsamook	2,997	1	3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	207	1st Augt.	1862	24th April 1865	Talka ...	535	1	3	Donald Steel ...	James Steel ...	
„	208	Ditto ...		21st Augt. „	Jhalna Churra ...	4,981	2	20	Dr. Barry ...	Monacherra Tea Co .. (Ld.) ...	
„	209	Ditto ...		24th Augt. „	Deegar Shalchupra	336	1	12	C. M. Shirecre ...	East India Tea Co....	
„	210	1st Augt.	1862	19th April „	Deegur Bowalia..	988	0	16	R. A. Wood ...	Western Cachar Tea Co. ...	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 2,470-5-0, paid in full.
„	211	4th „	„	.....	Gaichonowaree...	2,996	2	20	A. D. McLeod ...	A. D. McLeod ...	
„	214	8th „	„	9th March 1865	Deegur Natwanpoor ...	382	2	5	Mr. Bancot ...	Messrs. Robert, Charriol & Co. ...	
„	215	8th „	„	25th Augt. „	South Jalingha...	5,000	2	15	C. B. Stewart ...	British Indian Tea Co	
„	216	Ditto ...		19th May „	Paneesagur ...	5,029	3	2	Ditto ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„	217	Ditto ...		25th Augt. „	Looshaipara ...	4,982	0	24	Ditto ...	British Indian Tea Co.	
„	217a	Ditto ...		12th April „	Sulpharim ...	998	1	25	Ditto ...	Messrs. Robert, Charriol & Co. ...	
„	218	Ditto ...		25th Augt. „	Bathurstpoor ...	4,917	1	1	Ditto ...	British Indian Tea Co.	
„	219	Ditto ...		19th May „	Edgarpoor ...	5,016	1	34	Ditto ...	C. B. Stewart ...	
„	220	Ditto ...		Ditto ...	Shoonai ...	5,176	2	37	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	221	Ditto ...		6th July 1865	Damchara ...	4,831	2	36	Ditto ...	Woodstock Tea Co. ...	
„	223	12th Augt.	1862	19th May „	Tritio Delkhoosah	7,465	1	2	James Davidson ...	C. B. Stewart ...	Stopped.
„	224	Ditto ...		9th March „	Moolidar ...	394	0	22	Mr. Bancot ...	Messrs. Robert, Charriol & Co. ...	
„	225	Ditto ...		23rd May 1864...	Magenta ...	1,046	2	16	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	227	14th Augt.	1862	25th „ 1865...	Badlee Churra..	745	1	13	James Davidson ...	James Davidson ...	
„	227a	Ditto ..		.....	Poloirbund ...	1,040	0	10	Ditto ...	Katta Khal Tea Co....	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for, and Rs. 2,600-2-6 paid.
„	227b	14th Augt.	1862	.....	Ellespoor ...	1,500	0	0	Ditto ...	Webber & Co. (Stopped)	Redemption in fee-simple has been applied for, and Rs. 3,750 paid.
„	228	Ditto ...		25th May 1865...	Salamutpoor ...	2,023	2	2	Ditto ...	James Smith, W. Mackinnon, and D. T. Macfarlane ...	
„	228a	Ditto ...		.....	Narainpoor ...	1,981	0	15	Ditto ...	A. Brown ..	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 4,953-13-0, paid in full.

List of Grants of Lands made in Cachar under the Assam Rules.—(Continued).

No. of Application for Grant.	Date of Application.	Date of final Grant.	Name of the Grant.	Area Granted. A.	R.	P.	Original Applicant.	Present Proprietors.	Remarks.
No 228b	14th Augt. 1862.	28th April 1865	Abaduthpoor ...	367	2	10	James Davidson ...	James Smith, W. Mackinnon, and D. S. Macfarlane ...	
„ 229	Ditto „	19th „ „	Karaballa ...	386	1	3	Ditto ...	Western Cachar Co....	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 965-10-9, paid in full.
„ 230	Ditto „	Ditto „	Talcor ...	1,043	1	0	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 2,608-2-0, paid in full.
„ 231	Ditto „	.....	Maghpoor ...	2,922	2	0	Ditto ...	J. Davidson ...	
„ 231a	Ditto „	.....	Dowlutpoor ...	4,735	3	39	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 231b	Ditto „	.....	Kanaipoor ...	4,640	3	37	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 231c	.....	.....	Joloodhurpoor ..	3,047	3	37	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 231d	.....	.....	Indropoor ...	3,161	2	0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 231e	.....	.....	Kalleepoor ...	3.741	2	26	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 235	21st Augt. „	12th Sept. 1864	Modoorarpar ...	5,018	1	36	Messrs. W. B. Money & McMeckin ...	W. B. Money ...	
„ 236	Ditto „	.....	Moara Churra ...	2,983	1	32	C. E. Livesay ...	Elgin Tea Co. ..	Stopped.
„ 239	22nd „ „	.....	Rookinpoor ...	5,035	1	29	A. P. Sandeman ...	India Tea Co. of Cachar (Limited) ...	
„ 240	Ditto „	.....	Deegur Lalla ...	4,239	0	25	Messrs. Borradaile and Co. ...	Messrs. Borradaile & Co. ...	
„ 241	23rd „ „	.....	Holmesdale ...	1,897	2	10	Mr. Bancot ...	Robert, Charriol & Co.	
„ 242	Ditto „	9th March 1865	Maranga ...	1,003	2	30	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„ 243	Ditto „	29th April „	Koombirgram ...	4,964	3	39	Messrs. Young and Smeal ...	Messrs. Young and Smeal ...	
„ 245	25th „ „	.....	Chereepoor ...	3,093	2	21	J. H. Williamson...	J. H. Williamson ...	
„ 246	Ditto „	9th March „	Kalian Cherra ...	1,014	2	7	C. E. Livesay ...	Jalalpoor Tea Co. ...	
„ 250	30th „ „	1st Sept. „	South Delkhoosa	4,811	2	34	James Davidson ...	Mr. C. B. Stewart... „ Wm. Anderson. „ J. Bullen ...	Stopped.
„ 251	Ditto „	16th Augt. „	Bahadoorpoor ...	7,921	1	19	C. E. Livesay ...	Jhuree Tea Co. ...	
„ 253	2nd Sept. „	.....	Soobhung ...	7,272	1	30	H. A. Shipp ...	J. W. Frieke ...	
„ 254	Ditto „	.....	Youngpoor ...	6,027	2	38	Messrs. J. Borradaile & Co. ...	Messrs. Borradaile & Co. ...	
„ 255	3rd „ „	.....	Doobeedhur ...	4,900	0	18	W. Mackinnon ...	W. Mackinnon ...	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs. 12,250-4-6, paid in full.
„ 256	8th „ „	.....	Kamranga ...	2.979	0	4	J. R. McCulloch ...	J. T. Whilloch ...	Stopped.
„ 256a	Ditto „	.....	.....	1,700	0	13	Ditto ...	Kattakhal Tea Co. ...	
„ 257	Ditto „	.....	Joojumgram ...	3,675	0	26	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	

„	258	Ditto	„	.....	Jheeree Pahar ...	9,154	0	21	Ditto ...	Messrs. J. S. Williamson and George Williamson ...	
„	259	Ditto	„	.....	Bhyrobie Churra	4,998	3	2	James Davidson ...	Kattakhal Tea Co. ...	
„	260	Ditto	„	21st Augt. 1856	Mynadhur ...	3,174	1	35	Ditto ...	W. R. Davis, E. Steel, and H. W. Hudson.	
„	260a	Ditto	„	.....	Munkhos ...	6,860	2	27	Ditto ...	Barrack Tea Co. ...	
„	261	10th „	„	.....	Pachperar Mookam ...	4,490	1	3	Ditto ...	James Davidson ...	
„	261a	Ditto	„	.....	Pacoah Churra...	4,590	3	21	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	263	16th „	„	28th April „	Mamoda ...	1,077	3	3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	264	Ditto	„	29th „ „	Dhul Churra ...	2,465	0	20	Ditto ...	Dhul Churra Tea Co..	
„	265	Ditto	„	12th „ „	Boodarbund ...	3,153	1	28	T. M. McMeekin...	W. Krahnstover ...	Stopped.
„	267	17th „	„	.....	Chabad ...	1,500	3	10	T. C Jordon ...	T. C. Jordon ...	
„	168	19th „	„	16th Augt. „	Burkhal ...	4,078	2	26	T. McMeckin ...	W. B. Money ...	
„	269	Ditto	„	Ditto „	Kattakhal ...	4,992	1	3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
„	270	Ditto	„	.....	Tolledohur ...	9,989	1	18	James Davidson ...	James Davidson ...	
„	273	24th „	„	.....	Alumbag ...	3,100	3	16	G. K. Livesay ...	G. K. Livesay ...	
„	273½	Ditto	„	.....	Koysherbag ...	1,029	1	27	Ditto ...	Messrs. Robert and Charriol ...	
„	274	Ditto	„	19th Octr. 1864	Patimara ...	2,638	0	32	J. P. Stewart ...	Donald Clunes Gordon	Stopped.
„	275	23rd Octr.	„	29th April 1865	Sonachora ...	5,712	0	37	J. Smeal and Mr. Young ...	Jatingah Tea Co. ...	
„	276	Ditto	„	20th Jany. „	Nautgoolin ...	1,928	3	0	Captain G. C. Lloyd	Captain G. C. Lloyd...	Stopped.
„	277	4th „	„	17th Novr. 1862	Deegur Imperial	2,005	0	0	Imperial Tea Co....	Eastern Bengal Tea Co. ...	Has been redeemed in fee-simple for Rs 5,012-8-0, paid in full.
„	278	20th „	„	29th April 1865	Boicuntopoor ...	1,691	1	10	James Davidson ...	James Davidson ...	

List of Grants under the New Meerasdaree Rules.

Number of Application.	Date of Application.	Date of final Grant.	Name of Grant.	Area Granted.	Original Applicant.	Present Proprietor.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.			
No. 10	21st May 1863	.....	Deegur Soond Oora ...	559 2 14	H. May ...	H. May ...	Title-deed not delivered, owing to the non-attendance of the applicant to receive the same.
„ 12	29th „ „	.....	Boroon Churra...	1,612 0 12	Hurree Churn Surmah ...	A. P. Sandeman and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 16	11th July „	.....	Jhureeghat ...	3,000 0 0	Dittto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 17	28th „ „	.....	Nullee Kandy ...	3,000 0 0	A. P. Sandeman ...	A. P. Sandeman ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 18	Ditto „	.....	Manair Khal ...	1,305 0 3	Ditto ...	A. P. Sandeman and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 22	29th Sept. „	.....	Koolapara ...	1,163 1 32	H. May ...	Concordia Tea Co. ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 31	30th Octr. „	.....	.....	514 3 19	D. C. Mackey ...	D. C. Mackey ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 52	17th Decr. „	.....	Noon Churra ...	1,432 1 10	G. Walker ...	G. Walker ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 69	30th Jany. 1864	.....	.....	773 1 33	G. G. Sellar ...	G. G. Sellar ...	Ditto ditto.
„ 70	15th April „	.....	.....	900 2 33	G. Litchfield ...	G. Litchfield ...	Ditto ditto.

Statement No. XII.

Table of Distances from one Police Station to the other, and from each to Sudder Station.

From Sudder Station	to	Katigorah Station	... ...	18	Miles.
From Do.	to	Hailakandy Do.	... ...	23	„
From Do.	to	Luckipoor Do.	... ...	16	„
From Katigorah	to	Hailakandy Do.	... ...	20	„
From Do.	to	Luckipoor Do.	... ...	34	„
From Luckipoor	to	Hailakandy Do.	... ...	41	„

Statement No. XIII.

DESIGNATION.	Salary per Month. Rs.	A.
Deputy Commissioner ...	1,500	0
Assistant do. ...	600	0
Do. do. ...	450	0
1st Moonsiff	200	0
2nd do.	150	0
Revenue Department.		
Head Clerk	80	0
2nd do.	30	0
3rd do.	15	0
Sheristadar	80	0
Moonshee	35	0
Head Mohurrir	20	0
Mohurrir	12	0
Do.	10	0
Do.	8	0
Do.	7	0
Nazir	50	0
Naib Nazir	15	0
Accountant	35	0
Assistant Accountant ...	8	0
Treasurer	65	0
Mohurrir	15	0
Do.	10	0
2 Poddars at Rs. 10 each ...	20	0
Duftry	7	0
Mohafiz	30	0
Mohurrir	10	0
Do	7	0
Chuprassie	10	0
3 do., at Rs. 8 each... ...	24	0
Duftry	6	0
Tusheel Head Mohurrir ...	20	0
Mohurrir	10	0
Do.	7	0
3 Tusheeldars, at Rs. 30 each ...	90	0
6 Mohurrirs, at Rs. 10 each ...	60	0
33 Peons, at Rs. 8 each . .	264	0
Sweeper	6	0

DESIGNATION.	Salary per Month. Rs.	A.
Dewanny Department.		
Head Clerk	50	0
2nd do.	30	0
Moonshee	35	0
Head Mohurrir	20	0
Mohurrir	10	0
Nazir	50	0
6 Peons, at Rs. 8 each ...	48	0
Sudder Moonsiff Establishment.		
Sheristadar	25	0
3 Mohurrirs, at Rs. 8 each ...	24	0
Nazir	20	0
10 Peons, at Rs. 8 each ...	80	0
Stationery	8	0
Sealtekh Moonsiff Establishment.		
Sheristadar	25	0
3 Mohurrirs, at Rs. 8 each ...	24	0
Nazir	20	0
8 Peons, at Rs. 8 each ...	64	0
Stationery	8	0
Fouzdary Department.		
Moonshee	35	0
Head Mohurrir	20	0
Mohurrir	15	0
Do.	10	0
2 Mohurrirs	16	0
Duftry	4	0
Assistant Commissioner's Establishment.		
Moonshee	16	0
Mohurrir	8	0
Chuprassie	8	0
Assistant to Deputy Commissioner's Establishment.		
Mohurrir	12	0
Do.	9	0
Chuprassie	8	0
Do. for Civil Surgeon . .	8	0

Statement No. XIII—*(Continued.)*

DESIGNATION.	Salary per Month. Rs.	A.
Deputy Magistrate's Establishment.		
Mohurrir	12	0
Do.	9	0
Chuprassie	8	0
2 Kutcharee Chowkedars, at Rs. 6 each	12	0
Jail.		
Jailor	75	0
Naib Darogah	20	0
Native Doctor	25	0
3 Warders, at Rs. 8 each ...	24	0
Cemetery Chowkedar ...	7	0
Vaccinator	10	0
Abkaree.		
Moonshee	30	0
Head Mohurrir	20	0
Mohurrir	16	0
Darogah	15	0
2 Mohurrirs, at Rs. 10 each ...	20	0
4 Peons, at Rs. 6 each ...	24	0
4 Do., at Rs. 5 each ...	20	0
2 Distillery Peons, at Rs. 6 each...	12	0
Stationery	1	0
Office of Protector of Laborers.		
1 Protector of Laborers ...	500	0
1 English Head Clerk ...	60	0
1 Do. second do. ...	50	0
Post Office.		
1 Post Master	75	0
1 Clerk	25	0
1 Delivery Peon	5	0
Police.		
District Superintendent ...	500	0
Office Establishment.		
Head Clerk	60	0
1 Mohurrir	15	0
2 Servants	15	0
3 Inspectors	400	0
7 Sub-Inspectors	400	0
1 1st Grade Head Constable ...	25	0
8 2nd do. do. ...	160	0
13 3rd do. do. ...	195	0
22 4th do. do. ...	264	0
330 Constables	3,300	0
Registrar's Office.		
1 Clerk	20	0
1 Do.	30	0
1 Mohurrir	10	0
Telegraph Office.		
Telegraph Master	100	0
Servants	116	0
Medical Department.		
Civil Surgeon	300	0
1 Clerk	50	0
Charitable Hospital.		
Native Doctor	25	0
Kattigorah Coolie Depot.		
Native Doctor	50	0
3 Servants	15	0
Punchgram Coolie Depot.		
1 Native Doctor	25	0
3 Servants	15	0
Total Rupees ...	11,841	0

Statement No. XIV.

List of European Residents and names of Principal Native Zemindars and Merchants, with their places of residence.

Names.	Residence.	Remarks.
J. W. Edgar, Esq. ...	Silchar ...	Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
J. Birkmyre „ ...	Ditto ...	Assistant Deputy Commissioner.
N. T. Davey „ ...	Ditto ...	Revenue Surveyor.
Dr. R. A. Barker ...	Ditto ...	Civil Surgeon.
C. Marshall, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	Protector of Laborers.
W. W. Daly, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	District Superintendent of Police.
E. F. Litchfield, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	Captain Commanding at Cachar.
J. A. Brown „ ...	Ditto ...	Superintendent of Local Roads.
John Smeal „ ...	Ditto ...	Merchant.
Dr. R. B. Davidson ...	Ditto ...	Tea Planter.
A. Brownlow, Esq. ...	Coocheela ...	Ditto.
A. P. Sandeman, Esq. ...	Ainakhal ...	Ditto.
J. P. Stuart „ ...	Larsingh ...	Ditto.
T. Burland „ ...	Shildoopee ...	Ditto.
C. E. Livesay „ ...	Natwanpoor ...	Ditto.
T. McMeekin „ ...	Doodpattee ...	Ditto.
G. Grace „ ...	Silcooree ...	Ditto.
A. Kellie „ ...	Jallingah ...	Ditto.
C. J. Brown „ ...	Narainpoor ...	Ditto.
A. White „ ...	Bundookmarah ...	Ditto.
A. Service „ ...	Monucherra ...	Ditto.
J. J. Holbert „ ...	Chengcooree ...	Ditto.
M. Von Fugger „ ...	Chunderpoor ...	Ditto.
P. R. Buckenon „ ...	Kunchunpoor ...	Ditto.
A. J. Tydd „ ...	Dooloo ...	Ditto.
R. W. Hall „ ...	Baladhun ...	Ditto.
H. H. Brownlow „ ...	Rosekandy ...	Ditto.
E. Rowe „ ...	Dwarbund ...	Ditto.
E. Echardst „ ...	Durgakoona ...	Ditto.
J. Conoll „ ...	Hathieuri ...	Ditto.
W. Fox „ ...	Jheerighat ...	Ditto.
C. M. Shircore „ ...	Bursangun ...	Ditto.
A. Shaw „ ...	Massunpoor ...	Ditto.
W. J. Winchester „ ...	Bickrampoor ...	Ditto.
H. L. Harwood „ ...	Monairkhal ...	Ditto.
G. R. Nicholls „ ...	Luckinagur ...	Ditto.
H. Klotz „ ...	Borgonchera ...	Ditto.
E. Matson „ ...	Kattul ...	Ditto.
W. Aitchison „ ...	West Jullingga ...	Ditto.
W. J. McArthur „ ...	Kookiccherra ...	Ditto.
W. Forbes „ ...	Ropacherra ...	Ditto.
C. W. Bagshawe „ ...	Kutlicherrah ...	Ditto.

List of European Residents and names of Principal Native Zemindars and Merchants, with their places of residence.—(Continued).

Names.	Residence.	Remarks.
Oates, Esq. ...	Mohunpoor ...	Tea Planter.
C. Litchfield „ ...	Bowleah ...	Ditto.
W. Nicoll „ ...	Areattipoor ...	Ditto.
D. Steel „ ...	Balichurra ...	Ditto.
W. Harlow „ ...	Binnakandy ...	Ditto.
C. E. Jackson „ ...	Sachurra ...	Ditto.
T. L. Wise „ ...	Lallecnagur ...	Ditto.
A. Monro „ ...	Loharbund ...	Ditto.
A. Stewart „ ...	Oroonabund ...	Ditto.
P. Parry „ ...	Claverhouse ...	Ditto.
R. Mills „ ...	Irangmarah ...	Ditto.
E. B. Cattel „ ...	Buglinghat ...	Ditto.
E. L. Edgar „ ...	Cascepoor ...	Ditto.
J. Thompson „ ...	Doolargram ...	Ditto.
W. Chennel „ ...	Majargram ...	Ditto.
A. K. Tonoy „ ...	Doyapoor ...	Ditto.
R. W. Sheriff „ ...	Diddarklosh ...	Ditto.
P. Williamson „ ...	Telku ...	Ditto.
F. Jones „ ...	Bahadoorpoor ...	Ditto.
J. Sellar „ ...	Alexanderpoor ...	Ditto.
J. Stevens „ ...	Jeerighat ...	Ditto.
W. Shaw „ ...	Rooknie ...	Ditto.
A. G. DeFouchy „ ...	Krishnapoor ...	Morashdar.
Nursing Dhur ...	Silchar ...	Native Merchant.
Gopaul Chunder Laha and Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Hur Govind Sha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Teluck Ram „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kishore Dass „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gobind Ram „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ram Prosaud Poddar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shib Prosaud „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Govind Ram „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ram Lochun „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Statement No. XV.

Price Current of Rates obtaining in the Bazaar Janeegunge during the year 1865-66.

Nomenclature.	Rate per Maund.			Rate per Seer.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Rice, 1st sort	4	3	0	0	2	0	
Do., 2nd „	3	0	0	0	1	3	
Salt	5	4	6	0	2	3	
Dholl, Urhur	5	7	0	0	2	0	
„ Mooshuree	3	8	3	0	1	6	
„ Kallaie	3	0	0	0	1	4	
„ Moongh	4	2	0	0	1	9	
„ Khassaree	2	4	6	0	1	0	
„ Gram	5	2	0	0	2	3	
Oil	12	11	0	0	5	6	
Ghee	28	9	0	0	12	3	
Sugar	14	3	6	0	6	2	
Goor, 1st sort	7	0	0	0	3	2	
Tobacco	14	0	0	0	6	0	
Chillies, 1st sort	9	0	0	0	4	1	
Pepper, Black	16	5	6	0	7	1	
Cummin seed	18	1	6	0	8	3	
Ginger	5	12	0	0	3	0	
Turmeric, dry	7	0	0	0	3	3	
Potatoes	4	8	6	0	2	0	
Bran	1	4	0	0	0	6	
Milk	4	15	0	0	2	3	
Butter	52	8	0	1	6	4	
Attah, 1st sort	8	1	3	0	3	6	
Do. 2nd „	6	9	6	0	3	0	
Flour	9	11	5	0	4	3	
Sugar (Shukker)	9	4	3	0	4	1	
Cheera	4	3	7	0	2	0	
Shoojee	17	8	0	0	8	1	
Chunna	4	1	9	0	1	9	
Bhoonjah	6	14	8	0	3	2	
Shatoo	7	6	8	0	0	6	
Lime	3	9	0	0	1	6	
Paddy	1	3	0	0	0	6	
Copper	70	0	0	1	12	0	
	65	0	0	1	10	0	
Brass	47	8	0	1	3	0	

Cloths.	Per Thánn.			Per Yard.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Long Cloth	2	8	0	0	9	6	
Nien Shook	9	0	0	0	8	0	
American	10	0	0	0	4	6	
Mulmul	6	0	0	0	5	0	
Broad Cloth	0	0	0	2	8	0	
Khoroa	1	12	0	0	5	0	
Mutta	3	0	0	0	2	6	

Statement No. XVI.

Blank; there being no works of public utility constructed at the expense of private individuals.

Statement No. XVII.

Blank; there being no Presses in Cachar.

Statement No. XVIII.

Glossary of Local Terms.

A.

Anoowa .. A large lake, once a stream, and afterwards closed.

B.

Bhandari ... A Judicial Officer of the Rajah's Government competent to try Civil and Criminal cases.

Bhiti ... Timber.

Borbhooya ... A title, inferior to Mozoomdar, obtained by a Mirashdar in the Rajah's time by payment of a fee of Rs. 50.

Bheel ... Low lands usually under water in the rains, and dry in the cold season.

C.

Candy ... A tract of high-lying land.

Chowdri ... A title, the highest held by any of the Mirashdars of the District, obtained in the Rajah's time by payment of a fee of Rs. 200.

Choto Borbhooya or Mazarbhooya ... A lesser rank than Borbhooya.

D.

Dheka Joorai ... Estates, part of the revenue of which was received by members of the Rajah's family. The remainder was paid to the Rajah.

Dhal ... Same as khall or nullah. Usually one that runs out of a bhil.

Dhamadi Joorai ... Estates, the revenues of which were divided between the Rajah and his spiritual guide.

Dijn'Lumar Joorai... Estates, part of the revenue of which was received by the female members of the Royal family.

Doomkno ... Estates, part of the revenue of which was received by the Rajah's mother.

Dároo ... Firewood.

Dussani Zawin ... Lands paying the highest rate of assessment, and settled for the longest time. Called so often, though having no reference to the decennial settlement of Bengal.

G.

Ghosáweet ... The law of Ghosaweet, an old custom that obtained in the District in the time of the Rajahs, and was continued till lately, *viz.*, that upon the payment of arrears of rent due by any defaulter, the payer was entitled to take possession of the land for which the arrear was paid, and hold it as his own Ghosaweet: is also used by the common people in the sense of bundobust settlement.

Gharni Joorai ... Estates, part of the revenue of which was received by the Ranis of inferior rank to the chief Rani.

H.

Halabadi ... Lands settled after date of the last general settlement.

Hosti Lumar Joorai Estates, part of the revenue of which was received by the daughters of the Rajahs.

Howkur ... A large tract of low land.

J.

Júbra ... A heap of refuse; generally applied to the refuse burnt when forest lands are cleared for cultivation.

Jheel ... Low lands always under water.

Joom ... The mode of cultivation in use among the hill tribes.

K.

Khél ... In the revenue system of the Rajahs of Cachar, a khél was a corporation of joint landholders who were jointly and severally liable for the revenue of the whole land in the khél.

Khélma ... Estates, the whole revenue of which was paid to the Rajah himself.

Khoolie ... Salt wells.

Koo Zamin ... Lands once cultivated, and afterwards allowed to remain waste.

Koorie ... The last pool left in a bhil or howhur in dry season.

L.

Lag ... A range of hills.

Lushkur ... A title, inferior to Mozoomdar, obtained in the Rajah's time by payment of a fee.

M.

Mirashdar ... One who holds land direct from Government.

Mondul ... A village chowkidar.

Marub ... A headman in the potter caste.

Mohadeb Joorai ... Estates, part of the revenue of which was received by the Moha Rani, or the first wife of the Rajah.

Mozoomdar ... Title, next to Chowdri, obtained by payment of a lesser fee.

P.

Phari ... A line cut through either forest or grass jungle for any purpose.

Pátrar Joorai ... Estates, part of the revenue of which was received by the head councillor of the Rajah.

Pycast ... One who rents land from a Mirashdar for rent payment in money or kind, but is non-resident on the land. Also used of a sub-tenant of julkur or bonkur holding.

R.

Raj ... A collection of khéls. This word is used by the Cacharies of the hills in the sense of "village."

Ryat ... One who rents land from a Mirashdar for a stated time for money payments of rent, and resides on the land.

S.

Sung Joorai ... Estates, a portion of the revenue of which was paid to the brother of the Rajah. The remainder was paid to the Rajah.

Sun ... The Ooloo grass, which is used for thatching.

T.

Teelah ... A hillock or hillocks.

Z.

Zillah ... Means in Cachar the Sudder Station.

Statement No. XIX, referred to in heading 17 of the Report.

Table shewing the Equivalents of the Coolba, in use in District Cachar, in Acres, Roods, Poles, and Decimals of a Pole.

Coolbas.	Acres. R. P.	1 Coolba. Acres. R. P.	2 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	3 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	4 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	5 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	6 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	7 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	8 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	9 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.
0	.....	4 3 10·7	9 2 21·4	14 1 32·1	19 1 02·8	24 0 13·5	28 3 24·2	33 2 34·9	38 2 05·6	43 1 16·3
10	48 0 27·1	52 3 37·8	57 3 08·5	62 2 19·2	67 1 29·9	72 1 00·6	77 0 11·3	81 3 22·0	86 2 32·7	91 2 03·4
20	96 1 14·4	101 0 25·2	105 3 35·5	110 3 06·2	115 2 16·9	120 1 27·6	125 0 38·3	130 0 09·0	134 3 19·7	139 2 30·4
30	144 2 1·2	149 1 11·9	154 0 22·6	158 3 33·3	163 3 04·0	168 2 14·7	173 1 25·4	178 0 36·1	183 0 06·8	187 3 17·5
40	192 2 28·3	197 1 39·0	202 1 09·7	207 0 20·4	211 3 31·1	216 3 01·8	221 2 12·5	226 1 23·2	231 0 33·9	235 0 04·6
50	240 3 15·3	245 2 26·0	250 1 36·7	255 1 07·4	260 0 18·1	264 3 28·8	269 2 39·5	274 2 10·2	279 1 20·9	284 0 31·6
60	289 0 02·4	293 3 13·1	298 2 23·8	303 1 34·5	308 1 05·2	313 0 15·9	317 3 26·6	322 2 37·3	327 2 08·0	332 1 18·7
70	337 0 29·5	342 0 0·2	346 3 10·9	351 2 21·6	356 1 32·3	361 1 03·0	366 0 13·7	370 3 24·4	375 2 35·1	380 2 05·8
80	385 1 16·6	390 0 27·3	394 3 38·0	399 3 08·7	404 2 19·4	409 1 30·1	414 1 00·8	419 0 11·5	423 3 22·2	428 2 32·9
90	433 2 03·6	438 1 14·3	443 0 25·0	447 3 35·7	452 3 06·4	457 3 17·1	462 2 27·8	467 0 38·5	472 0 09·2	476 3 19·9

Coolbas.	Acres. R. P.	10 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	20 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	30 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	40 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	50 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	60 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	70 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	80 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.	90 Coolbas. Acres. R. P.
100	481 2 30·7	529 3 17·8	578 0 04·8	626 0 31·9	674 1 19·0	722 2 06·0	770 2 33·1	818 3 20·2	867 0 07·3	915 0 34·4
200	963 1 21·4	1,011 2 08·5	1,059 2 35·5	1,107 3 22·6	1,156 0 09·7	1,204 0 36·7	1,052 1 23·8	1,300 2 10·9	1,348 2 38·0	1,396 3 25·1
300	1,445 0 12·2	1,493 0 39·3	1,541 1 26·3	1,589 2 13·4	1,637 3 0·5	1,685 3 27·5	1,734 0 14·6	1,782 1 01·7	1,830 1 28·8	1,878 2 15·9
400	1,926 3 02·9	1,974 3 29·6	2,023 0 17·0	2,071 1 04·1	2,119 1 31·2	2,167 2 18·2	2,215 3 05·3	2,263 3 32·4	2,312 0 19·5	2,360 1 06·6
500	2,408 1 23·5	2,456 2 20·7	2,504 3 07·7	2,552 3 34·8	2,601 0 21·9	2,649 1 08·9	2,697 1 36·0	2,745 2 23·1	2,793 3 10·2	2,841 3 37·3
600	2,890 0 24·3	2,938 1 11·4	2,987 1 38·4	3,034 2 25·5	3,082 3 12·6	3,130 3 39·6	3,179 0 26·7	3,227 1 13·8	3,275 2 0·9	3,323 2 28·0

Equivalents in Acres, &c., of local measures from a Kyar to a Pun.			
Kyar.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles and decimals.
1	...	1	24·2
2	...	3	08·4
3	1	0	32·7
4	1	2	14·9
5	2	0	1·1
6	2	1	25·3
7	2	3	9·5
8	3	1	33·7
9	3	2	18·0
10	4	0	2·2
11	4	1	26·5
Pao.			
1	...	...	16·1
2	...	...	32·1
3	...	1	8·2
Jait.			
1	...	...	2·3
2	...	...	4·6
3	...	...	6·9
4	...	...	9·1
5	...	...	11·4
6	...	...	13·8
Rek.			
1	...	...	0·6
2	...	...	1·1
3	...	...	1·7
Pun.			
1	...	...	0·2
2	...	...	0·3
3	...	...	0·5

Examples.

Required the value of 97 Coolbas. In a line with 90 in the first column on the left, and 7 Coolbas at top, the value is obtained, viz. ... ... Acres. R. P. 467 0 38·5

Required the equivalent of 556 Coolbas in the line of 500 & under 50—550 ... in first line under column 6—Coolbas 6

	Acres. R. P.
	2,649 1 08·9
	28 3 24·2
	2,678 0 33·1

				Acres	R.	P.
550 Coolbas	...	...	=	2649	1	08·9
3 ditto	...	...	=	28	3	24·2
7 Kyars	...	...	=	2	3	9·5
2 Paos	...	...	=	0	0	32·1
3 Jaits	...	...	=	0	0	6·9
				2,681	1	1·6

Statement No. XX, referred to in heading 23 of the Report.

Table showing the names of Outposts, with the Force kept up at them, and their relative distances from Silchar, on 1st January, 1867.

Names of Outposts	Force.				Distances from Silchar.
	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constable.	Constable.	Total.	
Dhullessur	...	1	11	12	50 Miles.
Balladhun	...	1	12	13	45 „
Hangroom	1	1	12	14	50 „
Kuglow	...	1	10	11	50 „
Sonai	..	1	9	10	30 „
Monidhur	..	2	10	12	23 „
Chutla	...	1	9	10	25 „
Joeria	...	2	16	30	30 „
Asaloo	1	2	12	15	50 „
Semker	...	2	11	13	74 „

Statement No. XXI, referred to in heading 24 of the Report.

Names of the Schools in the District of Cachar.	Number of pupils on the Roll.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Cacharies.	Munipoories.	Kookies.	Number of pupils studying English.	Number of pupils studying Bengali.	Rates of monthly fees.	Monthly average receipt of schooling fees.	Amount of monthly expenditure.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Amount of Government Grant monthly.	Private Donations.	Amount of monthly subscription from the Natives.	Amount subscribed by European gentlemen monthly.	Amount of donation made during the past year.	Amount subscribed and realized during the past year.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Number of Teachers in each School.	Amount of prizes annually given.	Present state of the funds to carry on the Schools.
																			years.				
Cachar *High* Grammar School ...	143	130	7	...	6	...	129	143	4 As. to Rs. 2	80	280	2 5 9	150	46 8 0	20 0 0	25	40	654	88½	14	6	100	The subscriptions are falling off.
Kattigorah School ...	39	34	5	...	...	...	39	39	4 to 8 As. ...	20	53	2 10 0	30	...	1 0 0	3	...	120	35⅓	13	2	25	Ditto.
Burkhola Cacharie School ...	19	16	...	3	...	...	19	19	4 As. to Re. 1	7	31	2 5 0	25	...	...	...	...	15	16	12	1	10	The funds are in good condition.
Autho Kookie School ...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	19	2 7 9	25	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	1	...	Ditto.
						Christian.																	
Kisnopur School ...	38	6	11	...	18	3	...	38	4 and 2 As.	8	22	0 140 1/19	15	...	...	...	...	...	246	12	2	...	Ditto.
Kheraielpur School ...	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	6	11	0 6 6	10	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	1	...	Ditto.
Luckipoor School ...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	8	47	1 3 0	30	...	...	30	...	250	30	13	2	...	Subscriptions are sadly falling off.

Statement No. XXII, referred to in heading 44 of the Report,

MUNICIPALITY OF CACHAR.

BYE-LAWS.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in accordance with the provisions of Section 84 of Act III, B. C., of 1864, having directed the publication of the following bye-laws for the Cachar Municipality in the *Bengalee Gazette*, they are hereby published for general information.

FOR REGULATING THE TIME AND MODE OF COLLECTING THE RATE AND TAXES.

1. Each quarterly instalment of the rate and taxes mentioned in the Act shall be considered to have become due at the commencement of the quarter on account of which such instalment is payable, and may be levied at any time after the commencement of such quarter, that is to say :—

The instalment payable on account of the quarter ending ...	31st July.	May be levied on and after ...	1st May.
	„ October.		„ August.
	„ January.		„ November.
	30th April.		„ February.

2. From the lists prepared under the provisions of Sections 29 and 39 of the Act, the Collecting Officer shall prepare the bills prescribed by Section 44. The bills so prepared shall be issued under the signature of the Commissioners or their Secretary, if there be one, to the subordinate officers on the Collecting Establishment, and shall be by them presented to the persons named therein in the manner hereinafter described.

3. Every Collecting Officer shall be provided with a certificate of his authority to collect, and every such certificate shall bear the seal of the Municipality, and the signature of the Chairman. Every Collecting Officer at the time of demanding payment shall be bound to show this certificate if required.

4. The Collecting Officer taking the money in payment of any demand shall give the receipt for it.

5. When the name of any owner is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in any notice, bill, or other proceeding under the Act, as the owner of the property on which the rate is assessed, without further description.

6. Every bill, for any sum due on account of the rate or taxes leviable under the Act, shall, if possible, be presented to the individual named therein in person; but if such personal presentation be found impossible, the bill shall be left at his usual place of abode, and such delivery shall be deemed to be the presentation required by Section 44.

7. The Officer to whom a bill may be issued for presentation shall receive the amount of such bill at the time of presentation, or at any time within ten days from the date on which the bill shall have been first presented by him.

8. Every person required, in writing, to furnish any schedule or return which the Commissioners may lawfully require him to furnish, shall send such schedule or return to the Office of the Commissioners within one week from the date of the service of the requisition in the manner described in Section 81 of the Act. Any person failing to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 5 for the omission, and to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 2 for every day the omission shall after warning continue. Any person submitting a false or incorrect schedule or return shall be liable to a penalty of Rupees 5, provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be held to prevent the institution of a criminal prosecution under the Penal Code, should the facts appear to warrant such a proceeding.

9. Every owner, occupier, or other person shall permit the Commissioners, or any one appointed by them, under a written authority, for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter and inspect any conch-house or stable in which there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under Section 35 of the Act. Any person obstructing the Commissioners or any person duly authorized by them in making such entry and inspection shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees 20.

10. Every distraint made under the Act shall be executed by the Collecting Officer, unless the Commissioners may otherwise direct, and the property distrained shall, pending sale or recovery from the defaulter of the amount due, remain in charge of the Collecting Officer, who shall deliver a list in the form C. prescribed in the Act of the property distrained.

11. Immediately on distraint, the Distraining Officer shall post upon the house of the defaulter a notice of sale, fixing a day for the sale, not less than seven days from the date of distraint, and on the day of sale notice shall be given by beat of drum.

12. Payment of purchase-money for property sold, and delivery of the property, shall be made immediately after the sale; and if the purchaser fail to pay the full amount of his bid, it shall be lawful for the Distraining Officer, at his discretion, to sell the property again on the same or any other day, and the first purchaser shall in such case be responsible to the Commissioners for any loss which shall be recoverable as a debt due to them.

FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

13. All persons employed by the Commissioners, whose services may be no longer required, shall be liable to discharge after receipt of previous notice, or pay in advance, for the period of one month; and no such person shall withdraw from the duties of his office without having given previous notice for the period of one month, on pain of forfeiture of one month's salary.

14. All persons now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to, any office under the Commissioners shall, when required so to do, furnish good security to such amount as the

Commissioners may from time to time fix ; and any person failing to furnish such security within reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have thereby forfeited his appointment, and may be removed from office.

15. Whenever it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any person in their employ has been guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule, regulation, or order made or given by competent authority, or has withdrawn from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of one month, or has done any act by the performance of which, or has omitted to do any act by the non-performance of which, the Commissioners shall have suffered, or may have incurred the risk of suffering loss or injury, or has failed to perform any duty with all due diligence, or has been guilty of any act of insubordination towards any superior Officer, or has accepted or obtained, or agreed to accept or attempted to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than authorized remuneration, in respect of any official act, or has in his official capacity given any information which he knows or believes to be false, or has committed any offence punishable under any law, such person shall be liable to punishment by fine not exceeding one month's pay, or by suspension from office for such period as the Commissioners may fix, or by degradation, or by summary dismissal from his situation, in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of any law. Any person so dismissed shall be liable, at the discretion of the Chairman, to forfeit all pay and allowances due to him, not exceeding the pay and allowances for one month.

16. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may originate, receive, or enquire into a complaint of misconduct or neglect in the performance of duty against any person employed by the Commissioners.

17. Nothing herein contained shall be held to debar the Commissioners from instituting proceedings in any Civil Court having jurisdiction against any person being or having been in their employ, with a view to the recovery of damages for any loss or injury which they may have sustained in consequence of any act done or omitted to be done by such person.

ON MATTERS OF CONSERVANCY.

18. No owner or occupier of any house or shop in the bazaar, or other person, shall thatch such house with grass or leaves, or any other materials than bamboo mats or tiles, boards, or masonry.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10 ; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 8 daily.

19. No person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, in any place, any tank, pond, well, ditch, water-course, or other excavation, without the written permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10 ; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 8 daily.

20. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building, any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupee 1 daily.

21. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in, or by the side of, any public drain, any substance or thing whereby the said drain is, or may be, in any way obstructed.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 3 daily.

22. No person shall construct, or place over, or by the side of, any public drain, any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 3 daily.

23. Any person being the owner of any fallen trees or shrubs, or the owner or occupier of the land on which such trees or shrubs may have been growing, shall remove them after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 2 daily.

24. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway, or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection shall remove it after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 5 daily.

25. No person shall prepare any channel, or convey water by any channel, across any public thoroughfare, except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 2 daily.

26. No person shall steep in any tank or ditch within Municipal limits any jute, hemp, or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such tank or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 2 daily.

27. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nullah or water-course; and the Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on grounds of public health.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 4 daily.

28. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nullah or water-course shall keep it free from filth, dense vegetation, or other obstruction; and shall at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized, to have access to such nullah or water-course for any purpose of public conservancy.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 5 daily.

29. No person shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 2 daily.

30. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar or shop shall keep the same in other than a clean and proper state, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any meat, fish, or vegetable matter in a noxious state or unfit for food to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person, appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose, from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20.

31. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, byways, or other thoroughfares in any bazaar, by exposing for sale, or accumulating any thing on any such lane, walk, byway, or thoroughfare.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

32. No person shall perform any office of nature in any place outside private premises, other than such as may have been appointed by the Commissioners, provided that such places have been set apart by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

33. No person shall build, or cause to be built, or keep, after prohibition by the Commissioners, any tattee, privy, or urinal within 12 feet of any public road or street, or in any compound so small as not to admit of that distance being maintained.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 3 daily.

34. No person shall make the door of any private privy to open directly on any public thoroughfare, and any person having the door of his privy so constructed shall alter it upon receipt of notice to that effect from the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 2 daily.

35. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets, except between the hours of 4 and 7 A. M., or otherwise than in a closely-covered receptacle, or use any place other than those approved by the Commissioners for the purpose of depositing such night-soil.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20.

36. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory, place of business, stable or cook-house to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rupees 5 daily.

37. No person shall keep filth, dirt, dung, bones, dead bodies, rubbish, or other matter of a noisome kind, for more than twelve hours, in such a place or manner as to cause annoyance to any person, or injury to the public health.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20.

38. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind, the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners, shall be deposited on the side of the road near the entrance of the premises from which it has come, between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

39. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners, except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

40. All dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

41. No person shall put on any wall, or on any roof of a house, or on any tank, or tree, or on any other place or thing facing any road or public place, any preparation of dung to be used as fuel, or for any other purpose.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 5.

42. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within two hours after its death, or if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated; and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No Overseer, when called upon, shall neglect to remove a carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

43. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn out animal into any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20.

44. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcass, or any part of a carcass, in any place other than such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

45. No person shall dispose, or cause to be disposed, of any corpse, or any part of a corpse, otherwise than by burning or burying it at or in some lawful burning or burial groundt

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

46. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body, where no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

47. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than four feet deep.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 10.

48. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20.

49. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rupees 20.